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How to make one pdf with multiple files

Tax filing season may be the single best argument for living a life of simplicity. The Federal Tax code is arcane, but state tax codes put it to shame. Answering a question as simple as, “Where do I file my state income tax returns?” becomes a confusing labyrinth that leaves the average filer casting about for answers. So, do you have to file taxes in multiple states? Let’s discuss. In this post we answer FAQs about filing multiple state tax returns. If you don’t find the answer you need here, consider enlisting a tax professional. We’re only scratching the surface here. I live in one state, but I work over the border. Where do I file? The general rule of thumb is that you need to file taxes where you earned the money. That means you need to file a nonresident state return in the state where you worked. If you have non-work income (such as interest, income from side hustling, etc.), you’ll declare that in the state where you live. Most people who live in one state and work in another must file two state income tax returns (one in the state they live, and the other in the state they work). The major exception to this rule is if you work in a state with reciprocity agreements. Reciprocity agreements are mainly a midwest and east coast phenomenon. They allow employees to withhold and file only in their state of residence. This simplifies taxes considerably. Thomson Reuters keeps an updated list of all states with reciprocity agreements. I work remotely, where do I file income taxes? You file and pay income taxes where you earn the money. This means that a remote worker files his or her state income tax return where they are a resident. The waters become murkier if you sometimes travel for work. As an employee, your employer withheld income for all relevant states. You need to file income tax returns in all those states (plus your resident state). You may owe money to a state even if you only worked in that state for one day. An extreme example of this is NFL players (and other pro athletes) who owe taxes in each state where they play. Self employed consultants face even trickier situations. Self employed people file an income returns in all states where they did business. If you were physically in a state, you probably need to file a return for that state. TurboTax and H&R Block both have extensive employment questionnaires that can help you clarify where you need to file. Most people will find that the software packages answer their questions (one notable exception this year is Credit Karma Tax, which doesn’t allow multiple state returns). However, traveling employees and business owners face unique filing challenges. This is one area where a tax professional can help you untangle a complicated web of earnings. I work remotely from a state that doesn’t collect income taxes. My employer is located in a state that collects income taxes. Do I owe someone money? Alaska, Florida, South Dakota, Nevada, Texas, Washington and Wyoming do not collect income tax. If you live and work in those states, you don’t have to file an income tax return in those states. This is true even if your employer’s physical headquarters are in a high tax state. You don’t need to file an income tax return unless your employer withheld taxes to another state. Then you need to file to get your money back. I have rental properties in 3 states, and I work in a fourth. Where do I file my state income tax returns? We love passive income, but it can be a headache come tax time. If you own properties outside of your resident state, then you need to file a state return in every state where you collect property income. Real estate expenses like software or bookkeeping fees need to be prorated across states, so that you don’t double count expenses. You also need to file an income return in the state where you worked. I moved part way through the year. Where do I file? If you move during the year, you’ll need to file state income taxes in both states where you lived. Each state allows people to file “partial year resident” returns. You will pay taxes to both states. How much will you pay? It depends on how much you earned in each state. In general, states calculate what your total income bill would be had you lived the entire year in their state. Then they prorate the bill based on your actual earnings in the state. Say you earned \$40,000 in Minnesota and \$60,000 in Wisconsin. Had you earned the entire \$100K in Minnesota, you would owe Minnesota \$5914 in state income taxes. However you only earned 40% of your income in Minnesota. So you own Minnesota 40%* \$5914 or \$2366. Had you earned the entire \$100K in Wisconsin, you would owe Wisconsin \$5918 in state income taxes. However, you only earned 60% of your income in Wisconsin. Thus you owe Wisconsin 60%*\$5918 or \$3551. My employer withheld taxes for a state where I don’t live or work. What should I do? Payroll withholding is a surprisingly complex issue, especially if your company has employees in multiple states. If your employer withheld taxes for a state where you didn’t live or work, don’t panic. File an income tax return in that state, so you can get your money back. Next, you’ll need to determine where (if applicable), you need to file your taxes. I own an MLP and my K-1 has income in other states, do I need to file? MLPs can be great investments, but they sure are complicated. Many MLPs operate in multiple states – especially pipeline companies like Kinder Morgan. In those cases, you could have a tax liability in multiple states. Once again, there is no clear cut answer if you need to file – it depends. Practically speaking, you may not owe any taxes, but some states require returns even if you owe no tax. It’s important to know the requirements of each state. The great thing is the MLP Association maintains a database of state tax laws regarding this, so you can check their website and see if you need file a return. Final Thoughts If you end up owing a lot in taxes, and don’t know what your alternatives are, it may make sense to consult a tax professional. Check out Solvable and see if they can help solve your tax problems. Do you have any other income tax questions? Photo Credit: sebra Robert Farrington is America’s Millennial Money Expert® and America’s Student Loan Debt Expert™, and the founder of The College Investor, a personal finance site dedicated to helping millennials escape student loan debt to start investing and building wealth for the future. You can learn more about him on the About Page, or on his personal site RobertFarrington.com. He regularly writes about investing, student loan debt, and general personal finance topics geared towards anyone wanting to earn more, get out of debt, and start building wealth for the future. He has been quoted in major publications including the New York Times, Washington Post, Fox, ABC, NBC, and more. He is also a regular contributor to Forbes. Macs have many hidden talents, but if there’s one we’ve found indispensable, it’s the ability to rename multiple files at once. Lets say we have four screenshots we want to rename. To do so, select all of them, right-click, and choose “Rename 4 Items”. A dialog then pops up. You have a few choices here, so we’ll go through all of them. Rename by Format When you first see the dialog, the top dropdown menu reads “Format”, which allows you to completely rename each file. There are two other options there, but we’ll focus on the Format option to start. There are three formats: “Name and Index” (example: File1.jpg), “Name and Counter” (example: file00001.jpg), and “Name and Date” (example: file 2016-09-08 at 1.05.47 PM.jpg). In the “Custom Format” field, you can give your files any name you want. The default is “File”, but your items can be changed to whatever string you enter. To the left, you have the option to append or prepend the name with your index, counter, or date, and finally, below that, you can designate any number you want your new files to begin or end with. Rename by Adding Text Back up at the top dropdown, the next rename option is to Add Text. This option is very simple. The long text field lets you add any string of text or numbers before or after the name. This option is useful such as if you don’t want to necessarily change your filenames, but rather tweak them to your liking. Rename by ReplacingText The last rename option is to Replace Text. All you do here is replace one text string-for example “screen shot”-with something else more fitting. So, you might want the files to more accurately reflect the content, such as if said screenshots concern a certain subject or area. As you can see, renaming files on macOS isn’t necessarily a complicated matter, but it certainly has more power to it than a simple find-and-replace batch operation. The ability to finesse your files into an order that fits your particular needs means you’ll spend less time searching and more time finding. If you work with lots of files on a daily basis, you want the process to work as smoothly and quickly as possible, and being able to add some new menu options can make the experience even better. With that in mind, today’s SuperUser Q&A post has some great solutions to a reader’s context menu woes. Today’s Question & Answer session comes to us courtesy of SuperUser—a subdivision of Stack Exchange, a community-driven grouping of Q&A web sites. The Question SuperUser reader Clonkex wants to know how to make the “Open With” context menu option available when selecting multiple files: I need the ability to open multiple image files in Google Chrome all at the same time without having to select and open each one individually via the standard “Open With” context menu option. When I select multiple files, the “Open With” option is no longer available in the context menu. So far, several answers have provided decent workarounds, but they are not very flexible when it comes to working with a large variety of files where the “Open With” option would be very useful. Is there a way to actually enable “Open With” functionality when multiple files are selected? How do you make the “Open With” context menu option available when selecting multiple files? The Answer SuperUser contributors IT Solutions and xypha have the answer for us. First up, IT Solutions: Add the registry key text shown below to a text document, save it as OpenWith.txt, then change it to OpenWith.reg. Next, double click on it to import the new registry setting. Make sure the registry key’s value points to chrome.exe along with the correct full path to its location on your system. Now when you select all the image files, the “Open With” context menu option will be available and open them with Google Chrome. Further Resources, Notes, and Considerations Context menus are shortened when more than 15 files are selected [Microsoft KB2022295] Note that the registry key setting shown above can be named “Open With Chrome” or whatever else you wish and it will perform the same function (open all the selected files with Google Chrome). Whatever you choose to name it, that is the text you will see in place of “Open With” in the context menu. Followed by the answer with an alternative solution from xypha: You can accomplish the same thing using a workaround via the “Send To” option in Windows File Explorer’s context menu. Here is how to set it up: Step 1 Add Google Chrome’s shortcut to the SendTo Folder (located at %AppData%\Microsoft\Windows\SendTo) so that it may appear in the Send To sub menu. This can be done in one of several ways. I will share one of the easiest here: Right click and drag the shortcut that was created on your desktop when Google Chrome was installed or its shortcut in the Start Menu to the SendTo Folder and select Copy. Make sure to right click on the new shortcut in the SendTo Folder, select Properties, then confirm that the Target field contains no command line options, just the path and file name for Google Chrome. Step 2 Select the desired image files and right click on them, then go to the “Send To” sub menu in the context menu and select Google Chrome. That is all there is to it. All the images will open in Google Chrome, each in its own tab. I do this with Mozilla Firefox, but it should work just as well with Google Chrome. Troubleshooting Tips If Google Chrome does not appear in the “Send To” sub menu, try restarting Windows File Explorer from the Task Manager. If the images open in multiple windows instead of tabs, you might want to consider installing an extension to prevent this type of behaviour. I suggest One Window. Have something to add to the explanation? Sound off in the comments. Want to read more answers from other tech-savvy Stack Exchange users? Check out the full discussion thread here. Image Credit: IT Solutions (SuperUser) Prior to OS X Yosemite, there was no simple way to rename multiple files at the same time on the Mac. Some people set up Automator rules. Others tried workarounds to rename files in third-party apps. Finally, Apple realized our heartache and created a much simpler way to rename multiple files at once, and it’s only gotten easier as macOS updates continue. Here’s how to batch-rename files on your Mac. How to batch-rename files on Mac I personally batch-rename photos most often, but it works for any files you have. They just have to be the same type in order to be renamed all at once. Launch Finder on your Mac. Locate the files you want to rename. Shift-click to select multiple files. Click on the Action button at the top of the Finder window. You can also right or control + click on the files. Select Rename [X number] Items. Select Format from the drop down menu at the top of the set of rename tools. Select a Name format for the style of format you want. You can choose from Name and Index, Name and Counter, or Name and Date. Enter a name for your files into Custom Format. Enter a Starting number. I chose the number 1, but you can start with any number. Click on Rename. All of the files you selected will be renamed with the new name and listed sequentially from the starting number you entered. How to add text to currently named files on Mac If you have a number of files that you want to identify but want to keep their current names, you can add text to every file without changing the original title. Launch Finder on your Mac. Locate the files you want to rename. Shift-click to select multiple files. Click on the Action button at the top of the Finder window. You can also right or control + click on the files. Select Rename [X number] Items. Select Add Text from the drop down menu at the top of the set of rename tools. Enter the word or words you want to add to the files. Select whether you want the new wording to be added before or after the current name. Click on Rename. All of the files you selected will have the new words added to them, without changing their original title. How to search and replace certain words in the name of specific files on Mac Sometimes, you want to change the name of just a few files, but it’s one of dozens of files with different names and may be difficult to search for. You can find and replace portions or all of the name of files if you have a general idea of the original. For example, you could find and replace the wording in the name of every file that has “secret project” in it. Launch Finder on your Mac. Open the folder where the files you want to change are stored. Shift-click on all files in the folder. Remember, in order to rename multiple files, they must be the same type. Click on the Action button at the top of the Finder window. You can also right or control + click on the files. Select Replace Text from the drop down menu at the top of the set of rename tools. Enter the word or words you want to change in the file names. Enter the word or words you want to replace them with in the file names. Click on Rename Every file that had the original word or words you searched for will be replaced with the word or words you entered to change them to. How to undo a batch-rename of files on Mac It’s incredibly easy to undo a file rename, as long as it’s the last action you performed in the finder window. With Finder selected, click on Edit in the app menu at the top left corner of the screen. Click on Undo Rename. If it doesn’t say Undo Rename, try hitting Undo a couple of times. This will undo any actions you’ve performed in Finder after renaming the files. You can also hit Command-Z as a keyboard shortcut to undo. Any questions? Do you have any questions about renaming multiple files at once on the Mac? Put them in the comments and we’ll help you out.

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