

TravelBuddy - User Guide

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1. Introduction

During your travels, have you ever wanted to curate all your travel moments, and wished there was an app to do just that? There were approximately 1.4 billion travelers in 2018 alone. That means 1 out of every 5 person on the planet is a traveler, you are certainly not alone in your struggles. Is there a solution to all your 21st century travel woes?

Introducing **TravelBuddy**. TravelBuddy is a desktop journal app that curates all your travel moments! Here are 4 ways to use TravelBuddy:

- **TravelBuddy Records**: Helps you capture, store, organize and edit info about the places you've been to.
More info starting from here: [Section 4.3, “Adding a Place: add”](#)
- **TravelBuddy Search**: Helps you search through your list of places quickly to find what you were looking for.
More info starting from here: [Section 4.6, “Searching Places by Name: search”](#)
- **TravelBuddy Photos**: Helps you attach photos to your list of places.
More info here: [Section 4.3.1, “Including a photo when adding a place with p/”](#)
- **TravelBuddy Analytics**: Helps you gather insights into your travel patterns and behavior.
More info here: [Section 4.17, “Generating Charts: generate”](#)

Best of all, you can accomplish any of these tasks with just *a single command*. So, are you ready to *redefine traveling*?

2. Additional Information

Before continuing, it may be helpful to familiarize yourself these two symbols that you will encounter in this User Guide:

NOTE This tells you there is important information that you should take note of.

TIP This alerts you of useful tips and tricks that will improve your TravelBuddy experience.

WARNING This **WARNING** symbol is used to alert you of something critical.

3. Quick Start

Here are the steps to get you started with using TravelBuddy:

1. Ensure you have Java version [9](#) or later installed in your computer. The list of Java versions available for download can be found [here](#).

- Download the latest version of TravelBuddy. The latest TravelBuddy jar file can be found [here](#). Once the download is successful, you should be able to see a file named `travelBuddy.jar`.
- Double-click `travelBuddy.jar` to start the app. TravelBuddy's Graphical User Interface (GUI) should appear in a few seconds, as shown in [Figure 3.1.1](#).



Figure 3.1.1: An illustration of how the TravelBuddy GUI looks

- Perform a quick test to verify that TravelBuddy works by typing in a command in the command box and press **Enter** to execute it.

Example: Type `help` and press **Enter** to open the help window.

Below are other example commands you may try:

List all places	<code>list</code>
Adds NUS Computing to the list of places	<code>add n/NUS Computing cc/SGP dv/10/10/2018 r/5 d/No Description a/NUS School of Computing, COM1, 13 Computing Drive, 117417</code>
Deletes the 3rd place shown in the current list	<code>delete 3</code>
Exits the application	<code>exit</code>

- For a detailed explanation of each command, refer to [Section 4, “Features”](#).
- For a complete summary of each command, refer to [Section 6, “Cheatsheet”](#)

4. Features

4.1. Standardizing Command Formats

The following covers the standard format to be used for all the commands in TravelBuddy and the

syntax that follows:

WARNING The code in this section is merely for illustrative purposes. It is kept brief to highlight the formatting standards for all the commands and not the actual commands themselves. Do not copy and paste the commands in this section.

- Some commands may have a shortcut, which you can use to execute the command.

Example: For `add`, its shortcut is `a`. Hence, you can either type `add n/Botanic Gardens` or `a n/Botanic Gardens`.

- Words in `UPPER_CASE` are the parameters that you have to supply.

Example: For `add n/NAME`, `NAME` is a parameter which can be substituted to be `add n/Botanic Gardens`.

- Items in square brackets are optional.

Example: For `add n/NAME [t/TAG]`, it can either be specified as `add n/Botanic Gardens t/faculty` or as `add n/Botanic Gardens`.

- Parameters can be in any order.

Example: If the command specifies the parameters `n/NAME r/RATING`, then changing the order to `r/RATING n/NAME` is also acceptable.

- Whenever there are duplicate parameters, the last duplicated parameter is chosen.

Example: If the command is `add n/Singapore Zoo n/Botanic Gardens`, where there are duplicates of the `n/NAME` parameters, the last parameter, `n/Botanic Gardens`, is chosen to be added to the list of places.

- Some parameters have a specific input format.

Example: For `dv/DATE_VISITED`, the `DATE_VISITED` needs to follow the `DD/MM/YYYY` format.

4.2. Seeking Help: `help`

Description: The `help` command opens up a help page.

Shortcut: `he`

Format: `help`

NOTE The help page will be shown in another window, but you can resize and move it around. This can be useful to refer to when using the app.

TIP A quick alternative way to seek help is to hit the `F1` key.

4.3. Adding a Place: `add`

Description: The `add` command adds a place to TravelBuddy.

Shortcut: `a`

Format: `add [n/NAME] [cc/COUNTRY_CODE] [dv/DATE_VISITED] [r/RATING] [d/DESCRIPTION] [a/ADDRESS] [p/FILE_PATH] [t/TAG]…`

The [Table 4.3.1](#) below shows the parameters that require a specific input format to be added.

Table 4.3.1: Parameters that require a specific format

Parameter	Parameter Prefix	Specific Input Format
RATING	r/	An integer ranging from 1 to 5
COUNTRY_CODE	cc/	A valid ISO-3166 three-letter country code e.g. JPN to represent Japan The full list of country codes can be found here
DATE_VISITED	dv/	A valid date that follows the DD/MM/YYYY format ranging from 01/01/1900 to the current date

Examples: Given below are some examples on how to utilize the **add** command:

- **add n/Botanic Gardens cc/SGP dv/01/01/2017 r/4 d/UNESCO World Heritage Site a/1 Cluny Rd, Singapore 259569 t/nature**
Adds Botanic Gardens to the list of places you have visited into TravelBuddy.
- **add n/Raffles Hotel cc/SGP dv/05/05/2016 t/hotel d/This place is lovely a/Raffles Road r/5 t/staycation**
Adds Raffles Hotel to the list of places you have visited into TravelBuddy.

[Figure 4.3.1](#) below shows the outcome of a specific **add** command



Figure 4.3.1: Adding a place to TravelBuddy

TIP A place can have any number of tags (including 0 tags).

4.3.1. Including a photo when adding a place with p/

Description: The **add** command can also attach a single photo when adding a new place to TravelBuddy.

The photo must be an image file that already exists in your computer.

Format:

Parameter	Parameter Prefix	Specific Input Format
PHOTO	p/	The file path must be an absolute file path and include the filename and file extension .

NOTE

A filepath specifies a unique location for a file. **Absolute file paths** are paths that start with a drive letter (eg. C:\)

Examples: Given below is an example that uses the add command to include a photo with the `p/` parameter:

- `add n/Himeiji Castle cc/JPN dv/15/12/2017 r/5 d/Wow. a/Kyoto t/castle p/C:\Users\Michael\Pictures\castle-photo.jpg`

Adds Himeiji Castle as a place in TravelBuddy, and include the image `castle-photo.jpg` at the location specified by the filepath `C:\Users\Michael\Pictures\castle-photo.jpg`.

Figure 4.3.2.1 below shows TravelBuddy before the above example command is executed.

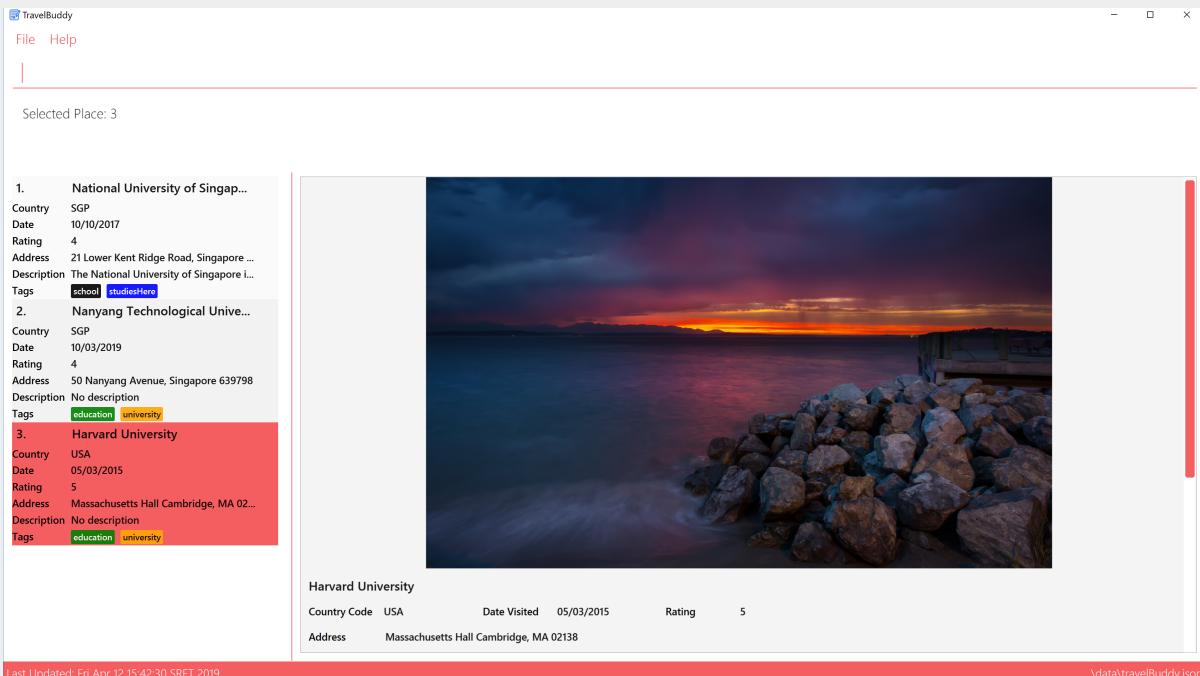


Figure 4.3.2.1: Before the `add` command is executed.

Figure 4.3.2.2 below shows TravelBuddy after the above example command is executed, and the newly added "Himeiji Castle" is selected.

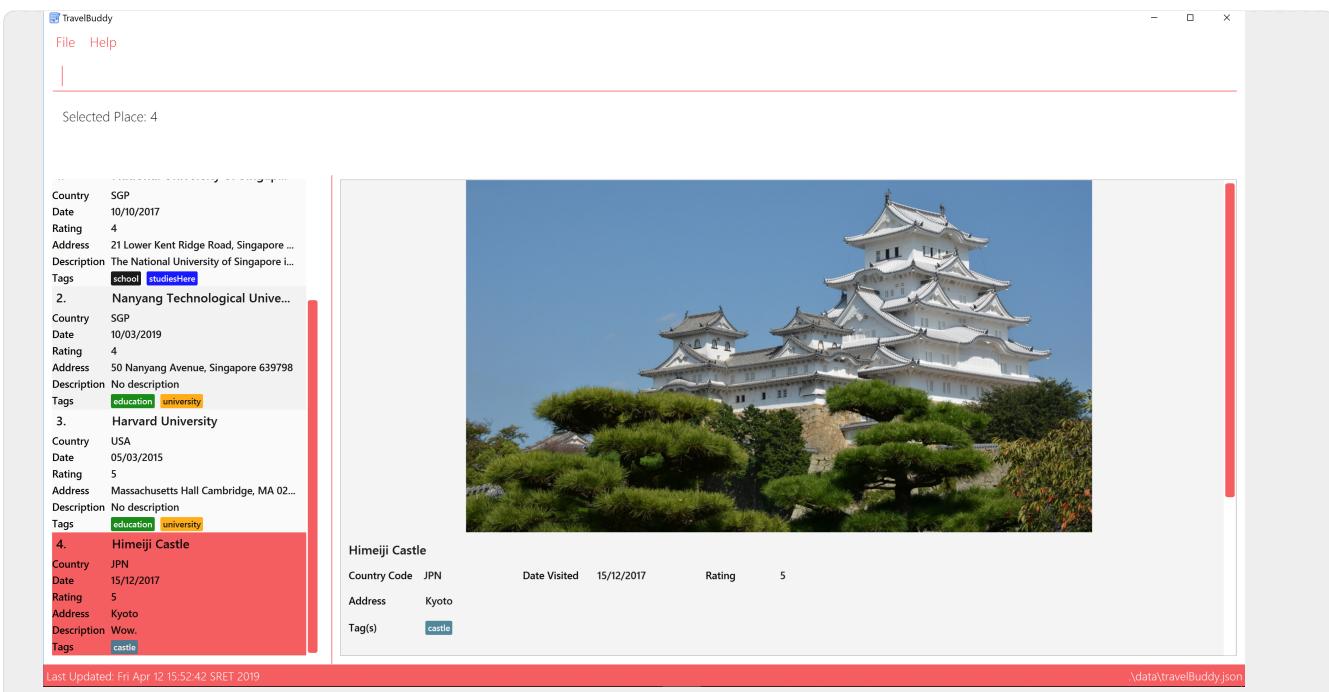


Figure 4.3.2.2: After the add command is executed and the newly added "Himeji Castle" is selected.

TIP If you are using Windows 10, below is a quick way to obtain the file path of the photo you would like to include:

- **Step 1:** Open File Explorer.
- **Step 2:** Navigate to the folder that contains the photo you would like to add.
- **Step 3:** Select the Photo you would like to add.

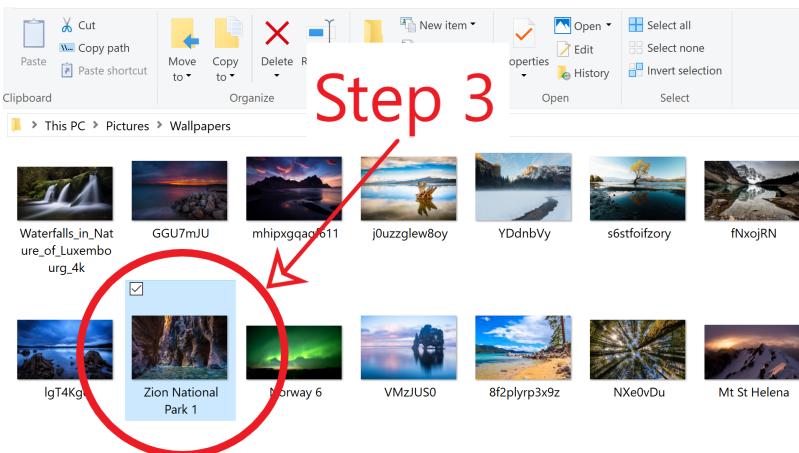


Figure 4.3.3: Select the Photo you would like to add

- **Step 4:** Click on **Copy Path** at the top left corner of the File Explorer window.

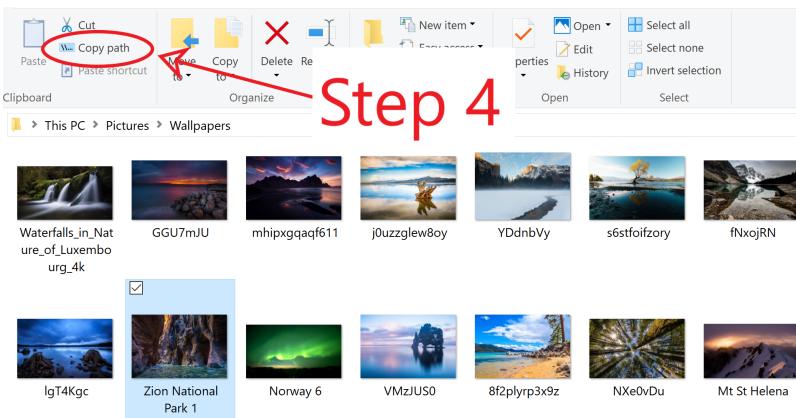


Figure 4.3.4: Click on **Copy Path** at the top left corner File Explorer window

- **Step 5:** Open TravelBuddy and paste the filepath after the parameter prefix **p/**.

NOTE

TravelBuddy allows for double quotation marks around the filepath, so there is no need to delete them.

Currently, TravelBuddy supports the following image **file formats/extensions**:

- JPEG **.jpg**
- PNG **.png**
- Bitmap **.bmp**

4.4. Listing All Places: **list**

Description: The **list** command displays a list of all the places in TravelBuddy.

Shortcut: **l**

Format: **list**

4.5. Editing a Place: **edit**

Description: The **edit** command edits an existing place in TravelBuddy.

Shortcut: **e**

Format: **edit INDEX [n/NAME] [cc/COUNTRY_CODE] [dv/DATE_VISITED] [r/RATING] [d/DESCRIPTION] [a/ADDRESS] [p/FILE_PATH] [t/TAG]…**

Preconditions: Given below is a list of preconditions that must be met for the **edit** command to work:

- The command edits the place at the specified **INDEX**. The index refers to the index number shown in the displayed place list. The index **must be a positive integer** 1, 2, 3, ...
- It must have at least one of the optional fields.
- Its existing values will be updated to the input values.

- The adding of tags is not cumulative. Hence, when the tags are edited, the existing tags of the place will be removed.
- The tags can all be removed by typing `t/` without specifying any tags after it.
- Some parameters have a specific input format.
- Preconditions for changing the photo file [FILE_PATH] are in [Section 4.5.1, “Replacing the photo of a place with `edit p/`”](#)

Examples: Given below are some examples on how to utilize the `edit` command:

- `edit 1 r/3 d/No description`
Edits the rating and description of the 1st entry in the list to be `3` and `No description` respectively.
- `edit 2 n/Raffles Hotel t/`
Edits the name of the 2nd entry in the list to be `Raffles Hotel` and clears all existing tags.

[Figure 4.5.1](#) below shows the list of places before the `edit` command is used.



Figure 4.5.1: Before the `edit` command is used

[Figure 4.5.2](#) below shows the list of places after the `edit` command is used.



Figure 4.5.2: After the `edit` command is used

4.5.1. Replacing the photo of a place with `edit p/`

The `edit` command can also be used to change the photo of a place by replacing the `FILE_PATH` of the current photo with the `FILE_PATH` of the new photo.

[Figure 4.5.3](#) below shows TravelBuddy before `edit` command is used to replace the current photo.

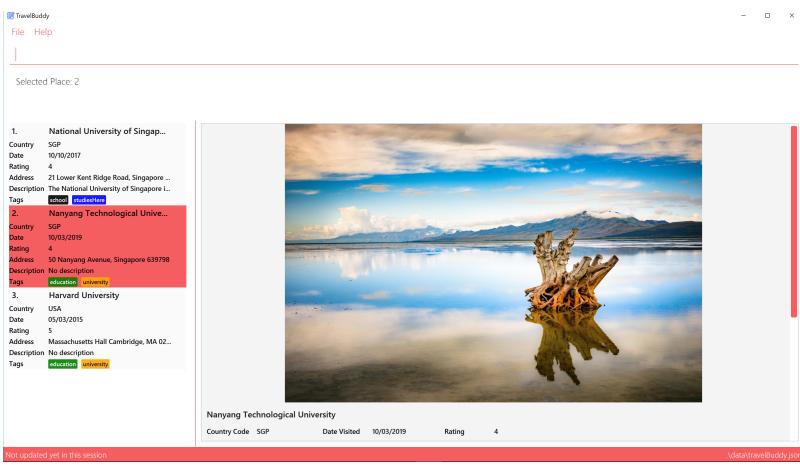


Figure 4.5.3: Before the `edit` command is used to replace a photo.

Figure 4.5.4 below shows TravelBuddy after a new photo has been added to the place "Nanyang Technological University".

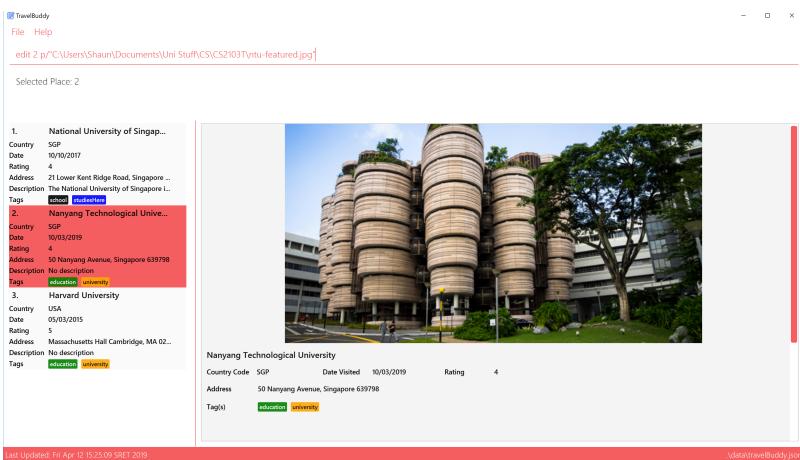


Figure 4.5.4: After the `edit` command is used to replace a photo.

Examples: Given below is an example of using `edit` to replace a photo:

- `edit 3 p/C:/Users/Michael/Pictures/Wallpapers/Zion National Park 1.jpg`
Replaces the current photo of 3rd Place entry with the photo named `Zion National Park 1.jpg`

NOTE

The image FILE_PATH being replaced with the `edit` command must still follow the specifications laid out in Section 4.3.1, “Including a photo when adding a place with `p/`”

4.6. Searching Places by Name: `search`

Description: The `search` command searches for places whose names contain any of the given keywords.

Shortcut: `se`

Format: `search KEYWORD [MORE_KEYWORDS]`

Preconditions: Given below is a list of preconditions that must be met for the `search` command to work:

- The search is case insensitive. e.g `national` will match `National`.
- The order of the keywords does not matter.
e.g. `University National of Singapore` will match `National University of Singapore`.
- Only the name of the places in TravelBuddy is searched.
- Only full words will be matched.
e.g. `Nation` will not match `National`
- Places matching at least one keyword will be returned.
e.g. `National Museum` will return `National Museum of Singapore` and `National University Hospital`.

Example: `search Singapore`

Executes a search for places that contain the keyword `Singapore` in its name.

From Figure 4.6.1, using `search Singapore` will return all places in your TravelBuddy that contain `Singapore` in its name.

In this case, the following are returned as they contain `Singapore` in their names:

- Universal Studios `Singapore`
- National University of `Singapore`
- `Singapore Zoo`

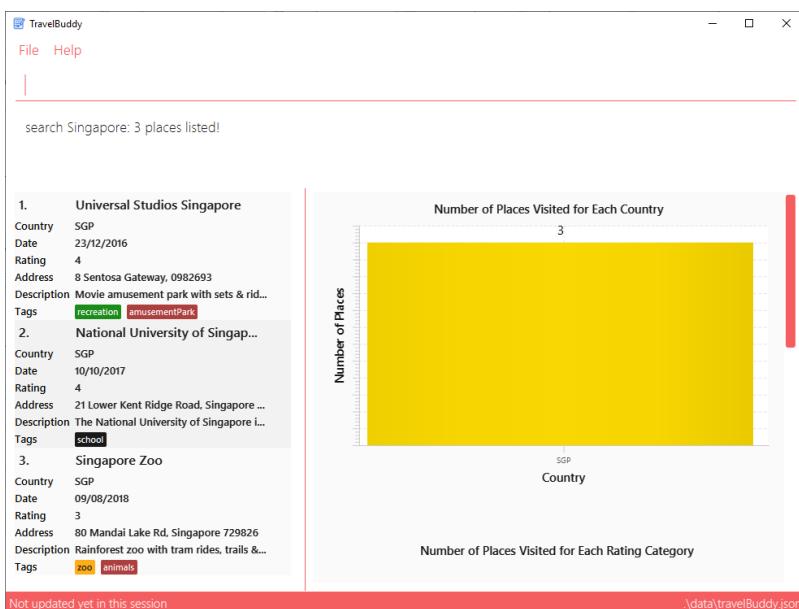


Figure 4.6.1: Search results of `search Singapore`

4.7. Searching places by Ratings: `searchr`

Description: The `searchr` command searches for places whose ratings match the specified rating from 1 to 5.

Shortcut: `sr`

Format: `searchr INDEX [MORE_INDICES]`

Preconditions: Given below is a list of preconditions that must be met for the `searchr` command to work:

- The rating used in the search must be an integer ranging from 1 to 5.
e.g `searchr 5` will return places with 5-star ratings.
- Only the rating of the places in TravelBuddy is searched.
- Multiple indices can be included in the query, e.g `searchr 4 5` will return places with 4 or 5 star ratings.

Example: `searchr 4`

Executes a search for places with a rating of 4.

From Figure 4.7.1 below, using `searchr 4` will return all places in your TravelBuddy that have a rating of 4.



Figure 4.7.1: Search results of `searchr 4`

4.8. Searching Places by Tags: `searcht`

Description: The `searcht` command searches for places whose tags correspond to any given keywords.

Shortcut: `st`

Format: `searcht KEYWORD [MORE_KEYWORDS]`

Preconditions: Given below is a list of preconditions that must be met for the `searcht` command to work:

- The search is case insensitive. e.g `Temple` will match `temple`.
- Only the tags of the places in TravelBuddy are searched.
- Only full words will be matched e.g. `temp` will not match `temple`.
- Places tagged with at least one matching keyword will be returned. e.g. `temple school` will

return places tagged with `temple` or `school`.

- Multiple keywords can be included in the query, e.g `searcht distillery temple` will return places tagged with `distillery` or `temple`.

Example: `searcht distillery`

Executes a search for places that are tagged with `distillery`.

From [Figure 4.8.1](#) below, using `searcht distillery` will return all places in your TravelBuddy that are tagged with `distillery`.

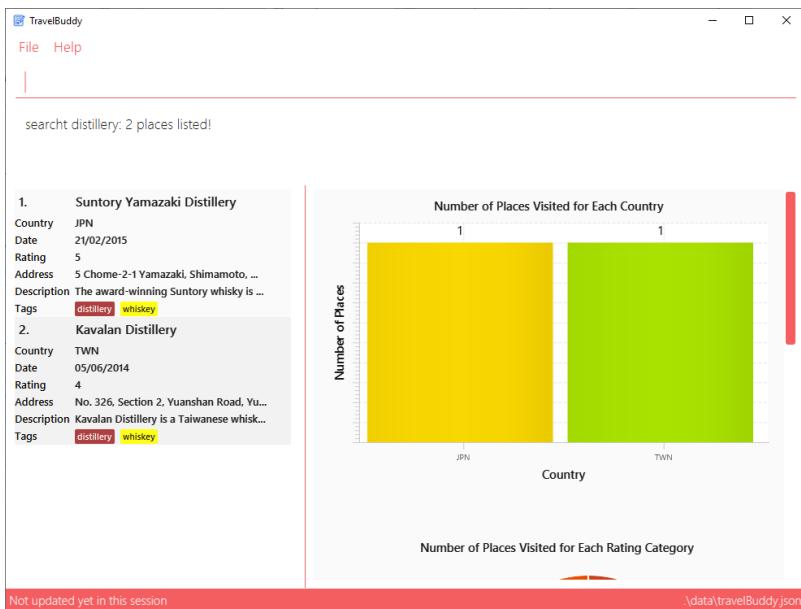


Figure 4.8.1: Search results of `searcht distillery`

4.9. Searching places by Country: `searchc`

Description: The `searchc` command searches for places whose country matches the specified ISO-3166 3-letter country code.

Shortcut: `sc`

Format: `searchc KEYWORD [MORE_KEYWORDS]`

Preconditions: Given below is a list of preconditions that must be met for the `searchc` command to work:

- The country code keywords for `searchc` must be valid 3-letter ISO-3166 country codes.
- The search country is from a list of ISO-3166 country codes. e.g `JPN` will return places located in Japan.
- Only the country of the places in TravelBuddy is searched.
- Multiple keywords can be included in the query, e.g `searchc JPN CHN` will return places located in Japan or China.

Example: `searchc JPN`

Executes a search for places located in `JPN` (Japan).

From [Figure 4.9.1](#) below, using `searchc JPN` will return all places in your TravelBuddy that are

located in Japan.

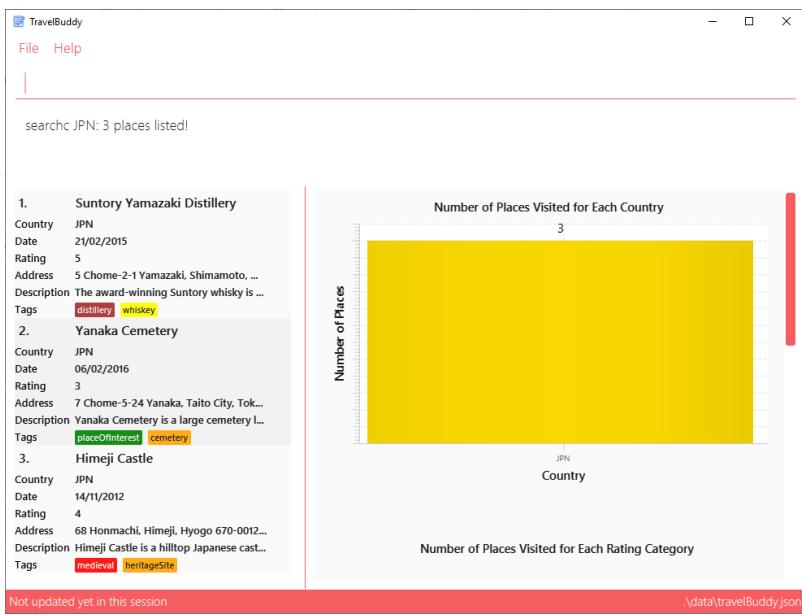


Figure 4.9.1: Search results of `searchc JPN`

4.10. Searching Places by Year of Visit: `searchyear`

Description: The `searchyear` command searches for places whose year of visit matches the specified year of interest.

Shortcut: `sy`

Format: `searchyear KEYWORD [MORE_KEYWORDS]` OR `searchyear KEYWORD-KEYWORD`

Preconditions: Given below is a list of preconditions that must be met for the `searchyear` command to work:

- The search year is bounded from 1900 to the current year. e.g `searchyear 2016` will return places visited in the year 2016.
- Search requests outside the bounds will issue a warning.
- The year keywords for `searchyear` can be entered as a range. e.g `searchyear 2010-2017` will return all the places visited from 2010 to 2017.
- Only the year of visit of the places in TravelBuddy is searched.

Example: `searchyear 2016`

Executes a search for places visited in the year **2016**.

From Figure 4.10.1 below, using `searchyear 2016` will return all places in your TravelBuddy that you visited in the year **2016**.

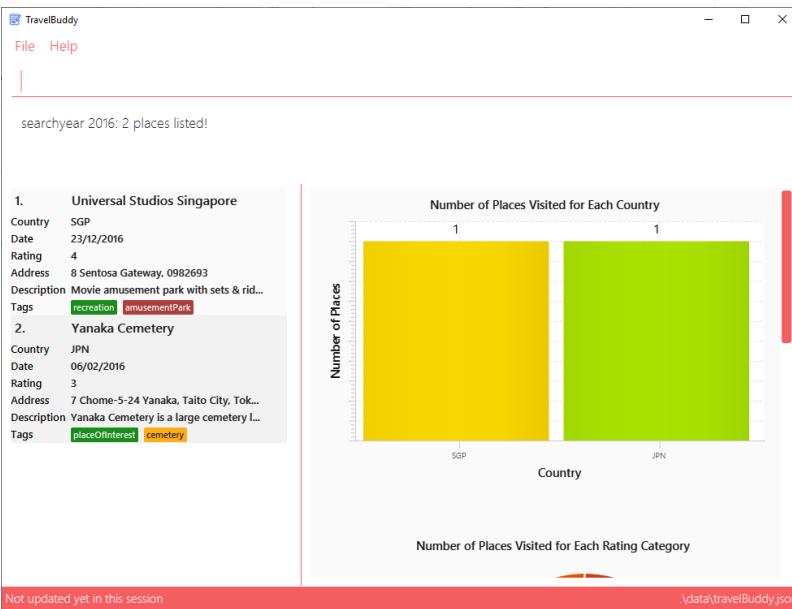


Figure 4.10.1: Search results of `searchyear 2016`

4.11. Deleting a Place: `delete`

Description: The `delete` command deletes the specified place from TravelBuddy.

Shortcut: `d`

Format: `delete INDEX`

Preconditions: Given below is a list of preconditions that must be met for the `delete` command to work:

- Deletes the place at the specified `INDEX`.
- The index refers to the index number shown in the currently displayed list, on the left.
- The index **must be a positive integer** 1, 2, 3, ...

Figure 4.11.1 below shows TravelBuddy before `delete` command is used.



Figure 4.11.1: Before the `delete` command is used

Figure 4.11.2 below shows the result of using the `delete` command on the first index of the list.

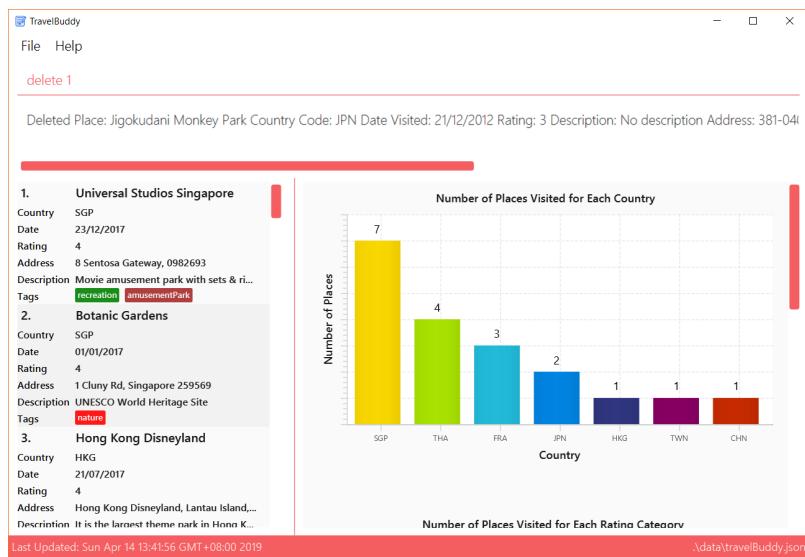


Figure 4.11.2: After the `delete` command is used

Examples: Given below are some examples on how to utilize the `delete` command:

- `list`

Lists all the places in TravelBuddy.

`delete 2`

Deletes the 2nd place in TravelBuddy.

- `search Raffles`

Searches for any places which has the word "Raffles" in it.

`delete 1`

Deletes the 1st place in the results of the `search` command.

4.12. Deleting Multiple Places: `deletem`

Description: The `deletem` command deletes multiple places from TravelBuddy's currently displayed list on the left.

Shortcut: `dm`

Format: `deletem START_INDEX END_INDEX`

Preconditions: Given below is a list of preconditions that must be met for the `deletem` command to work:

- Deletes multiple places within a specified range from `START_INDEX` to `END_INDEX`.
- `START_INDEX` must be smaller than or equal to the last index in the list and `END_INDEX`.
- `deletem` will delete up till the last entry in TravelBuddy if specified `END_INDEX` exceeds the last entry.
- Inclusive of both places specified by `START_INDEX` and `END_INDEX`.
- The index refers to the index number to the left of each place name, ie. "4. Jalan Kayu".

- The index must be a positive integer 1, 2, 3, ...



Figure 4.12.1: An example of the `deletem` command

Examples: Given below are some examples on how to utilize the `deletem` command:

- **list**

Lists all the places in TravelBuddy.

`deletem 1 4`

Deletes the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th place in the currently displayed list on the left.

- **search Singapore**

Searches for any places which has the word "Singapore" in it.

`deletem 1 3`

Deletes the 1st, 2nd and 3rd place in the results of the `search Singapore` command.

4.13. Selecting a Place: `select`

Description: The `select` command selects the place identified by the index number used in the currently displayed list on the left, which loads expanded details of the selected place on the right of the displayed list.

Shortcut: `s`

Format: `select INDEX`

Preconditions: Given below is a list of preconditions that must be met for the `select` command to work:

- The index refers to the index number to the left of each place name, ie. "4. Jalan Kayu"
- The index must be a positive integer 1, 2, 3, ...

Figure 4.13.1 shows the result of using `select 3` command. The place with an index of 2 is highlighted in a red box and additional information is shown on the right side of the GUI.

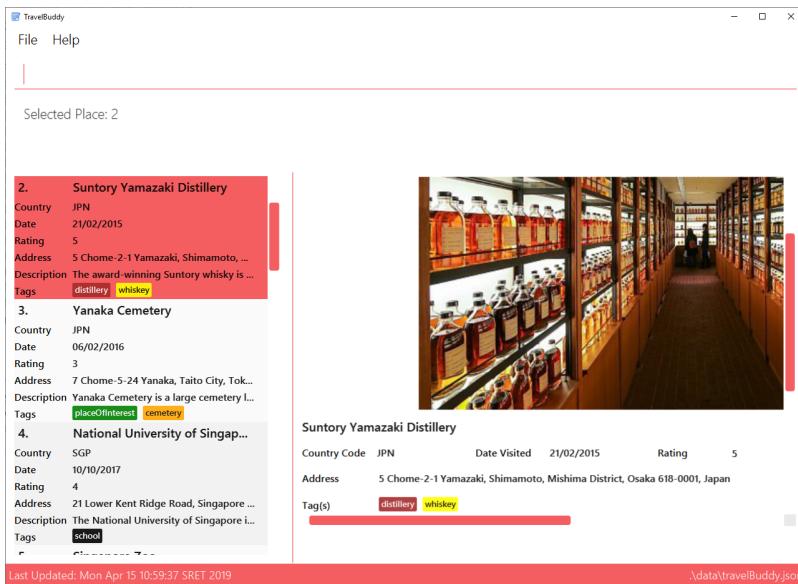


Figure 4.13.1: An example of the `select` command

Examples: Given below are some examples on how to utilize the `select` command:

- `list`

Lists all the places in TravelBuddy.

`select 2`

Selects the 2nd place in TravelBuddy.

- `search Raffles`

Searches for any places which has the word "Raffles" in it.

`select 1`

Selects the 1st place in the results of the `search` command.

4.14. Listing Previously Entered Commands: `history`

Description: The `history` command lists all the commands that you have entered in reverse chronological order.

Shortcut: `hi`

Format: `history`

Figure 4.14.1 shows the result of running the `history` command.



Figure 4.14.1: An example of the `history` command

NOTE

Pressing the `↑` and `↓` arrows will display the previous and next input respectively in the command box.

4.15. Undoing Previous Command: `undo`

Description: The `undo` command restores TravelBuddy to the state before the previous *undoable* command was executed.

Shortcut: `u`

Format: `undo`

NOTE

Undoable commands: Commands that modify TravelBuddy's data (`add`, `delete`, `deletem`, `edit`, `generate` and `clear`).

Examples: Given below are some examples on how to utilize the `undo` command:

- `delete 1`

Deletes the 1st place on the list currently displayed.

`undo`

Reverses the `delete 1` command.

- `select 1`

Selects the 1st place on the list currently displayed.

`undo`

The `undo` command fails as there are no undoable commands executed previously.

- `delete 1`

Deletes the 1st place on the list currently displayed.

`clear`

Clears all contents in the list.

`undo`

Reverses the `clear` command.

`undo`

Reverses the `delete 1` command.

4.16. Redoing the Previously Undone Command: `redo`

Description: The `redo` command reverses the most recent `undo` command.

Shortcut: `r`

Format: `redo`

Examples: Given below are some examples on how to utilize the `redo` command:

- `delete 1`

Deletes the 1st place on the list currently displayed.

`undo`

Reverses the `delete 1` command.

`redo`

Reapplies the `delete 1` command.

- `delete 1`

Deletes the 1st place on the list currently displayed.

redo

The **redo** command fails as there are no **undo** commands executed previously.

- **delete 1**

Deletes the 1st place on the list currently displayed.

clear

Clears all contents in the list.

undo

Reverses the **clear** command.

undo

Reverses the **delete 1** command.

redo

Reapplies the **delete 1** command.

redo

Reapplies the **clear** command.

4.17. Generating Charts: **generate**

Description: The **generate** command generates charts based on the list of places in TravelBuddy. TravelBuddy serves up three charts ([Figure 4.17.1](#)) that are the most relevant to you as a traveler:

- The number of places visited for each country
- The number of places visited for each rating category
- The number of places visited for each year

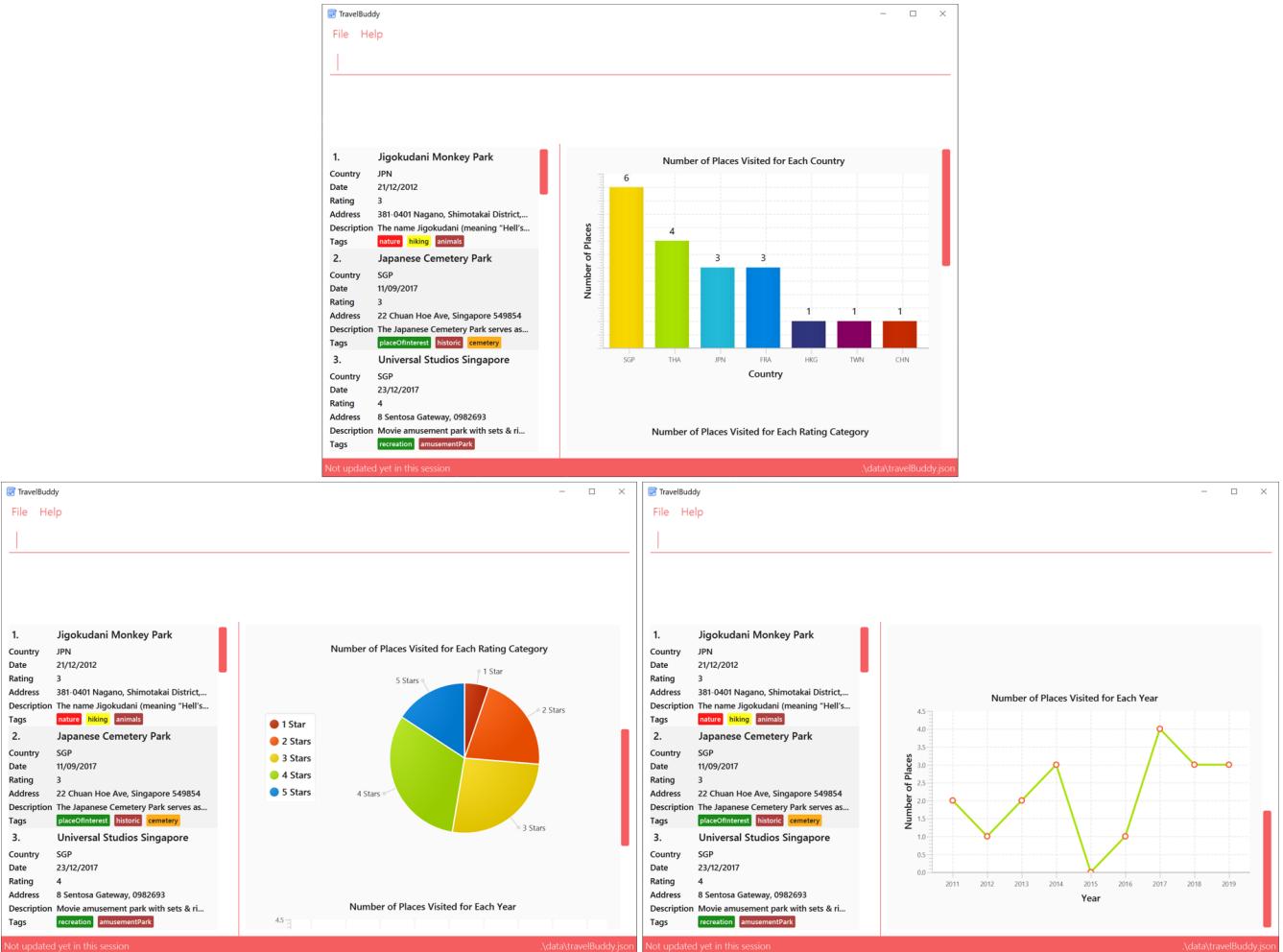


Figure 4.17.1: The number of places visited by country, rating category and year

Shortcut: `g`

Format: `generate`

Preconditions: Given below is a list of preconditions that must be met for the `generate` command to work:

- By default, the charts are automatically generated each time TravelBuddy loads.
 - The `generate` command always triggers the display of all three charts, as seen in Figure 4.17.1.
 - The charts always update themselves in real-time.
- Example:** When a place is added via the `add` command, the charts are automatically updated so that no `generate` command is necessary.
- If the list is empty, the `generate` command will not display any charts (Figure 4.17.4).
 - You can type in any parameters after the `generate` command, TravelBuddy will simply ignore them (Figure 4.17.2).

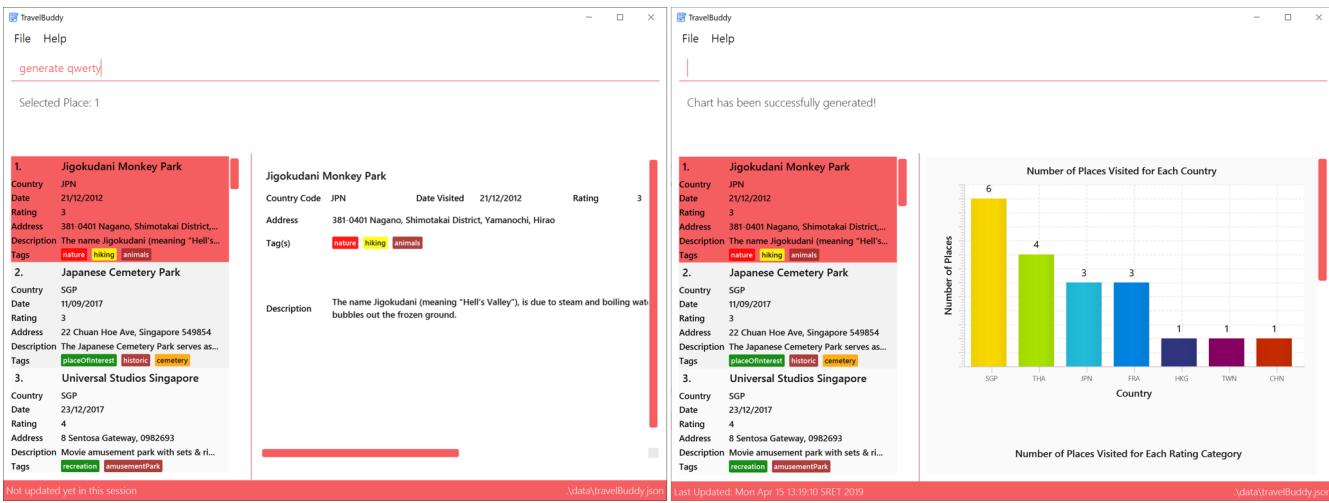


Figure 4.17.2: Before and after a parameter is used in the `generate` command

Examples: Given below are some examples on how to utilize the `generate` command:

- **select 1**

Selects the 1st place in the current list displayed.

`generate`

Generates the charts.

Outcome: The charts were successfully generated, as seen in Figure 4.17.3



Figure 4.17.3: The charts were successfully generated

- **clear**

Clears all places in the list.

`generate`

Generates the charts.

Outcome: Unable to generate the charts as the list is empty, as seen in Figure 4.17.4

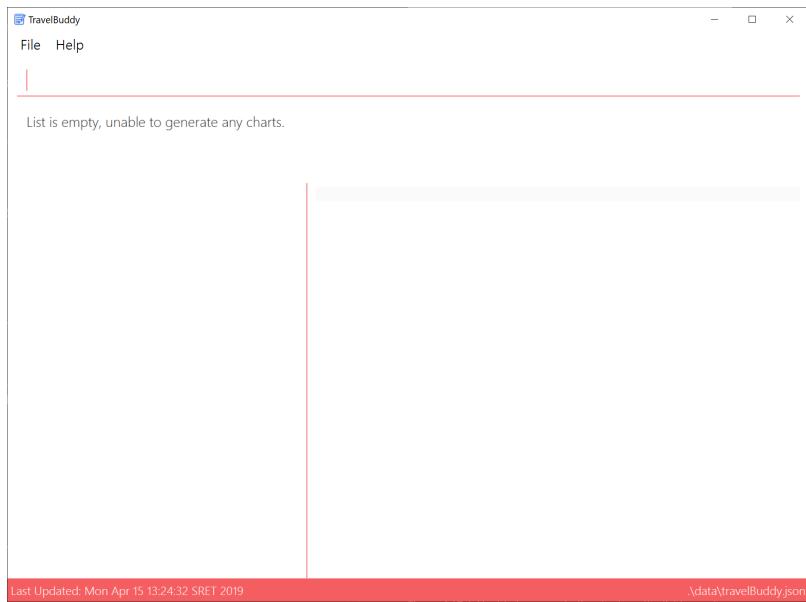


Figure 4.17.4: Unable to generate the charts as the list is empty

4.18. Clearing All Entries: `clear`

Description: The `clear` command clears all place entries from TravelBuddy.

Shortcut: `c`

Format: `clear`

Figure 4.18.1 below shows the results of running a `clear` command, which will remove all places in TravelBuddy.

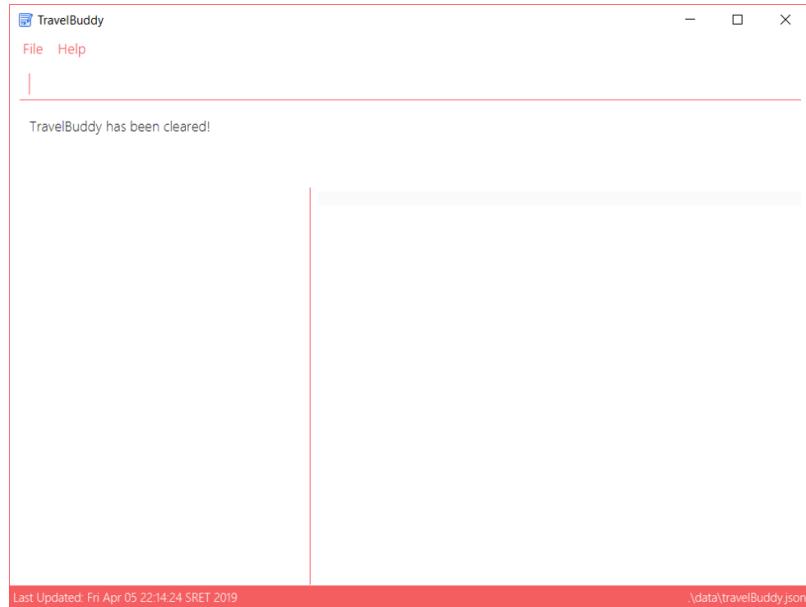


Figure 4.18.1: The outcome of the `clear` command

4.19. Exiting the Program: `exit`

Description: The `exit` command exits the program.

Shortcut: ex

Format: exit

TIP An alternative way to exit TravelBuddy is to click FILE > EXIT, as seen in Figure 4.19.1



Figure 4.19.1: An alternative way to exit TravelBuddy

4.20. Saving of Data

TravelBuddy data is saved in the hard disk automatically after any command that changes the data. There is no need to save manually.

5. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

5.1. Setting Up

Q: Can TravelBuddy be used without an internet connection?

A: Yes, TravelBuddy works without an internet connection.

Q: Why is my TravelBuddy empty?

A: If you are just starting out, TravelBuddy will be empty for you to add places that you have been to. If you have already added places to TravelBuddy, there is likely an issue with your **TravelBuddy.json** data file. Please refer to the section below.

5.2. Data and Storage Issues

Q: How do I transfer my data to another computer?

A: First, install the TravelBuddy on the other computer.

Next, copy the **TravelBuddy.json** data file from your current TravelBuddy. It is located in the same folder as the **TravelBuddy.jar** program.

Finally, paste the **TravelBuddy.json** data file in the folder of your new **TravelBuddy.jar** program.

When a warning box appears with the messages "There is already a file with the same name in this location.", select "Copy and Replace".

Q: How do I send my TravelBuddy to someone else?

A: You can send the person (via E-mail or messenger applications) your **TravelBuddy.json** data file. It is located in the same folder as the **TravelBuddy.jar** program.

Q: Can I reset my TravelBuddy to the state it was when I first launched the application?

A: You can simply repeatedly run the **undo** command until there are no further commands to undo.

Q: Why is my TravelBuddy empty?

A: If you are just starting out, please refer to Setting Up section. Otherwise, an empty TravelBuddy may mean that your data has been cleared by commands, or the **TravelBuddy.json** data file is missing or corrupted.

Please check that the file is located in the same folder as the **TravelBuddy.jar** program executable, and the file can be opened by a text editor such as NotePad.

5.3. Command Issues

Q: How do I view the full TravelBuddy after searching or selecting an entry?

A: You can use the command **list** to retrieve the full TravelBuddy.

Q: What details do I need for the add command?

A: The following details are required for a valid **add** command:

- Name of the place (Prefix: **n/**)
- Country code of the place (Prefix: **cc/**)
- Date the place was visited (Prefix: **dv/**)
- Rating of the place (Prefix: **r/**)
- Description of the place (Prefix: **d/**)
- Address of the place (Prefix: **a/**)

Q: What details are optional for the add command?

A: The following details are optional for a valid **add** command:

- Tags of the place (Prefix: **t/**)
- Filepath of the photo file for the place (Prefix: **p/**)

Q: Why does the undo command not work?

A: The **undo** command only reverses the commands **add**, **delete**, **deletem**, **edit** and **clear**.

Q: Why does the undo command reverse a command from multiple commands before?

A: The **undo** command reverses the last used **add**, **delete**, **deletem**, **edit** or **clear** command.

6. Cheatsheet

6.1. Command Glossary and Shortcuts

Below is a summarized list of all the command glossary and shortcuts that TravelBuddy supports:

Command	Shortc ut	Explanation
Add	a	Adds a place to TravelBuddy.
Clear	c	Clears all place entries from TravelBuddy.
Delete	d	Deletes the specified place from TravelBuddy.
Delete Multiple	dm	Deletes multiple places from TravelBuddy's currently displayed list on the left.
Edit	e	Edits an existing place in TravelBuddy.
Exit	ex	Exits the program.
Generate	g	Generates charts based on the list of places in TravelBuddy.
Help	he	Opens up a help page.
History	hi	Lists all the commands that you have entered in reverse chronological order.
List	l	Lists all the places in TravelBuddy.
Redo	r	Reverses the most recent undo command.
Search	se	Searches for places whose names contain any of the given keywords.
Search Country	sc	Searches for places whose country matches the specified ISO-3166 3-letter country code.
Search Rating	sr	Searches for places whose ratings match the specified rating from 1 to 5.
Search Tags	st	Searches for places whose tags correspond to any given keywords.
Search Year	sy	Searches for places whose year of visit matches the specified year of interest.
Select	s	Selects the place identified by the index number used in the currently displayed list on the left, which loads expanded details of the selected place on the right of the displayed list.
Undo	u	Restores TravelBuddy to the state before the previous undoable command was executed.

6.2. Command Formats

Below is a summarized list of all the command formats that TravelBuddy supports:

Command	Format
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Add	<code>add n/NAME cc/COUNTRY_CODE dv/DATE_VISITED r/RATING d/DESCRIPTION a/ADDRESS p/FILE_PATH [t/TAG]...</code>
	<p><i>Example:</i></p> <code>add n/NUS Computing cc/SGP dv/10/10/2017 r/5 d/No description a/NUS School of Computing, COM1, 13 Computing Drive, 117417 p/C:/Users/Michael/Pictures/nus-photo.jpg t/school</code>
Clear	<code>clear</code>
Delete	<code>delete INDEX</code>
	<p><i>Example:</i></p> <code>delete 3</code>
Delete Multiple	<code>deletem START_INDEX END_INDEX</code>
	<p><i>Example:</i></p> <code>deletem 2 5</code>
Edit	<code>edit INDEX [n/NAME] [cc/COUNTRYCODE] [dv/DATE_VISITED] [r/RATING] [d/DESCRIPTION] [a/ADDRESS] [p/FILE_PATH] [t/TAG]...</code>
	<p><i>Example:</i></p> <code>edit 2 n/Starbucks d/I like the coffee here</code> <code>edit 4 p/C:/Users/Michael/Pictures/castle-photo.png</code>
Exit	<code>exit</code>
Generate	<code>generate</code>
Help	<code>help</code>
History	<code>history</code>
List	<code>list</code>
Redo	<code>redo</code>
Search	<code>search KEYWORD [MORE_KEYWORDS]</code>
	<p><i>Example:</i></p> <code>search Coffee Bean Tea Leaf</code>
Search Country	<code>searchc KEYWORD [MORE_KEYWORDS]</code>
	<p><i>Example:</i></p> <code>searchc JPN CHN</code>
Search Rating	<code>searchr RATING [MORE_RATINGS]</code>
	<p><i>Example:</i></p> <code>searchr 4 5</code>

Search Tags	<code>searcht KEYWORD [MORE_KEYWORDS]</code> <i>Example:</i> <code>searcht school airport</code>
Search Year	<code>searchyear KEYWORD [MORE_KEYWORDS]</code> <i>Examples:</i> <code>searchyear 2011</code> <code>searchyear 2008-2017</code>
Select	<code>select INDEX</code> <i>Example:</i> <code>select 2</code>
Undo	<code>undo</code>