3. Note Types

As previously discussed, the structured approach to notetaking encompasses *four distinct types of notes*:

- Cheatsheets
- Documentation
- Techniques
- Write-Ups

Each type has a tailored layout to facilitate efficiency and organization. Below is a brief exploration of each note type and the role of the note generator script in creating new notes.

3.1. Cheatsheet Notes

Cheatsheet notes are practical and concise, primarily containing commands and brief instructions to execute various tasks. These notes are designed for *quick reference*, *avoiding the use of detailed theoretical explanations*. They can be personal compilations or adaptations from resources found online, such as a "Windows Privilege Escalation Cheatsheet".

3.2. Documentation Notes

Documentation notes are *comprehensive records* that include tool documentation, theoretical concepts (like understanding what Active Directory is), and programming languages' syntax and usage. These notes serve as a knowledge base, offering *in-depth explanations and details*.

3.3. Techniques Notes

Technique notes document *specific methodologies* related to penetration testing, red team, or purple team operations. They are structured to include a dedicated MITRE classification table and detailed steps for reproduction, among other critical sections. These notes are invaluable for methodical practice and training.

> If you're a security professional working in a different area than mine, I recommend customizing the "Technique Note" template to include a classification table that suits your specific requirements.

3.4. Write-Ups Notes

Write-ups notes document the *process and findings from hacking activities*, such as CTFs and exams.

3.5. Naming Convention

When it comes to naming notes, *practices vary widely*. Some people prefer to start their note names with the date[1], while others adopt a more relaxed approach[2]; I fall into the second group.

For organizing folders, however, I prefer to prefix their names with a number for better organization and accessibility. As for naming individual notes, I generally don't adhere to a strict convention, with a few exceptions. Specifically, for *topics*, *types*, and *templates* (which I'll discuss in the following section), I do use a prefix before the note name. This helps in *quickly identifying these as special notes* with specific purposes.

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1. [Introduction - Templater](#) ↵
2. [Importance of naming with zettelkasten IDs? - Knowledge management - Obsidian Forum](#) ↵