

NAME

notes - manages note files.

SYNOPSIS

```
notes [-s section] [-a[!][e] name [file ...][-]] [-a[!][+][e] name [file ...][-]] [-e[a] {name|pattern}]
        [-v[a] {name|pattern}] [-p[a] {name|pattern}] [-l [pattern]] [-f pattern] [-d[a] {name|pattern}]
        [-r old-name new-name] [pattern]
```

DESCRIPTION

Your notes (files) are stored in a directory (and its subdirectories). This directory can be the **Nextcloud**®'s ('~/Nextcloud/Notes'). The files can be plain text, markdown or anything else that can configured by the *rule* command in the configuration file (see notesrc(5)). If the *note* is '-' then it reads from *stdin*.

Running program without arguments, enters in TUI mode (ncurses interface).

The program was designed to behave as the 'man' command.

```
> # show note 'sig11'; if not found it will display all titles beginning with
> # the string
> notes sig11

> # show all pages whose title begins with 'sig11'
> notes sig11 -a

> # show page(s) of section (i.e. subdirectory) 'unix' whose title begins with 's
> notes -s unix sig11

> # search for a title with patterns
> notes '*sig*11*'
```

OPTIONS**-a[!], --add[!]**

Creates a new note file. If file extension is not specified then it will be used the default (see notesrc). If additional files are specified in the command line, their contents will be inserted into the new note. Use it with '-e' to invoke the editor or '-' to get input from *stdin*. If the name is already used in this section, then an error will be issued; use '!' option to replace the existing file, or set the clobber variable to 'false' in the configuration file.(see notesrc(5))

```
# Example 1: cat yyy zzz >> xxx
> notes -a xxx yyy zzz
```

```
# example 2:
> echo "hello world" | notes -a xxx -
```

```
# example 3:
> cat ~/.notesrc | notes -a! notesrc -
```

-a[!]+, --append[!]

Same as '-a' but instead of overwriting, the new note is appended to the file. If the name does not exist, then an error will be issued; use '!' option to create it, or set the clobber variable to 'false' in the configuration file.(see notesrc(5))

-v, --view

Shows the *note* with the default *\$PAGER* if one is not specified in the configuration file.

-p, --print

Same as '-v' but writes the contents to *stdout*.

-e, --edit

Loads the *note* to the default *\$EDITOR* if one is not specified in the configuration file. Also, it can be used with ‘--add/--append’ if it is next to it.

-l, --list Displays the notes names that match *pattern*.**-f, --files**

Same as ‘-l’ but prints out the full path filenames.

-d, --delete

Deletes a note.

-r, --rename

Renames and/or moves a note. A second parameter is required to specify the new name. If file extension is specified in the new name, then it will use it. *rename* can also change the section if separated by ‘/’ before the name, e.g., ‘section3/new-name’.

-a, --all Displays all notes that were found; it works together with ‘-v’, ‘-p’, ‘-e’, and ‘-d’. Do not use it as first option because it means ‘--add’.**-h, --help**

Displays a short help text and exits.

--version

Displays the program version, copyright and license information and exits.

--onstart

Executes the command defined by ‘onstart’ in the configuration file and returns its exit code. This option is useful when custom synchronization is needed.

--onexit

Executes the command defined by ‘onexit’ in the configuration file and returns its exit code. This option is useful when custom synchronization is needed.

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SEE ALSO

notesrc(5) , **groff_man(7)** , **man-pages(7)**