# Finding Notes documents using @NoteID

## Technote (FAQ)

#### Question

While you are working in Notes, an error message occurs which cites a particular NotelD. This NotelD responds to a particular document. How can you locate that document using the NotelD?

NoteIDs can be displayed in two formats:

## Hexadecimal Format: NT0000XXXX

#### Decimal Format: NoteID (XXXXX)

Example: "Unable to store document in NotesServerName <path to database.nsf> (NoteID = 1528610) from NotesUserName HD:Data:mail:USERMAIL.NSF (NoteID = 31714): Network operation did not complete in a reasonable amount of time; please retry"

#### Answer

There are several ways you can find a Notes document referred to in an error message with the document's Universal Note ID (UNID) or NoteID. The Domino Adminstrator client provides an option to search by the Universal Note ID (UNID) or Note ID. Open the Files tab in the Admin client, and look for "Find Note" under the Tools > Databases drop-down on the right side of the screen) which can locate documents and design elements based on the NoteID. The input parameter requires typing the Hexadecimal version of the NoteID. Type the last four characters from the Note ID number. If the NoteID appears in Decimal Format, use a calculator to find the Hexadecimal equivalent and enter **that** number as the NoteID. Note: It is possible to create a view of documents by their NoteIDs. Instructions for doing this are noted below.

If you do not have access to a Domino Administrator client, use one of the following methods:

A. Download NotesPeek and use the feature to open a Note by NoteID. This can be done by highlighting a database in NotesPeek and selecting Data > Open Note.

B. You can use the @NoteID function to build a sorted view of NoteID numbers. Instructions are below. Note that this will locate only documents. For example, if you are attempting to locate a design element such as a view or form, use one of the utilities mentioned above.

# How to Build a View in a Database for Finding a Notes Document with its NotelD

There are two approaches to building this view.

## Approach #1: Build a view that lists the documents by their Hexadecimal value

1. Build a view and place the @NoteID function in the first column; sort the column.

This will return the Hexadecimal format of the NotelD. This will give you a column that begin with the characters "NT"

For example:

NoteID NT001752CE NT001752DA NT00175322 NT00175326

2. Convert the NoteID number from the error message which is a DECIMAL value into its HEXADECIMAL equivalent.

You can use the Windows Calculator program (CALC.EXE) to do this. In Calculator's menu, select View, Scientific. Select the radio button labeled 'Dec' (DECIMAL), and then enter the error number, such as 1528610. Next, select the radio button labeled 'Hex' (HEXADECIMAL). The display will change to show you the hexadecimal equivalent of the number you entered, for example: 175322.

Other suggestions:

- Build a Notes view which displays the Note IDs (Hex) so that they will match the format that they are displayed in error messages (Dec).

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- Most spreadsheet programs offer a formula for converting decimal values to hexadecimal.

or

- Use a scientific calculator.
- 3. Locate the Notes document by finding the hexadecimal number in the NoteID view you built.

For example:

NoteID NT001752CE NT001752DA

===> 175322 This is the document mentioned in the error message. NT00175322 <

NT00175326

## Approach #2: Build a view that lists the documents by their Decimal value

Create a view with this formula in the first Sorted Column:

First:=@Middle(@NoteID;9;1);

FirstN:=@TextToNumber(@lf(First="A";"10";First="B";"11";First="C";"12";First="D";"13";First="E";"14";First="F";"15";First));

Second:=@Middle(@NotelD;8;1);

SecondN:=@TextToNumber(@lf(Second="A";"10";Second="B";"11";Second="C";"12";Second="D";"13";Second="E";"14";Second="F";"15";Second));

Third:=@Middle(@NoteID;7;1);

ThirdN:=@TextToNumber(@lf(Third="A";"10";Third="B";"11";Third="C";"12";Third="D";"13";Third="E";"14";Third="F";"15";Third));

Fourth:=@Middle(@NoteID;6;1);

FourthN:=@TextToNumber(@lf(Fourth="A";"10";Fourth="B";"11";Fourth="C";"12";Fourth="D";"13";Fourth="E";"14";Fourth="F";"15";Fourth));

Fifth:=@Middle(@NoteID;5;1);

FifthN:=@TextToNumber(@lf(Fifth="A";"10";Fifth="B";"11";Fifth="C";"12";Fifth="D";"13";Fifth="E";"14";Fifth="F";"15";Fifth));

Sixth:=@Middle(@NoteID;4;1);

SixthN:=@TextToNumber(@lf(Sixth="A":"10":Sixth="B":"11":Sixth="C":"12":Sixth="D":"13";Sixth="E":"14":Sixth="F":"15";Sixth));

Seventh:=@Middle(@NoteID;3;1);

SeventhN:=@TextToNumber(@;f/,Seventh="A";"10";Seventh="B";"11";Seventh="C";"12";Seventh="D";"13";Seventh="E";"14";Seventh="F";"15";Seventh)); ID:=((SeventhN\*@Power(16;6))+(SixthN\*@Power(16;5))+(FifthN\*@Power(16;4))+(FourthN\*@Power(16;3))+(ThirdN\*@Power(16;2))+(SecondN\*@Power(16;1))+FirstN\*@Power(16;0));

## Related information

NotesPeek 1.53 tool for viewing Notes Databases A simplified Chinese translation is available

#### Cross reference information

| Segment                   | Product       | Component | Platform                                  | Version               | Edition |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------|---|-----------------------|---------|
| Messaging<br>Applications | IBM<br>Domino |           | AIX, i5/OS, Linux, Solaris, Windows, z/OS | 8.5, 8.0, 7.0,<br>6.5 |         |

## **Historical Number**

113999

# Product Alias/Synonym

Lotus Notes Client

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# **Document information**

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