

BList

Display bookmarks in an Ibuffer way.

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Table of Contents

1	About	1
2	Dependency	2
3	Usage	3
3.1	Screenshot	3
3.2	Example configuration	3
3.3	Header	4
3.4	Columns	4
3.5	Groups	5
3.5.1	Fixed filter groups	5
3.5.2	Automatic filter groups	5
3.5.3	Combine fixed and automatic filter groups	6
3.6	Calling convention(s)	6
3.7	Navigations	6
3.8	Marking	7
3.9	Jump to bookmarks	7
3.10	Annotations	8
3.11	Others	8
Appendix A	Copying This Manual	9
Appendix B	Index	17

1 About

The built-in library `bookmark.el` is useful for storing information that can be retrieved later. But I find the built-in mechanism to display the list of bookmarks not so satisfactory, so I wrote this little package to display the list of bookmarks in an Ibuffer way.

2 Dependency

This package is driven by another package: `ilist` (<https://gitlab.com/mmemmew/ilist.git>). So make sure to install that before using this package. In fact, the package `ilist` was written as an abstraction of the mechanisms of this package.

3 Usage

After installing, one can call the function `blist-list-bookmarks`, or simply `blist`, to display the list of bookmarks. Of course, one can bind a key to that function for easier invocations.

3.1 Screenshot

A picture says more about the package than a thousand words. Below is how the list of bookmarks looks like on my end:

```

A Name                                     Location
- ----                                     -
[ PDF ]
* computation                             ~/Desktop/Computation of L-series for elliptic curve
  parse                                   ~/Desktop/Centre/A propos de programmes/C/parsers/Pa
  tate nakayama thm                       ~/Desktop/Centre/Documents partout/Cohomologie cryst
  adele                                   ~/Desktop/Centre/PDF/En train de lire/Adeles and alg
  extreme c                               ~/Desktop/Centre/A propos de programmes/C/Extreme C
  combinatorial                           ~/Desktop/Centre/Mes notes/Iwasawa theory/Bernhard S
  dummit                                   ~/Desktop/Centre/PDF/textbooks/Abstract Algebra, 3rd
  schmidt                                  ~/Downloads/documents intéressants/Théorie de nombre
  weil                                    ~/Desktop/Centre/PDF/En train de lire/number of solu
  intersection                             ~/Downloads/documents intéressants/AG/intersection t
  complete intersection                   ~/Downloads/documents intéressants/AG/intersection t
  algebraic cycles                       ~/Desktop/Centre/PDF/Des sujets/géométrie algébrique
  hilbert                                 ~/Desktop/Centre/PDF/Pas encore lu/Elementary Intro
[ Eshell ]
(Eshell) tibetan                         ~/Desktop/Centre/Tibetan/
(Eshell) scripts                         ~/ffmpeg-scripts/
(Eshell) Musique                         /Users/durand/Desktop/Centre/Musique/Chansons/
(Eshell) ita                             /Users/durand/Desktop/Centre/Introduction to algebra
(Eshell) Haskell                         /Users/durand/Desktop/Centre/A propos de programmes/
(Eshell) emacs.d                         /Users/durand/.emacs.d/
(Eshell) C                               /Users/durand/Desktop/Centre/A propos de programmes/
(Eshell) Autres                         /Users/durand/Desktop/Centre/Autres/
* (Eshell) Desktop                       /Users/durand/Desktop/
(Eshell) Vidéos                         /Users/durand/Desktop/Centre/Vidéos/
[ ELisp ]
  bconf                                  ~/.emacs.d/bookmark-conf.el
  blist                                  ~/elisp_packages/blist/blist.el
[ FFW 1 ]
R *Bookmark List* 17:1 Top 5.9k
BList 14

```

3.2 Example configuration

An example configuration is included so that it is easier to begin configuring the package.

```

(setq blist-filter-groups
  (list
    (cons "Eshell" #'blist-eshell-p)
    (cons "ELisp" #'blist-elisp-p)
    (cons "PDF" #'blist-pdf-p)
    (cons "Info" #'blist-info-p)
  )

```

```

      (cons "Default" #'blist-default-p)))

;; Whether one wants to use the header line or not
(setq blist-use-header-p nil)

;; Just use manual filter groups for this example
(setq blist-filter-features (list 'manual))

;; Eshell and Default are defined in the package by default

(blist-define-criterion "elisp" "ELisp"
  (string-match-p
   "\\\\.el$"
   (bookmark-get-filename bookmark)))

(blist-define-criterion "pdf" "PDF"
  (eq (bookmark-get-handler bookmark)
      #'pdf-view-bookmark-jump))

(blist-define-criterion "info" "Info"
  (eq (bookmark-get-handler bookmark)
      #'Info-bookmark-jump))

```

See the following subsections for more details.

3.3 Header

Some users prefer to display the names of columns in the *header line*. It has the advantage that it will always be visible, even though the user scrolls the buffer. This package has an option `blist-use-header-p` for this purpose. If that customizable variable is non-nil, then blist will display the names of columns in the header line.

3.4 Columns

As one can see, the display has two columns: a name column and a location column. The name column shows the names of the bookmarks, while the location column shows the *locations*, which are either the **filename** or the **location** attributes of the bookmarks.

The variable `blist-display-location-p` controls whether to display the locations or not. Also, one can toggle the display of the locations interactively by `blist-toggle-location`.

The variable `blist-maximal-name-len` determines the maximal length of the name column. And the variable `blist-elide-string` determines how to elide the name, when it gets too long.

If one feels like so, then one can play with the function `blist-name-column` to control the name column.

3.5 Groups

An important feature of this package is the *filter groups*. They are criteria that group bookmarks together under various sections. So one can find all bookmarks of, say, *Eshell buffers* in one section.

There are two types of filter groups: the fixed filter groups and the automatic filter groups.

3.5.1 Fixed filter groups

The fixed filter groups are stored in the variable `blist-filter-groups`. One can add or remove filter groups to that variable. That variable is a list of filter groups, while each filter group is a cons cell of the form `(NAME . FUN)`, where `NAME` is a string which will be displayed as the section header, and `FUN` is a function that accepts a bookmark as its argument, and returns non-nil when and only when that bookmark belongs to the group.

Since defining the group functions might be tedious, the package also provides a convenient macro `blist-define-criterion` for the users to define filter groups easily. See the documentation string of that macro for details.

Also, the order of the filter groups matters: the filter groups that occur earlier on the list have higher priority. So if an item belongs to multiple groups, it will be classified under the group that is the earliest on the list.

Note that the default filter group, which always returns `t` for every bookmark, is not needed. If a bookmark does not belong to any filter group, it will be grouped into a default group, whose name is given by `blist-filter-default-label`.

Note that this is a feature of “blist”, and not of “ilist”: you can display a list without default groups.

3.5.2 Automatic filter groups

An automatic filter group is a function that can give labels to elements in a list. These labels will be used to group elements automatically: the elements with the same label will be grouped together. Besides, an automatic filter group is also responsible for sorting group labels, and for giving a default label, if no default labels are specified.

To be precise, an automatic filter group is a function with the signature: `(ELEMENT &optional TYPE)`. The optional argument `TYPE` says what the caller wants from the function:

<code>nil</code>	If it is omitted or nil, the function should just return the label for <code>ELEMENT</code> .
<code>default</code>	If it is the symbol <code>default</code> , the function should return a default label.
<code>sorter</code>	If it is the symbol <code>sorter</code> , the function should return a function with two arguments, <code>X</code> and <code>Y</code> . This returned function should return a non-nil value if and only if group <code>X</code> should be placed earlier than group <code>Y</code> .

The automatic filter group to use is stored in the variable `blist-automatic-filter-groups`. Its default value is `blist-automatic-filter-groups-default`.

If you want to define your own automatic filter group, then the macro `ilist-define-automatic-group`, or `ilist-dag`, defined in “ilist”, might come in handy. The default automatic filter group is defined by that macro, for your information.

3.5.3 Combine fixed and automatic filter groups

What if one wants to use both the fixed filter groups and the automatic filter group to group elements? Then one can set the variable `blist-filter-features`. This variable should be a list of *features* to use. Currently there are two features: `manual` and `auto`. If one adds `manual` to the list of features, then the fixed filter groups will be used; if one adds `auto` to the list of features, then the automatic filter groups will be used.

Further, if one adds both `manual` and `auto` to the list of features, then both filter groups will be used. The elements will first go through the fixed filter groups to see if it belongs to some fixed filter group. If an element belongs to none of the fixed filter groups, then the automatic filter group will be used to find the label for the element. If a poor element is given no labels, then the default label `blist-filter-default-label` will be used.

Wait, one asks, what if the list contains no features? Don't worry, it is not the end of `blist`. In this case all elements will be considered as belonging to the default group `blist-filter-default-label`.

3.6 Calling convention(s)

For the ease and brevity of writing, let's establish a convention for describing the interactive arguments of functions.

In this document, the phrase **XYZ-convention** should be understood as a specification of how the arguments to a function are supposed to be obtained when called interactively. Here the letters **XYZ** have special meanings:

Note: It is implicitly implied that the bookmarks in the folded groups are not operated upon by user commands.

<i>M</i>	Use marked bookmarks.
<i>R</i>	Use the bookmarks in the region, if the region is active.
<i>G</i>	Use the bookmarks of a group, if the point is at the heading of that group.
<i>O</i>	Use the 0-th bookmark, that is, the bookmark at point, if any.
<i>C</i>	Use use <code>completing-read</code> to let the user choose a bookmark.
<i>P</i>	Use the ARG next bookmarks, where ARG is the prefix argument.

3.7 Navigations

The following is a list of default key-bindings to navigate in the list of bookmarks. Except for the two *jump* commands, they all follow the **P-convention**.

<i>n</i>	
<i>p</i>	go to next/previous line. Whether it treats the top of the buffer as identified with the bottom of the buffer is controlled by the variable <code>blist-movement-cycle</code> .
<i>N</i>	
<i>P</i>	go to next/previous line that is not a group heading.
<i>M-n</i>	
<i>M-p</i>	go to next/previous group heading.

<i>j</i>	
<i>M-g</i>	jump to a bookmark, using the C-convention .
<i>J</i>	
<i>M-j</i>	
<i>M-G</i>	jump to a group heading, using the C-convention .
<i>M-{</i>	
<i>(</i>	go to the previous marked bookmark.
<i>)</i>	
<i>M-}</i>	go to the next marked bookmark.

3.8 Marking

The following is a list of default key-bindings to mark bookmarks and to operate on the bookmarks.

Unless stated otherwise, they all follow the **P-convention**.

<i>m</i>	Mark the bookmark with the default mark (blis t-default-mark) and advance.
<i>d</i>	
<i>k</i>	Mark for deletion and advance.
<i>C-d</i>	Mark for deletion and go backwards.
<i>x</i>	Delete all bookmarks that are marked for deletion.
<i>D</i>	Delete the bookmark immediately (the MRG0-convention).
<i>u</i>	Unmark the bookmark and advance.
<i>DEL</i>	Unmark the bookmark and go backwards.
<i>U</i>	Unmark all bookmarks.
<i>M-DEL</i>	
<i>* *</i>	prompt for a mark and unmark all bookmarks that are marked with the entered mark (using read-char).
<i>% n</i>	Mark bookmarks whose name matches a regular expression.
<i>% l</i>	Mark bookmarks whose location matches a regular expression.
<i>* c</i>	Change the marks from OLD to NEW (using read-char)

3.9 Jump to bookmarks

The following lists the default key-bindings for jumping to, or opening bookmarks. Except for *v*, they operate on the bookmark (or group) at point.

<i>RET</i>	Either open the bookmark in this window or toggle the group at point.
<i>o</i>	Open the bookmark in another window.
<i>v</i>	Select the bookmarks (the MG0-convention). How multiple bookmarks are opened is controlled by the variable blis t-select-manner. See its documentation for details.

3.10 Annotations

The following lists the default key-bindings for operating on the annotations of bookmarks.

- a** View the annotations of bookmarks (the **MGC-convention**).
- A** View the annotations of all bookmarks.
- e** Edit the annotation of the bookmark at point. If called with **universal-argument**, prompt for the bookmark to edit with completion.

3.11 Others

Some functions are too minor to record here. Use **describe-mode** in the list of bookmarks to see all available key-bindings.

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Appendix B Index

A

Always display column names	4
annotations	8
automatic filter groups, mechanism	5
automatic filter groups, types	5

B

<code>blist</code>	3
<code>blist-automatic-filter-groups</code>	5
<code>blist-automatic-filter-groups-default</code>	5
<code>blist-default-mark</code>	7
<code>blist-define-criterion</code>	3, 5
<code>blist-display-location-p</code>	4
<code>blist-elide-string</code>	4
<code>blist-filter-default-label</code>	5, 6
<code>blist-filter-features</code>	3, 6
<code>blist-filter-groups</code>	3, 5, 6
<code>blist-list-bookmarks</code>	3
<code>blist-maximal-name-len</code>	4
<code>blist-movement-cycle</code>	6
<code>blist-name-column</code>	4
<code>blist-select-manner</code>	7
<code>blist-toggle-location</code>	4
<code>blist-use-header-p</code>	3, 4

C

calling conventions	6
column function	4
columns	4
command	6
config	3
custom automatic filter groups	5

D

decorations	8
display locations, toggle	4

E

engine	2
example	3

F

filter groups	5
filter groups, combine	6
fixed filter groups	3
fixed filter groups, default	5
fixed filter groups, format	5
fixed filter groups, order	5
flexibility	5

H

How to use	3
------------------	---

I

<code>ilist</code>	2
<code>ilist-dag</code>	5
<code>ilist-define-automatic-group</code>	5

J

jumping	7
---------------	---

L

locations	4
-----------------	---

M

marks	7
miscellaneous	8
motivation	1
move, moving	6

N

navigations	6
-------------------	---

P

picture	3
---------------	---

S

sections	5
----------------	---