MindNode

for Mac

About MindNode

Requirements

In order to run **MindNode 5 for Mac**, you will need a **Mac** running **macOS High Sierra 10.13** or newer. To view, or edit, your **MindNode** documents on an **iPhone**, **iPod touch**, or **iPad**, the device must be running **iOS 11.0** or later with a copy of **MindNode 5 for iOS** installed.

Backwards compatibility

With **MindNode 5 for Mac** we introduced a new file format. **MindNode** will read the older file format and ask you to upgrade to the new format.

Support

If you have further questions, please don't hesitate to contact us. You will find further information in our FAQs.

What is Visual Thinking?

Visual thinking is a collection of tools that allow you to collect, represent, link and organise thoughts to get a better idea of how they belong together. Mind mapping is one such tool. The most frequent structure is a central item surrounded by other items that split into more and more sub-items, similar to the branches in a tree. The depth of the structure is unlimited and each **branch** can contain as many sub-items and sub-sub-items as are necessary to represent a topic. The items are called **nodes**, with the central item called **main node**.
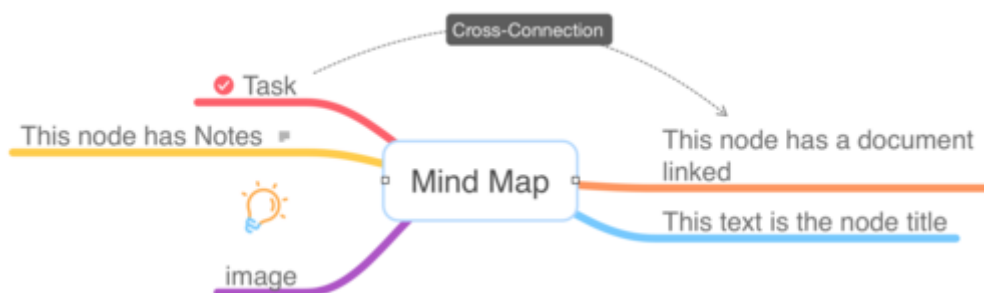

Figure 1. Types of information

Types of information to add

The **node title** is the most basic part of a **node**. It summarizes a thought in a few words. These words can be for example keywords, quotes, or questions.

Beyond this most basic building block, **nodes** can contain **images**. **Images** add visual representation of information and can be screenshots, photos, or graphics, like the Stickers that are included with **MindNode**.

To add more detailed information to a **node** you can add **notes**. These **notes** can contain longer explanations of concepts relevant to the key thought presented in the title of the **node**, or a list of thoughts that relate to your keyword.

Both **node titles**, as well as **notes** can contain **links** to online resources. They can be references for resources and sources.

A **node** might also be a **task**, if you are planning a project and might contain space to check that off.

Lastly, if you are using a digital tool like **MindNode**, you can link a file to your **node**.

Representing relationships between nodes

There are two types of relationships on a **mind map**. The first one is the **Parent-Child relationship**, the second is the **Cross-Connection**.

Parent-Child relationships make up the main branch structure of your document. Each **child** is a sub thought, or aspect of its **parent**. The ultimate parent being, of course, the **main node**. One parent can have multiple children, though one child will always have just one parent. **Siblings** of one parent are united by an overarching theme to the thoughts represented. From the other side siblings can be seen as riffs off each other related to the parent thought. Sometimes children contain additional information to a parent. This is especially useful, if the thoughts are too important to hide in the notes section of the document. A number of children could, for example, contain several links to examples, or images of examples.

Cross-connections connect thoughts that are not directly related to each other in a hierarchy of thoughts, but are relevant to each other nonetheless. These might be two action items that are dependent on each other, or thoughts that would have fit well in either **branch** of your document. In real life terms you could say that these **nodes** should be dating each other.

How to Get Started

There are three stages to brainstorming with MindNode. Where you spend most of your time will depend on where you are in your creative process. The first step is collecting information and thoughts you already have. The second step is exploring how these items relate to each other and what needs to be added or researched. The third step is organising your thoughts and information into a coherent idea, or project plan.

Of course you will be cycling through the steps again and again. Organising what is there might show you a lack in a certain area, or realising a relationship will give you new thoughts to add.

At any time it is useful to just create a **new main node** to note down a thought, without worrying where it belongs. The beauty of working on a computer is that you can rearrange and reconnect information where it belongs at a later time, once the connections and structure becomes clearer to you.

Outcomes

Generally our users use **MindNode** in a wide variety of situations to solve many problems. At it's most abstract, a document is a visual representation of how ideas relate. This can be for a project like a website, or notes for a talk. You can use it to collect information on a topic of interest, or as a study guide. You can also use it to record the proceedings of a meeting, or to build an **outline** that you can then use with another application.

Quick start into MindNode

We will now guide you through creating your very first document.

1. Open **MindNode** in the Open Panel choose New Document to create your first **mind map**. You can also create a new document using the shortcut ⌘ + N , or from the File menu.
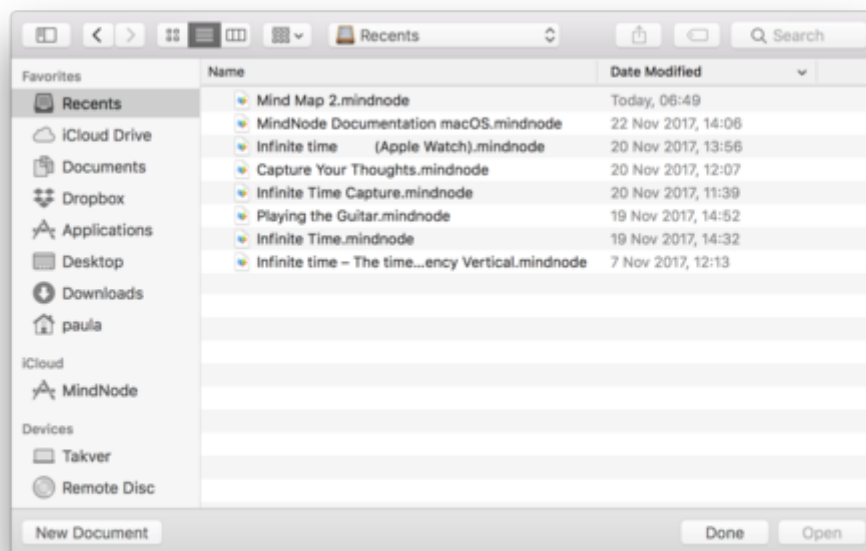
Figure 2. Click on the lower left corner

2. The document starts with a first **main node**, ready for text to be added. Go ahead and add your first idea. If you are just playing around start with "study guide". Exit the **node** by tapping the **canvas**. To create other **main nodes**, hit ↵ once, to leave the text editing mode, and then press ⇧ + ↵ to create a new **main node**. This will be ready to edit as well. Go ahead and enter a new idea, for example "exam".

Figure 3. New map in a new document

3. To create a **sub-node** click on the plus sign on the right of the new **main node**. You can enter "multiple choice" here. You can also press ⏎ to create a **sub-node** to a **main node**. If you want to create a next level **node** press ⏎ and then ⭾ , to create a grandchild.
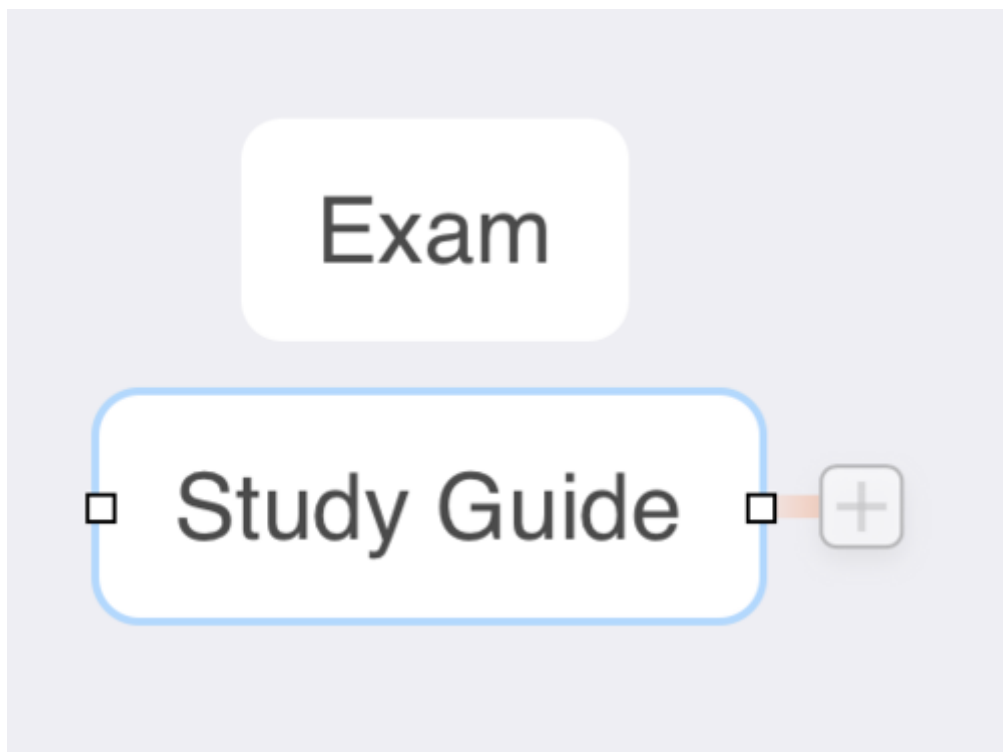
Figure 4. Adding a sub-node

4. Open the **Notes** tab by selecting the symbol in the top right corner. . Go ahead and try that out. Add "fill the square". As soon as you leave that field a small symbol on the right of a **node** will show that there is content in the **notes** section.

5. Now try adding an image or a file to your **node**. You can drag it directly from the desktop, or

from a Finder window. Or pick one of our **Stickers** when you click the **Sticker** button in the toolbar.

6. If you want to change the look of your map, open the **Theme** selection by clicking on the **Theme** buttonChoose a **theme** by scrolling. You can apply it by tapping the selection.
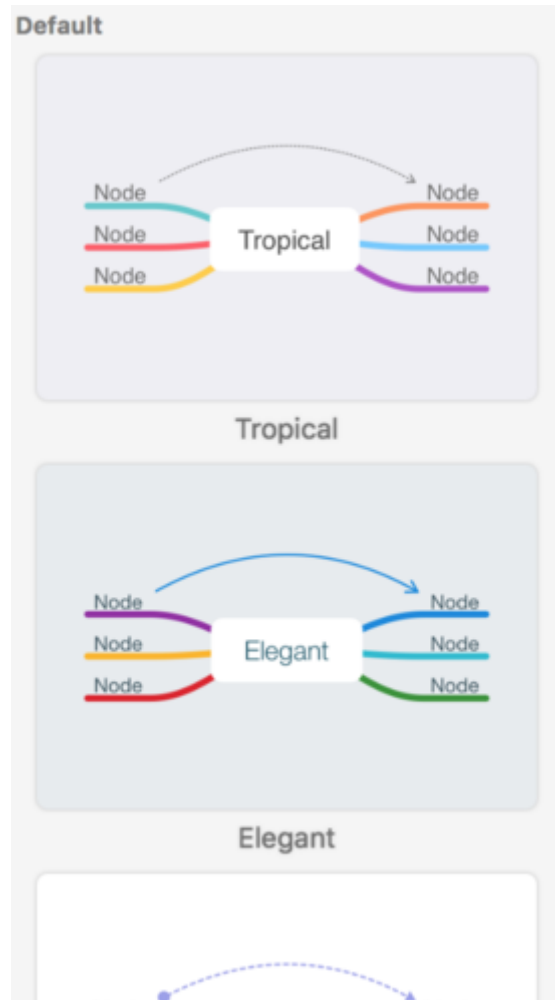
Figure 5. Theme selection

7. One of the most helpful steps in visual thinking is getting to rearrange content. Click and hold on the first **main node**. Drag it onto the second **main node** and let go. It will now connect as a **new child node**.

8. To save your document press ⌘ + S , or select Save As from the File menu. We suggest that you save your file in iCloud Drive, so that it is easily shared to other devices you are using with the same Apple ID.
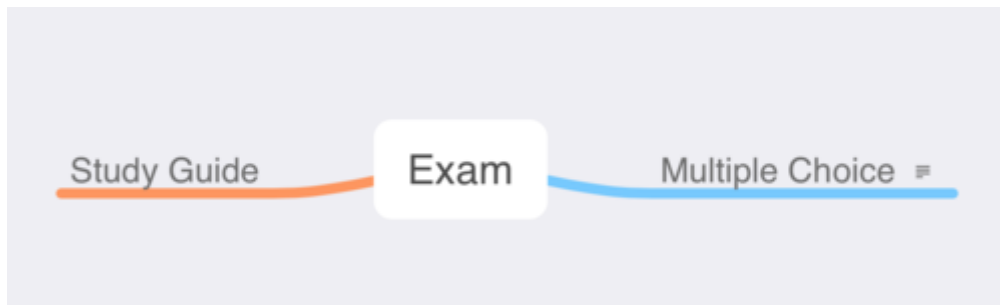
Figure 6. Completed map

Now it's time to create a new document.

Content

Nodes

Nodes are the basic units of information in a document. **Branches** connect **nodes** and represent a hierarchical relationship. Another type of **connection** is the **cross-connection**, a non-hierarchical relationship between **nodes**.

Basic Actions

To select a **node** click on it. You can also navigate around the **Canvas** using the Arrow keys.

To edit the title of a **node** double click it, or select it and press ⏎ . When you press ⏎ again you leave edit mode. To add a line break, press ⌥ + ⏎ .

To create a new **child node** click on the Plus symbol to the right of an existing **node**. Pressing ⇥ creates a **child node** for the **node** you currently have selected. Pressing ⌥ + ⇥ inserts a **node** between the selected **node** and its **parent**. You can also select this from the context menu when you click on a **node**. You can use ⏎ to create a **sibling** for the **node** you currently have selected. Pressing ⇧ + ⏎ creates a **new main node**. You can also select this from the context menu, when you click on the **Canvas**.

To delete a **node** simply press B . This deletes all **children** as well. If you want to remove the **node** and reconnect its **children** to its **parent node** press ⌥ + B .

Organizing Nodes

Sometimes it is necessary to reorganize **nodes** into new **branches**, as more information gets added to the document. This is the big advantage of digital visualisation tools compared to paper, it is very easy to do. To connect any **node**, even **main nodes**, to a new **parent** clickand drag it onto the new **parent**. This will move it and all its **children**. They will assume the style of the new **parent**.

In the Preferencesyou can choose to deactivate this function so the **node** always keeps its current style. Deselect Inherit Style. To retain the existing formatting of the **node** and its **children** hold ⌥ while reconnecting and having the preference set to Inherit Style.

Alternatively, if you want to shift a **node** up or down a level, you can use the ⌘ + → / ← to do so. If you want to shift the order of your **nodes**, you can simply drag the **node** to its new place relative to other existing **nodes**

Alternatively you can use the ⌘ + ↑ / ↓ to move a **node** relative to its **siblings**.

If you want to detach a **node** to create a new tree, you can select Detach from the Context menu. Alternatively use the shortcut ⇧ + ⌘ + D

Folding and Unfolding Nodes

When your structure gets more and more complex it is often necessary to hide parts of your **map**. This is also helpful when you are presenting information from your document.

When you hold ⌥ and hover over a **node**, you will see an arrow with an ellipse that points toward the **node**. Clicking it will fold the **node**. A similar symbol will appear that shows that there are **child nodes** hidden under this one.

Adding Content

While a **node** title often contains the most crucial information as keywords, you will want to add additional information that adds context, detail, or helps you structure your document.
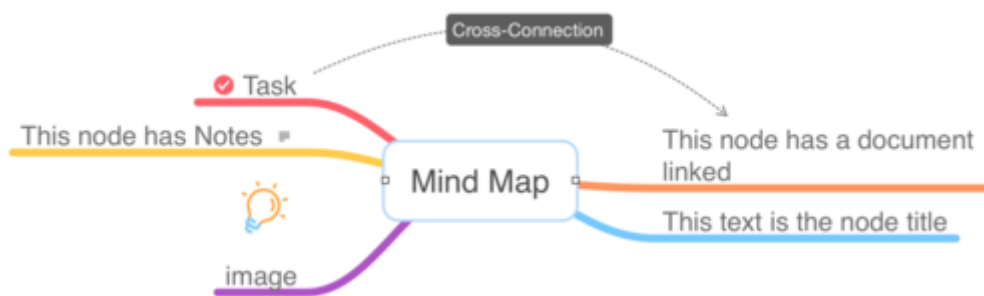
Figure 7. Different types of content

Links

To add a **link** to your **node** either type, or copy and paste an URL, including the http://. **MindNode** will recognize the URL and automatically make a **link** out of it.

If you don't want **MindNode** to do so, you can disable Smart links in the Edit menu under Substituitons.

If you want to **hyperlink** text, you can select a phrase ofthe **node** title and select Add link from the Edit menu. Alternatively you can use the shortcut ⌘ + K .

Notes

Notes can contain long-form text, links to other documents, or unstructured thoughts.
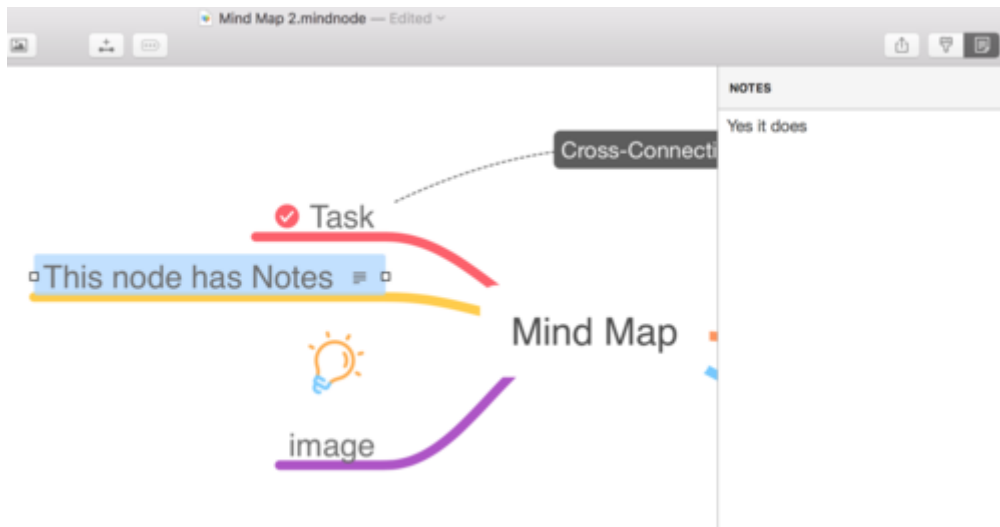
Notes can be added from the Notes tab.

Figure 8. The Inspector

Another way to add **notes** is to select Show Notes Popover from the Context menu. This will open a Popover that you can also edit your **notes** in. To format the text in the **notes** you can use the Format menu, or the usual shortcuts. The shortcut ⇧ + ⌘ + K will also open the **Notes** Popover.

In the **notes** you can also link relevant documents. Open the **notes** popover and use the Link button in the right lower corner to add a file. This will now show a preview of the file.
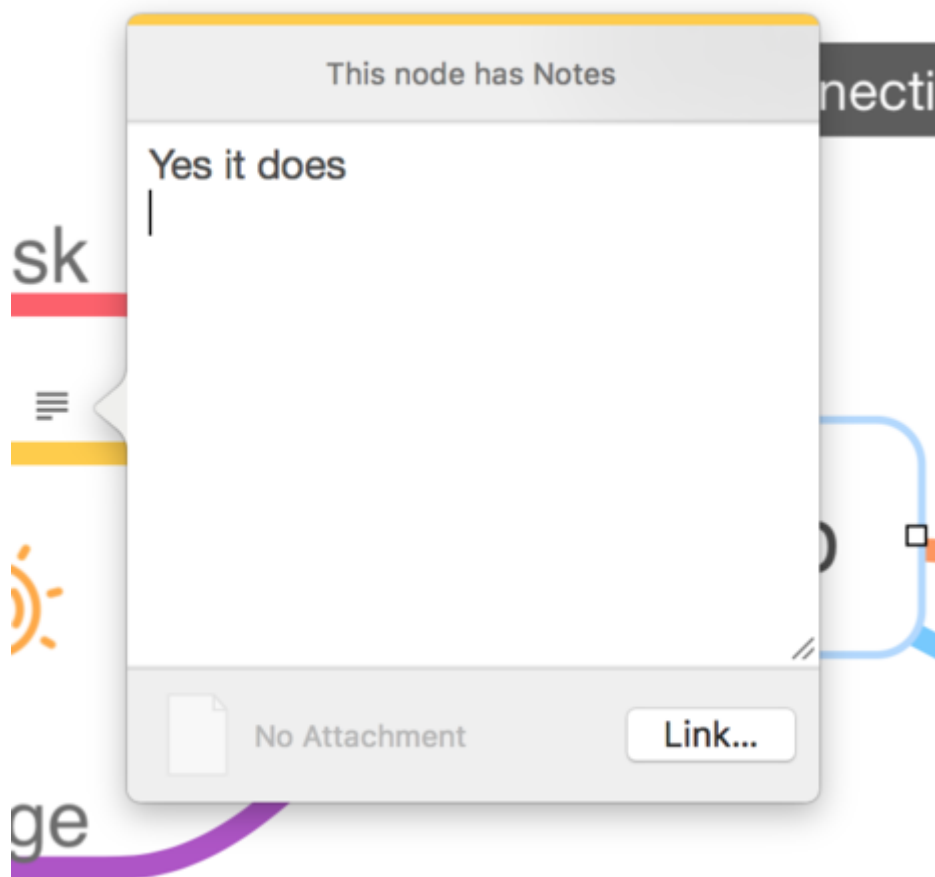
Figure 9. Open note pop-over

Note that the file is not imported into your document. An Alias is added for the file pointing to it's location on your hard drive. If you move the file, the link will not work anymore. Files are also not available to other users that you share a document with, or on your own iOS device.

The exception are images, which are imported into the document. You can choose to treat PDF files as images as well, by holding ⌥ when dragging them onto a **node**.

Images

In **MindNode** added images are displayed above the **node** title. Images are stored directly in the **MindNode** document. **MindNode** accepts all formats compatible with your operating system and imports them as PNGs.

To add an image select a **node** and the image item in the tool bar. There is one for photos and one for **Stickers**. Clicking on Photo opens the system provided Photopicker. Next, drag the photo you want to add directly onto the **node**. You can also use Continuity Camera to import photos and scan documents using your iPhone or iPad. This is a great feature to e.g. attach pictures of slides when taking notes during a presentation. Open the context menu of the node you want to add the image to and select Import from iPad or iPhone from the menu. When you click on Sticker a drop down menu with your **Stickers** opens. Click the one you want to add. It

will be added directly to your **node**. In the **Stickers** menu you can select whether to add colored or tinted **Stickers**. **Stickers** will be tinted to match the current **node** color. To resize an image double click it. Left and right of it will now be round handles. Clickingand dragging resizes the image. You can have **nodes** that only contain images.
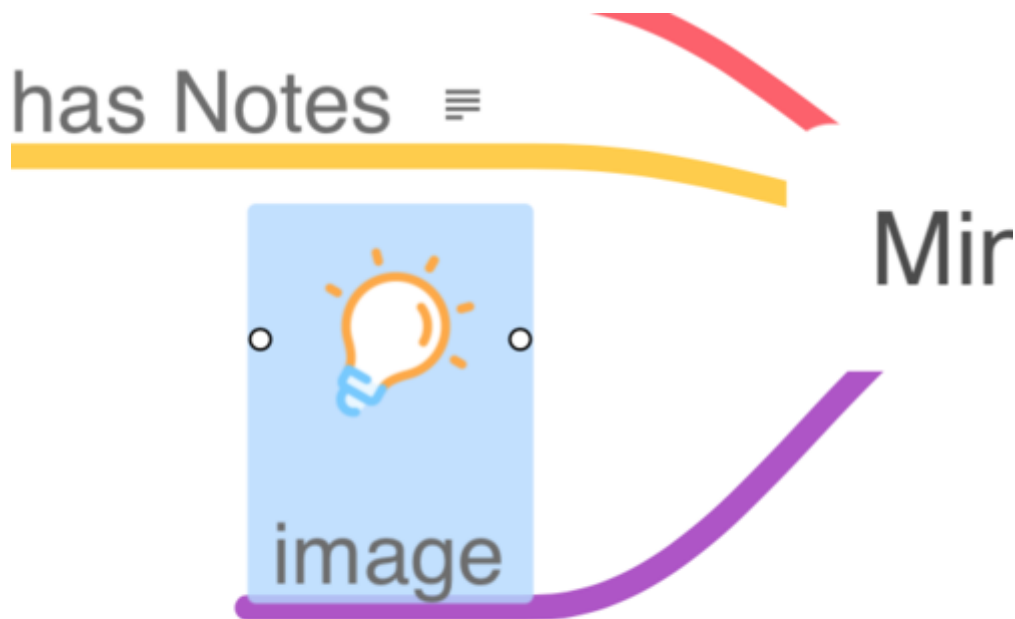

Figure 10. Resizing handles on a sticker

When the Markup extension is activated on your Mac, you can edit images from within your document. Activate the extension in the System Preferences > Extensions > Actions. To use Markup in on your image select Edit Image from the Context menu. This will open the image in a new window. Once you are done click Done and the changes will be added to your document.

Tasks

When planning projects a **mind map** will often contain both ideas and **tasks** related to the goal. To differentiate between **node** items that require an action and those that do not, **MindNode** lets you assign a **task** to a **node**. These **tasks** can be checked off as you complete a **task**.
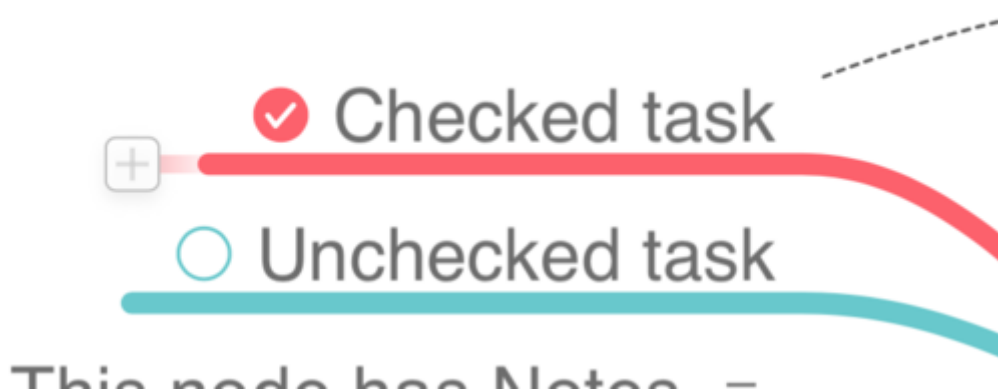
Figure 11. Tasks in a document

A **node** that has two or more **children** that were assigned **tasks**, will receive a Progress tracker that will be marked completed, as you check of the sub-**tasks**. If you check-off the Progress tracker of the **parent**, all **child nodes** with **tasks** will also be marked complete. Only **child nodes** can have **tasks**.

To assign a **task** for a **node**, go to the Node menu. Any **children** will automatically become **tasks** as well. A **parent node** can have both **task** children and **non-task** children.

Alternatively you can assign a **task** by using the shortcut ⇧ + ⌘ + T on a selected **node**.

Connections

The basic relationship between items in **MindNode** is hierarchical. To show relationships between items that are not in a hierarchical relationship you have the option to create **connections**.
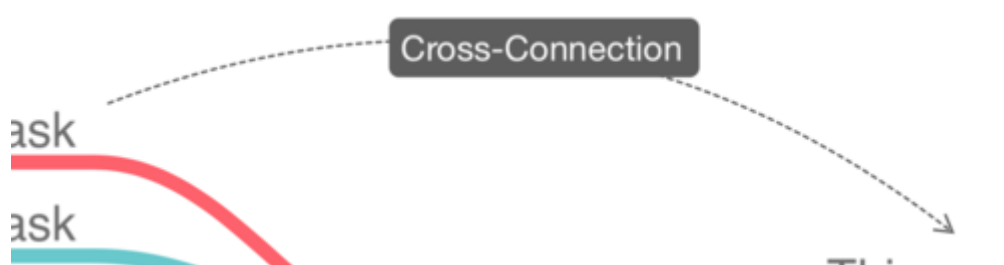
Figure 12. Two nodes with connection

You can select Create Connection from the Context menu. Then clickthe **node** you want the **connection** to go towards. You can also hold ⇧ and then drag from one **node** to another to create a **connection**. Or use the toolbar item.

To add a label to a **connection** select Edit Title from the Context menu, or double clickon a the **connection** way point.

Regardless of layout selection you can determine the curvature of a **connection** by grabbing the handle in the middle and dragging it. To straighten the **connection** double click the **connection**.

Styling

Canvas

The **Canvas** includes your entire document. Think of it like you are a painter without the limits to the base of your painting. You will find the styling options for your **Canvas** in the Themes Inspector on the left.

Layout

The most important decision for the readability of your document is certainly the layout. The arrangement of your information determines how easy it is to comprehend what is there. We have two **branch** styles, curved and orthogonal that you can apply to a map. We also have the option for a layout that is vertical or horizontal. These can be applied individually for each **main node**.

Smart Layout

Smart Layout automatically arranges your **nodes** in a compact, easy to read layout. To have **branches** on only one side, or on both sides you can grab and move them across. If you want to have a balanced document you can choose to Balance Nodes in the Node Menu under Organise.

Manual Layout

If you want a different **node** alignment, you can also select Manual Layout.

MindNode will still shift your **nodes** slightly so they do not overlap each other. If you want control over this too, you can de-select this in the Preferences, uncheck the option Prevent node collisions in manual layout.

If you want to take advantage of our Smart Layout algorithm for just one **branch** of your **map**, you can select the **parent** of that **branch** and then select Reorganize Nodes from the Organize menu in the Node menu. Alternatively you can use the shortcut ⌥ + ⌘ + R .

Themes

To make creating visually appealing **mind maps** as easy as possible, **MindNode** provides **themes**.

You can find the **themes** in the Theme panel scroll through the **themes** and when you find the one you want to use double click. Theme settings get synchronised via **iCloud** between **MindNode** on **maxOS** and on **iOS**.

Personal Themes

To create your own **themes**, create a new document with a **main node**, six **child nodes** and one

connection. Set the colors and font to your liking, then select `Add Theme > Extract Theme` This will save the style and it will now be available in the **theme** selection, where you can also choose a new name.
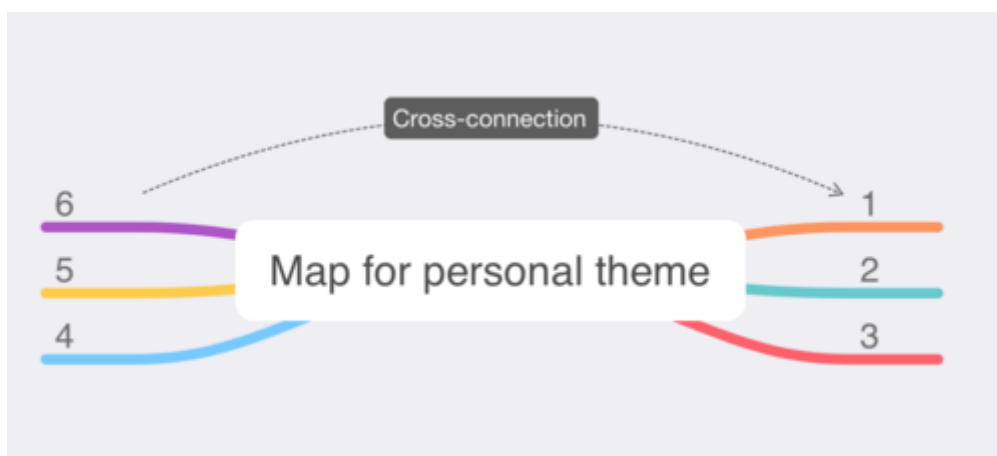
Figure 13. Personal theme layout

You can add existing **themes** and share your own **themes** with others. Clickthe gear icon underneath the **theme** for more options.

Background

You can choose to change the background color of your **canvas** at the top of the **themes** panel.

Style

Next to the global settings like **theme** and layout you may want to style individual **nodes**, or **branches** to show their particular significance. You can do this in the Style tab. Changes are always applied to all selected **nodes**

The options are to change the **node**'s width and shape, fill color, and border (including line type, thickness and color). Per default **node** width is set to automatic. The **nodes** adapt to the width of the **node title**, with a maximum around 320pt. In the Preferences you can deselect Shrink node width to fit content, if you prefer to have manual width as your default. For the **branch** you can select line type, color and thickness. Per default Auto-Decrease Branch Thickness is selected. You can deselect this to choose your own **branch** thickness.

When reconnecting a **node** you may want it to inherit the style of the new **parent**. You can set this as default in the Preferences. To keep a **nodes** current style intact despite the setting hold ⌘ while reconnecting.

For **connections** you can choose end point styles, both in the origin and at the finish, line style, thickness and line color. The label will have the same color as the **connection**.

Outline

When working on a document, it can sometimes be helpful to view the structure in a linear mode. To do this **MindNode** has an integrated **Outline** view. You can toggle the **Outline** view in the top left corner of your document window.
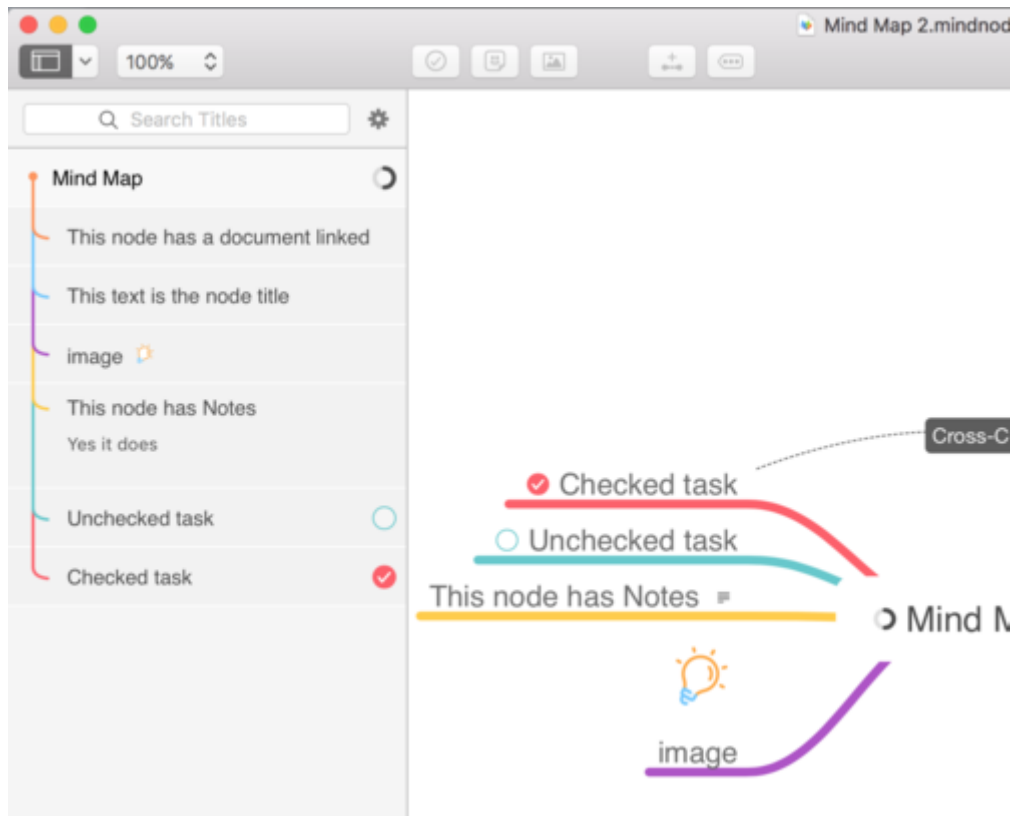
Figure 14. Ouline View

In your **Outline** the first level **nodes** around your **main node** will be sorted clockwise. Each level of sub **nodes** thereafter will be displayed in a top down manner.

Nodes that are folded in your map will be folded in your **Outline**. This is signified by a minus sign at the end of the **branch**.

Tasks and super-tasks are shown to the right of the **Outline** in their current state of completion.

Notes are signified with the same symbol as in the map. Clickingthe **notes** symbol opens the pop over in the map.**Stickers** are shown in the **Outline**, attached images will appear as a symbol. Selecting a **node** in the **Outline** will also select that **node** on your **canvas** and automatically refocus your **canvas** so it is visible.

Settings

You can find the settings at the top of the **Outline**, next to the Search bar. From the settings of the **Outline** you can select to Wrap node titles, to show all of the title in your **Outline**, and Show only open tasks if you want to use the **Outline** as a todo-list.

Search

You can search **node titles** using the Search bar atop the **Outline**.

Editing Nodes

You can delete a **node** by dragging left with two fingers on your trackpad until the Delete button appears. This will delete just that **node**. Its children will be reconnected to its parent.

Quick Entry

On the Mac you can activate the **Quick Entry** menu bar item in the Preferences. There you can also record a shortcut, which allows you to directly open **QuickEntry** at any time.

To start a new document, or take notes, click on the icon. Hit Enter to start a new line with a new item. This will be indented as a **sub-node** to the first icon. To remove the indentation hit Enter again. You can use Tab to indent further.

Use the tool bar items to indent, add **tasks** and **notes**.

When you close **Quick Entry** your notes are saved.

To create a document click the Create Mind Map button at the bottom. This will create a new document for you.

Sharing Documents

Most likely **MindNode** is part of a workflow for you, rather than a one stop destination. That is why **MindNode** enables using the information your structured in a mind map in other apps.

Import/Export

MindNode is able to import and export a number of file formats for use within other apps:

Import & Export

- FreeMind (supported by most mind mapping apps)
- OPML (supported by most Outliners and many mind mapping apps)
- CSV (Spreadsheets apps)
- Plain Text (all text editors)
- RTF (most text editors)
- Markdown (Markdown editors)
- TextBundle & TextPack (Learn more)
- Single File MindNode

Import only

- Mindjet MindManager
- iThoughts

Export only

- Docx (only supported on macOS)
- PNG
- PDF

Be aware that some features, like **MindNode's connections**, may be lost when moving mind maps between different applications. It is worth noting that OPML files do not retain formatting of text. In text files (.txt and .rtf) each **node** level is indented using a Tab.

To import a document in a compatible format simply select the document from the open dialog via the File menu. Go to the File menu and choose Open, or press ⌘ + O .

To export a document click on Export To in the file menu and select your preferred file format in the panel and selecting Export.The following panel lets you save your new file as usual.

You can also share the exported file directly to Mail, iMessage, or AirDrop by clicking the share button in the bottom left.

Sharing

To share a **MindNode** file via Mail, iMessage, Reminders or AirDrop to another device, click the share button in the top right corner of your document window and select your option.

In Mail and Messages a new message will be opened and the file added as an attachment.

AirDrop

AirDrop allows you to wirelessly send documents to compatible devices using a Bluetooth connection. Please make sure that Bluetooth is enabled.

To send a **MindNode** document via AirDrop to another device, click the share button. From the share menu choose AirDrop. Please make sure the receiving end is in receive mode, and select the device you want to send a document to.

To go into receiving mode on **iOS** devices please bring the Control Center forward, by sliding from the bottom upwards.

To go into receive mode on a **Mac** please go to the Finder and open a new window. Now choose Go > AirDrop from the menu.

Tasks

Once you have completed your project planning you might wish to use your **tasks** as a list. **MindNode** offers integration with Reminders for **tasks**, and sharing to Things and OmniFocus. You can import and export TaskPaper documents into **MindNode**.

In the Sharing menu you will find the option to export to Reminders. This will create a new list in the Reminders app. The title of the list will be the name of your Document. When you check items complete in either Reminders or **MindNode**, the completion will be synchronized across both.

To update your list with new **tasks** you have added, or changed **task** titles, export the list again. New items will be added and titles will be updated.

NOTE

1) Deleting items in Reminders, or in your **MindNode** document will not delete the items in the other. Only **task** completion is synchronized. Similarly editing **task** titles will not be synchronized.

2) Only **tasks** will appear in the Reminders list, not their parent **nodes**. The **branch** path will be added as a note to the **task** above the note imported from **MindNode**.

Sharing to Things,OmniFocus and TaskPaper will create a new list for you. These do not, however, update automatically with changes you make to your **MindNode** file.

iCloud Drive

If you are using **MindNode** on multiple devices and want to keep your files up to date on all devices, use iCloud Drive to sync changes seamlessly. Make sure iCloud Drive is activated in the System preferences.

When saving a new document make sure to save it in the **MindNode** folder inside iCloud Drive. All changes you save will now be saved to iCloud Drive and available on all connected devices.

Automation

Using Apple Script or URL Schemes you can **automate certain recurrent tasks** and make **MindNode** part of a **larger workflow**. Automation requires advanced knowledge and is only recommended for power users.

AppleScript

Apple Script allows you to write scripts that batch export document in all supported formats. As an example we created a script to take all OPML files from a folder and export them as PDF.

URL Schemes

URL schemes are special formatted URLs that allow to automatically perform actions in **MindNode** and other apps. All **URL Schemes** start with mindnode:// followed by an action. If

you don't provide an action, **MindNode** is simply launched.

Usage:

```
mindnode://
```

Create New Document

Action: newDocument

This action creates a new document in the default storage location. Normally this is the **MindNode** iCloud Drive folder. You can change the default storage location in the Settings app under **MindNode**.

Usage:

```
mindnode://newDocument
```

Open Document

Action: open

Using the open action you can open an existing document. Open supports several parameters that will help point to the correct document and we recommend you use the feature in **MindNode** to **automatically create the URL**: With a document open, cklick on the share icon in the upper right corner of the **MindNode** window and select 'Copy URL Scheme' to copy it to the clipboard. You can now paste this URL into a text or URL field and triggering it will automatically open the **MindNode** file.

Name & Path Parameter:

```
mindnode://open?name='name'&path='path'
name: Name of the document. If your document name contains spaces, you need to
replace them with %20.
path: This is an optional parameter, which is only needed if the document is in a
subfolder. MindNode trys to find the document in the iCloud Drive folder or the
MindNode "On my iPhone/iPad" folder.
```

Usage:

```
- mindnode://open?name=todos
- mindnode://open?name=my%20next%20presentation
- mindnode://open?name=notes&path=meetings
```

URL & Bookmark

```
mindnode://open?url='url'&bookmark='bookmarkData?'
url: A URL to the document. The URL needs to point to a document in MindNode's
iCloud container. Otherwise the system won't grant permission to access the
document.
bookmark: An optional parameter that is only used when you use the built-in action to
create a "File URL Scheme"
```

Import Document

Action: import

Imports a document using one of the supported import formats.

Parameters:

```
mindnode://import?format='format'&name='name?'&content='content?'
Format: A supported export format. See list below
Name: This is an optional parameter. It will be used as the title for the document.
Content: This is an optional parameter. When it's provided it will be importet into the
document. Otherwise we will look on the clipboard for the data.
```

Import Formats:

```
* CSV (format='csv')
* PlainText (format='txt' or 'text' or 'plaintext')
* RichText (format='rtf' or 'richtext')
* MarkDown (format='markdown' or 'mdown' or 'md')
* OPML (format='opml')
* Freemind (format='freemind')
* TaskPaper (format='taskpaper')
```

Launch Quick Entry

Action: quickEntry

Launches **Quick Entry** and adds the provided text as the content.

Parameters:

```
mindnode://quickEntry?text='text?'&clearExisting='false?'
mindnodequickentry://quickEntry?text='text?'&clearExisting='false?'
text: This is an optional parameter. The text is added to the current Quick Entry
contents.
clearExisting: This is an optional parameter. When set to true, existing Quick Entry
content will be deleted and - if provided - replaced by the content provided in the text
parameter.
```

Open Preferences

Action: preferences

Open MindNode's preferences.

Usage:

```
mindnode://preferences
```

myMindNode

myMindNode is a web service, provided by **IdeasOnCanvas**, that allows you to display a map as a web document. It allows such basic functions as zoom, fold and to display **notes**.

Uploading a Document

Open the Share menu in the top right corner of your document window. Select `myMindNode` from the Sharing options. The file size is limited to 50 MB.

Replacing Shared Documents

In case you want to change the content or look of a shared mind map, open the document in **MindNode**, change its content to your liking, then share again.

If you've previously uploaded a document with the same name, the Upload button will be named Replace. Clickthe button and the document will be updated on the web.

The sharing URL is not affected by this, and stays the same.

Sharing on Social Media

myMindNode is perfect for sharing your ideas on social media such as Twitter, Facebook, and Google+.

Once you you have uploaded a document you will see the Share Link… button in the left corner. A clickwill open several sharing options. You can also open the document in Browser directly.

Once shared users can view and interact with your mind map directly on **myMindNode**, and are able to download a **MindNode** document.

Mind Map Embed Code

On the web page of your document click the Share button in the upper right corner, then select Embed. A new page will open with a live preview.

Customize width and height settings to your needs. Then select the embed code and copy it to your clipboard. You can, at any time, come back here and customize settings further.

Previous embeds will not be affected by this.

Manage Documents

You can manage your shared documents in the **myMindNode** tab of the Preferences. Select the document you want to change and select either Open in Browser, or Delete. You can also copy the URL to the Clipboard from the Context menu.

Signing Up

To sign up for **myMindNode** upload your first document through the share menu. Make sure you have iCloud Drive activated for **MindNode** in the System Preferences under iCloud > iCloud Drive. The app will ask you to provide an email address and accept our Privacy Policy and Terms of Service.

Once you have signed up on one device the login will be shared across all instances of **MindNode** automatically.

Changing Account Settings

If you want to change your account email, open the Preferences and choose **myMindNode**.

Below all your previously shared **MindNode** documents is your email address. Click the button View Account Details... to change the address.

Printing

In addition to your usual print settings there are a number of options related to printing your **MindNode** document. Click Show Details and you will find this in the bottom right quarter of the print dialog. Select **MindNode** from the drop down menu.

First you can decide to print your document either as a **mind map**, or as an **Outline**.

When you are printing a map you can decide to scale your map, or to fit it onto one page. When selecting the former option your document may be printed on several pages, depending on the size of your map.

You can also select to print your **canvas** as is, or to print each **main node** onto a separate page.

When printing an **Outline**, you can choose to print your map with, or without, **notes**. You also have a choice to unfold all **nodes**, or to print with the **nodes** that are currently folded on your **canvas** folded in the print out as well.

Below the selection for **Map** or **Outline** you can select to print in either Full color, or Grayscale.

Further options include adding the filename and/or a date in the header and a page number at the bottom. Page numbers are include in the format Page 1 of 10. The filename is included on the top left of your page and the date on the top right.

Touch Bar

On supported MacBook Pro's you can also use the Touch Bar to interact with the document.

Bars

The content of the Touch Bar changes based on selection. At the moment we use four different bars.

1. Canvas

When the canvas is selected you can toggle the sidebars, change the background color and

create a new mind map.

2. Nodes

When a node is selected you can add Tasks, add Notes, toggle folding and create new nodes.

3. Edit Mode

When editing the title of a node, the Touch Bar displays the same controls as when a node is selected, but both bars can be configured individually.

4. Cross Connection

When a cross connection is selected you can add a label or reset the waypoint using the Touch Bar.

Customize

The Touch Bar is fully customizable. For example you can add buttons to toggle the sidebars on all bars or change the order of existing buttons. To customize the Touch Bar select View > Customise Touch Bar... from the main menu.

Shortcuts

Legend

⎋	Escape
⇧	Shift
^	Control
⌥	Alt/Option
⌘	Command
↵	Enter
⇥	Tab
␣	Space
→ , ← , ↑ , ↓	Arrow Keys

Node Creation

⇥	Create New Child
↵	Create New Sibling
⌥ + ↵	Create New Sibling Above Current Node
⌥ + ⇥	Create New Parent
⇧ + ↵	Create New Main Node
⌘ + L	Create Connection

Node Selection

⌘ + R	Center Main Node
⌥ + >	Cycle Main Node Forward
⌥ + <	Cycle Main Node Backward
←	Move Selection One Node in ← Direction
↑	Move Selection One Node in ↑ Direction
→	Move Selection One Node in → Direction
↓	Move Selection One Node in ↓ Direction
⇧ + ←	Select Next Node in ← Direction
⇧ + ↑	Select Next Node in ↑ Direction
⇧ + →	Select Next Node in → Direction
⇧ + ↓	Select Next Node in ↓ Direction

Node Movement

⇧ + ⌥ + ← Move Branch by 20px in ← Direction
⇧ + ⌥ + ↑ Move Branch by 20px in ↑ Direction
⇧ + ⌥ + → Move Branch by 20px in → Direction
⇧ + ⌥ + ↓ Move Branch by 20px in ↓ Direction
⌥ + ← Move Branch by 5px in ← Direction
⌥ + ↑ Move Branch by 5px in ↑ Direction
⌥ + → Move Branch by 5px in → Direction
⌥ + ↓ Move Branch by 5px in ↓ Direction
⌘ + ← Move Branch in ← Direction
⌘ + ↑ Move Branch in ↑ Direction
⌘ + → Move Branch in → Direction
⌘ + ↓ Move Branch in ↓ Direction

Branch Folding

⌥ + ⌘ + ↓ Fold Node
^ + ⌘ + ↓ Unfold One Level

Node Editing

⌫ Delete Object
⌥ + ⌫ Delete Parent Only
⌥ + ⌦ Delete Parent Only
⌘ + ↵ Edit Title of Node
⌘ + K Add Link…
^ + ⌘ + ␣ Emoji, Symbols
⌘ + ⇧ + K Show Notes Popover

Inspector

⌘ + 1 Themes
⌘ + 2 Outline
⌘ + 3 Style Inspector
⌘ + 4 Notes
⌘ + 5 Sticker Picker

⌘ + 6 Media Picker

Navigation

⇕ Scroll Canvas Down

⇕ Scroll Canvas Up

^ + L Scroll to start node of a cross connection

^ + ⌥ + L Scroll to end node of a cross connection

⌥ + ⌘ + K Open Link

Copy & Paste

⌘ + A Select All

^ + ⌥ + ⌘ + A Deselect All

⌘ + X Cut

⌘ + C Copy

⇧ + ⌥ + ⌘ + C Copy Single Node

⌘ + V Paste

⇧ + ⌥ + ⌘ + V Paste and Preserve Style

⌘ + D Duplicate

⇧ + ⌥ + ⌘ + D Duplicate Single Node

⇧ + ⌘ + D Detach Node

⌥ + ⌘ + C Copy Style

⌥ + ⌘ + V Paste Style

Text Formating

⌘ + B Toggle Bold

⌘ + I Toggle Italic

⌘ + U Toggle Underline

⌥ + ⌘ + U Toggle Strikethrough

⌘ + ☐ Increase Font Size

⌘ + – Decrease Font Size

Tasks

⇧ + ⌘ + T Add/Remove Task

⇧ + ⌘ + U   Check/Uncheck Task

Document

⌘ + N   New

⌘ + O   Open...

⌘ + W   Close

⌥ + ⌘ + W   Close all

^ + ⌘ + F   Enter/ Leave Full Screen

⌘ + M   Minimize

⌥ + ⌘ + M   Minimize All

⌘ + ,   Preferences...

⌘ + H   Hide MindNode

⌥ + ⌘ + H   Hide Others

⌘ + S   Save

⇧ + ⌥ + ⌘ + S   Save As...

⇧ + ⌘ + S   Duplicate

⌘ + P   Print

⌘ + Q   Quit MindNode

⌥ + ⌘ + Q   Quit and Keep Windows

⇧ + ⌘ + P   Page Setup...

⇧ + ^ + →   Show Previous Tab

^ + →   Show Next Tab

⇧ + ⌘ +   Show All Tabs

⌥ + ⌘ + T   Show Toolbar

⌘ + ?   Open User Guide

^ + ?   Get Support

␣   Show Quick Look

Gestures

Touch gestures are features that are almost impossible to discover, but they can be hidden gems that make interacting with an app much more powerful.

The following gestures are available in **MindNode** for Mac

- Force touch on the canvas to create a new main node (Magic Trackpad 2 only)

Appendix

- Force touch on a node to bring up the note popover (Magic Trackpad 2 only)

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