



ResearchDB

By Scott Vallery



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Welcome!

Thanks for choosing ResearchDB. Originally, created as an apologetics database, the purpose of ResearchDB is simply to help people to document important credible sources which support their beliefs or interest – and maybe even important research. You can simply copy and paste in links, comments, important information and sources which bring credibility to you and your information. A conversation like the following no longer a struggle trying to recall facts about the point you are making.

Friend: *I watched a New Testament Bible scholar on the news explaining all the corruption in the Bible.*

You: *I've heard them and their arguments are impressive but weak. The Bible can be demonstrated to be as accurate today as it was 2000 years ago.*

Friend: *That's impossible! It was copied and copied and corrupted by those with an agenda. It's all heresy! Besides, this scholar said there are well over 100,000 differences in all the manuscripts and no two are identical.*

You: *I listened to a seminar on Bible corruption addressing questions and other arguments by other Scholars, skeptics and cynics. BTW, it is more like 500,000 differences and is easily explained away. We can trust it to be 99.8% accurate in interpretation and 100% in meaning and doctrine.*

Friend: *I don't believe that at all. How can you have 500,000 differences and be that accurate.*

You: *Well, I listened to it about a year ago but I can't remember exactly where. I will have to find it.*

Wouldn't it be nice for once if you could simple say, "Sure, I got it right here. Do you want to listen?", then open the app, find the note, click the link and you begin to listen. Now you can! As previously stated, the purpose is to provide a simple app to help you document your sources and comments in a way that will help you remember and recall them.

The screenshot displays the ResearchDB application interface. The top window shows a search results table with columns: ID, Source Type, Title ~ Author(s), and Summary. The bottom window shows a detailed entry view for a specific note.

ID	Source Type	Title ~ Author(s)	Summary
9	Video	Atheist Scientist Challenges Christian Apologist Ravi Zacharias ~ HisKindnessLeads Lea...	Atheist argument Determinism vs Free Will
10	Video	Why are you so afraid of subjective moral reasoning? ~ Ravi Zacharias International M...	Subjective morality, 20th century bloodiest
19	Website	Oxford Living Dictionaries ~ Oxford University Press	Definition of Nihilism
34	Video	Answering the Biggest Objections to Christianity - Dr Ravi Zacharias Q&A 2017 ~ Ravi ...	Arriving at truth according to Ravi Zacharias
39	Video	Answering the Biggest Objections to Christianity - Dr Ravi Zacharias Q&A 2017 ~ Ravi ...	Theonomous culture defined

The detailed entry view for ID 10 shows the following information:

- Topic:** Subjective Morality
- Question:** Why is subjective morality wrong?
- Comment:** The logic being implied is subjective moral reasoning or relative truth is enough to guide us on the path of right and wrong. The example provided by the questioning individual is that China is secular and they are not raping and pillaging. Ravi Zacharias replies pointedly the events of the Red Guard and Boxer Rebellions which murderously wiped out believers in religion, not to mention the millions under Russia's Josef Stalin. Between the two, nearly 120 million lives have been taken. Ravi mentions the result of subjective moral reasoning is there is no way, in fact, to prevent someone from wanting to "zing one in your forehead" simply because that person reasoned it morally. The 20th century supports that moral reasoning has no basis in reality.
- Quote and Term:** Quote: "So subjective morality would be very good if we all wanted to be nice people and live around each other without any fear of each other, but the reason you lock your doors and the reason we have our police and the reason we have our military and the reason we..." Term: Term
- Link:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0218GKA6nU>
- Select a Note:** (Dropdown menu)
- Fields Must Contain:** (Form fields for Date, Volume, Edition, Issue, Pg(s)/Para, TimeStamp)



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Getting Started

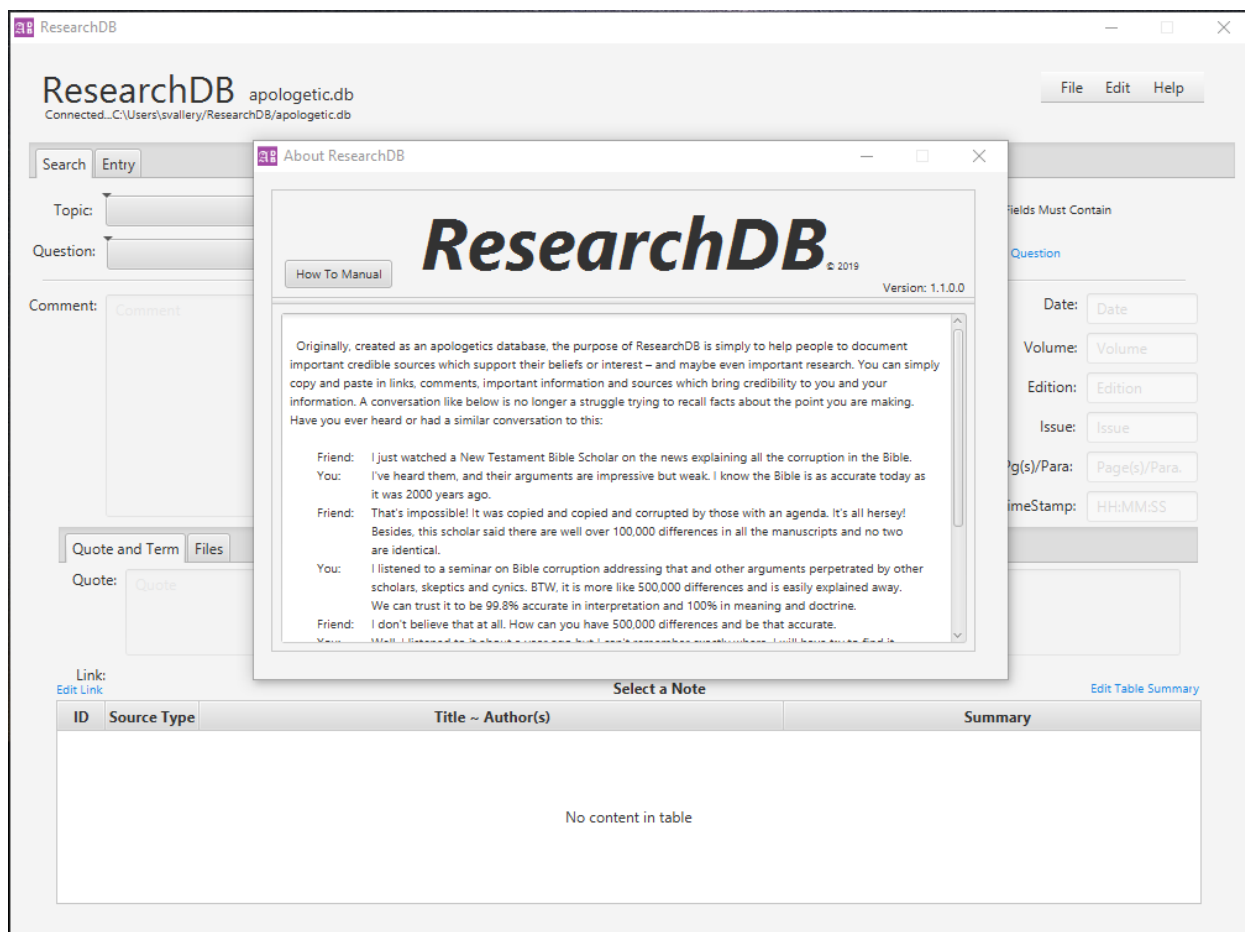
About Window

When the ResearchDB application is launched for the first time the 'About' window will come up briefly describing the app and its purpose. It will no longer come up unless you select it from the menu under **Help**, which you will also find a link to this document. Click the red 'X' in the upper right corner to close the about window.

Sample.db and Blank.db

A default sample database will be loaded with 1-2 topics for demonstration the first time the application is launched. We will use this sample.db to learn how to use ResearchDB. **The sample.db should never be deleted and the application will not allow you to do so.** Once you create a database or select an existing database the application will open the database last viewed when the application was closed.

Deleting either the sample.db or blank.db databases manually will not allow your application to work or could wipe out your current databases.

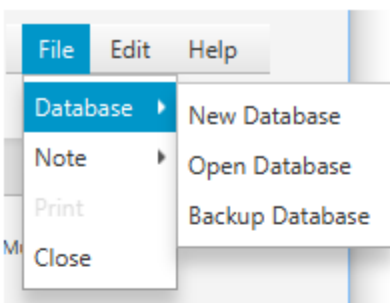




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Menu Bar

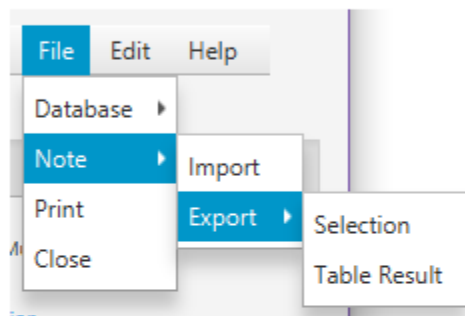
The **Menu Bar** is used to Open or Close databases, to **Add** or **Commit** updates to notes, or to **Delete** notes or Databases. The Menu Bar options available are determined by the tab you are currently using. For example, a new source and note can only be added when the Entry tab is in use. Otherwise, the Add Note option is unavailable if the Search tab is in use.



New Database: Prompts you to enter a name for the new database and uses **blank.db** in the template folder to create the new database. It will then open it for use.

Open Database: Prompts you to select an existing database to open in place of the current one.

Backup Database: Allows you to backup the currently opened database to the backup folder as 'backup_[my_data].db.'



Import: Import allows you to import notes and their attachments exported from another ResearchDB database into your own. You can share notes with other ResearchDB users or move notes from one database to another.

Export: Exports notes and their attachments to an XML to import into another ResearchDB database.

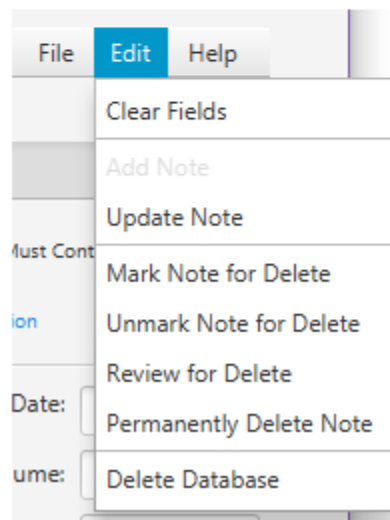
- **Selection:** Only exports a single selected note.
- **Table Result:** Exports all notes listed in the search table.

Print: Opens a print preview of the note selected with options to print all pages or a single page with printer options.

Close: Will close the application.

***Note:** There is not a **Save** or **Close Database** option. When you add or commit updates the database saves them. Opening a database closes the existing. A database is always open at any given time in the application.

Add Note: Checks all required fields on the Entry tab contain data then saves the source and data in the database.



Clear Fields: Clears all the fields on the tab currently selected

Mark Note for Delete: This marks a note for review before deleting as a safety measure in case you are not sure. Notes marked will not show in searches and can be reviewed by selecting Review for Delete before deleting.



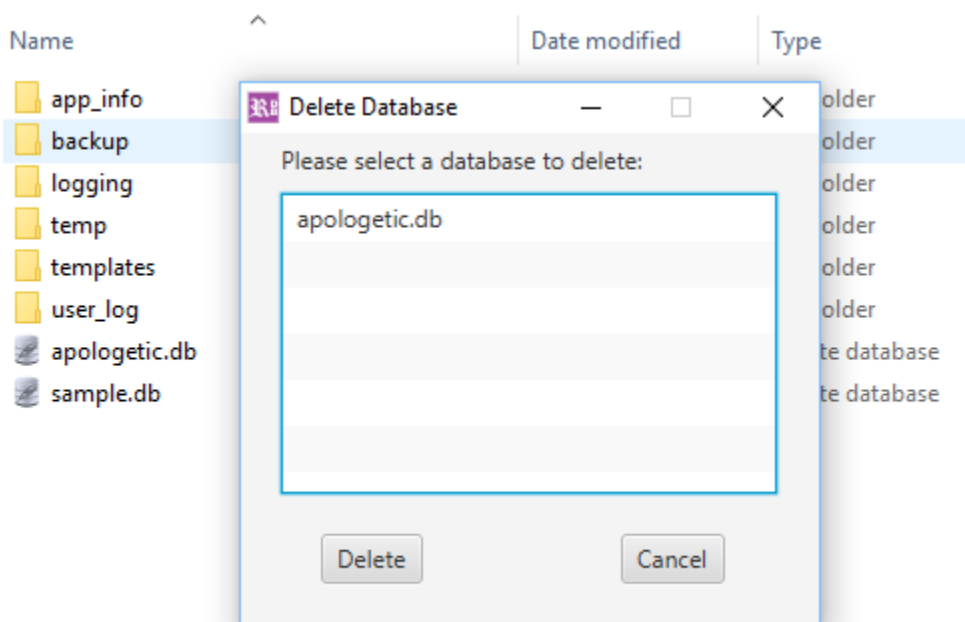
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Unmark Note for Delete: Unmarks the selected note for delete and the note will be available for searching.

Review for Delete: Searches all the notes marked for delete and will provide a list in the table for selection to review.

Permanently Delete Note: This permanently deletes a note after prompting for a confirmation.

Delete Database: Will allow you to delete any database not currently open, but will not allow you to delete the **sample.db** or **blank.db**. Deleting either of these databases manually will not allow your application to work or could wipe out your current databases. These are used for teaching and creating new databases. Notice the **sample.db** is not listed in the Delete Databases window though it is listed with the other databases in the ResearchDB folder.





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Header

The name of the current database open is to the right of the ResearchDB logo (see image below). Below the logo is the connection status and location of the database. These update when databases change.

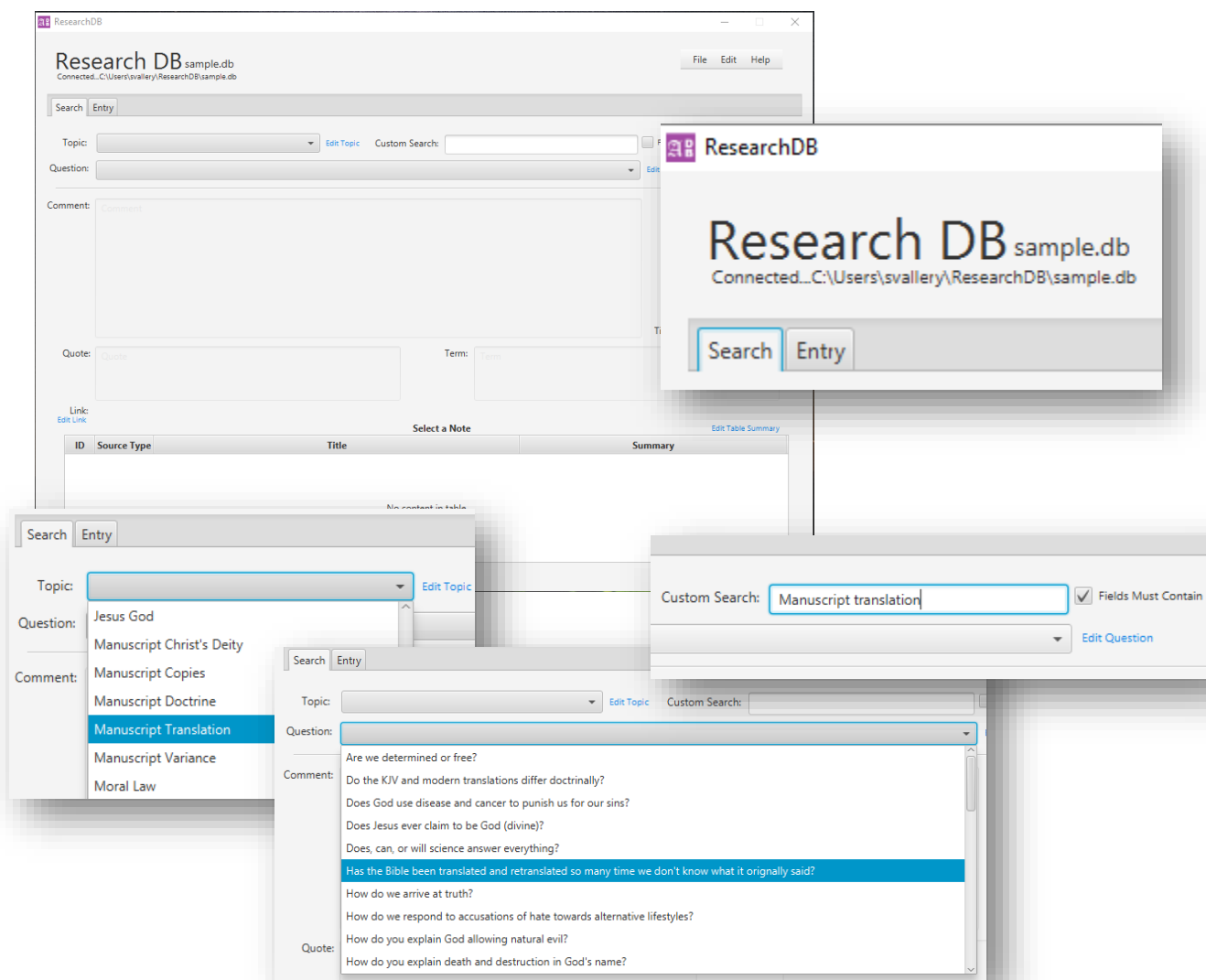
Tabs

There are two tabs used in the application. The **Entry** tab is specifically for entering new sources and any notes related to those sources. The **Search** tab is used to review, search, edit, update or to delete a note.

Search

Search Tab: Searching

The **Search** tab is where most interaction occurs once notes and sources are established. The application will always open to a blank Search tab. At the top of the tab you can search by **Topic**, **Question** or **Custom Search** on a specific word or phrase. If a field must contain all words in a database field such as **Comments**, simply check the box **Fields Must Contain**.





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Search Tab: Select a Note

At the bottom of the Search tab is a table section named **Select a Note**. After a search criterion is selected, any source note pertaining to that criterion will appear here. Simply click on a row containing a source reference and the details will populate in the fields above the table, including the Topic and Question Files table fields depending upon how the search was performed.

Link: <https://youtu.be/zZ5cgQUJnrl?t=2130> [Edit Link](#)

Select a Note [Edit Table Summary](#)

ID	Source Type	Title ~ Author(s)	Summary
1	Video	How Badly Was the New Testament Corrupted? Veritas at SDSU (2018) ~ Veritas Foru...	Number of manuscript copies in 2018
4	Video	How Badly Was the New Testament Corrupted? Veritas at SDSU (2018) ~ Veritas Foru...	Classical vs New Testament manuscripts

ResearchDB apologetic.db
Connected: C:\Users\svallery\ResearchDB\apologetic.db

File Edit Help

Search Entry

Topic: Manuscript Copies [Edit Topic](#) Custom Search: ☐ Fields Must Contain

Question: How many copies of New Testament manuscripts exists? [Edit Question](#)

Comment: Dr. Dan Wallace of Dallas Theological Seminary, states the following as of November 7, 2018:
5865 Greek NT manuscripts (5500 approx, as the remainder are pieces of the 5500
10,000 Latin NT which began approx the 2nd century
5,000 - 10,000 in other languages (Syriac, Armenian, Arabic, Hebrew, Gothic, Georgian, etc.)
1,000,000 Church father documents, that alone could be used to create the entire NT if all other documents were lost.

Date: 10/6/2018
Volume:
Edition:
Issue:
Pg(s)/Para:
TimeStamp: 00:35:30

Quote and Term Files

Quote: "If you were to wipe out all the manuscript evidence, you could virtually create the entire New Testament from just the writings of the church fathers." - Dr. Dan Wallace

Term:

Link: <https://youtu.be/zZ5cgQUJnrl?t=2130> [Edit Link](#)

Select a Note [Edit Table Summary](#)

ID	Source Type	Title ~ Author(s)	Summary
1	Video	How Badly Was the New Testament Corrupted? Veritas at SDSU (2018) ~ Veritas Foru...	Number of manuscript copies in 2018
4	Video	How Badly Was the New Testament Corrupted? Veritas at SDSU (2018) ~ Veritas Foru...	Classical vs New Testament manuscripts



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Search Tab: Edit or Update

If you notice a mistake, changes are made through the Search tab. Text fields such as **Comment**, **Quote**, **Term** and **Date** through **TimeStamp** can be edited directly by simply clicking on them and making a change. The **Topic**, **Question**, **Hyperlink**, and table **Summary** can only be edited through an input box by clicking the [light blue edit for each](#).

Comment: Dr. Dan Wallace of Dallas Theological Seminary, states the following as of November 7, 2018:
5865 Greek NT manuscripts (5500 approx. as the remainder are pieces of the 5500
10,000 Latin NT which began approx the 2nd century
5,000 - 10,000 in other languages (Syriac, Armenian, Arabic, Hebrew, Gothic, Georgian, etc.)
1,000,000 Church father documents, that alone could be used to create the entire NT if all other documents were lost.

Date: 10/6/2018
Volume: Volume
Edition: Edition
Issue: Issue
Pg(s)/Para: Page(s)/Para.
TimeStamp: 00:35:30

Quote and Term Files

Quote: "If you were to wipe out all the manuscript evidence, you could virtually create the entire New Testament from just the writings of the church fathers." - Dr. Dan Wallace

Term: Term

Topic: Manuscript Translation [Edit Topic](#) Custom Search: Manuscript translation ☒ Fields Must Contain

Question: Has the Bible been translated and retranslated so many time we don't know what it originally said? [Edit Question](#)

is written and we can go back and check those lines of transmission." [Link](#) [Edit Link](#) [https://youtu.be/zZ5cgQUJnrl?t=3362](#) [Edit Table Summary](#)

ID	Source Type	Title	Summary
5	Video	How Badly Was the New Testament Corrupted? Veritas at SDSU (2018)	Manuscript translation accuracy
6	Video	How Badly Was the New Testament Corrupted? Veritas at SDSU (2018)	No essential doctrine difference

Select or enter a 1-3 word topic:

- Atheism
- Autonomous Culture
- Boxer Rebellion
- Christ's Death
- Deism
- Determinism
- Determinism Free Will

Topic and **Question** will allow you to select an existing option or create a new one by simply typing the new topic or question in the blank. **Question**, **Hyperlink** and **Summary** will let you edit or clear but **Topic** will always require a value.

Edit Table Summary

Enter a new Summary then press OK.

Manuscript translation accuracy

OK Cancel



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Search Tab: Quote and Term / Files Tab

The Search tab includes two additional tabs: **Quote and Term** and **Files** tabs. The Quote and Term can be edited and updated as stated above. The **Files** tab also exists for opening, adding, or removing files associated to the existing note displayed.

Search Tab: Commit an Update or Edit

In order to commit an update or edit select **Edit** from the menu in the upper right corner and select **Update Note**. The app will simply check every field for a change and update them as needed.

Search Tab: Print

The Print Preview before it is printed. about the note specific page The window closes print error.

Print: Prints all

Print Page: Prints range selector at the

Exit: Simply exists

Printer List: Shows other printer

Note

page allows you to see the page This simply prints out the details selected but allows you to select a without printing out everything. automatically unless there is a

available pages.

the selected page using the page bottom of the window.

without printing.

the default printer and allows for options on your system.



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Entry

Entry Tab

The **Entry** tab is used to document notes and sources. Once a note is documented, it is immediately available on the search tab. There is no need to close and reopen the application. When you discover a source supporting your interests include it here with the initial details. A source only needs to be entered once and then it can be recalled and linked to additional notes using the **Source** dropdown.

ResearchDB

apologetic.db

Connected...C:\Users\svallery\ResearchDB\apologetic.db

File Edit Help

Search Entry

*Source Type:

*Topic:

Question:

*Summary:

Enter a brief on-point summary (e.g. "Earliest manuscript date(s)")

*Comment:

Comment

Quote:

Quote

Term:

Term

Attach >>

<< Remove

File Name	File Path
No content in table	

*Source:

*Add Author /UserName:

First or User Name

Middle

LastName

Suffix

Enter >>

Select an Author:

<< Remove

First/User Name	Middle	Last Name	Suffix
No content in table			

*Title:

Title

Date:

CCYY

MM

DD

Vol.:

Volume

Ed.:

Edition

Issue:

Issue

Pg(s)/Para:

Page(s)/Para.

TimeStamp:

HH:MM:SS

Retrieved:

Hyperlink



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Entry Tab: Source Type

The **Source Type** is a fixed list of common sources of information. Most sources will fall in these categories. For example, a journal article is still a journal article whether it is online or in a physical journal. Online there will be a link and a paragraph as opposed to a physical journal and page.

Source Type is a required field. You will be prompted to make a selection if you don't. Once you know the source type select it here.

A screenshot of the 'Source Type' dropdown menu in the ResearchDB interface. The menu is open, showing a list of source types: Article, Audio, Book, Journal, Periodical, Question, Quote, Term, Video, Website, and Other. The background shows parts of the 'Question', 'Summary', and 'Comment' fields.

*Source Type:	Article
Question:	Audio
*Summary:	Book
Comment:	Journal
	Periodical
	Question
	Quote
	Term
	Video
	Website
	Other



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Entry Tab: Source Area

The First Time a Source is Entered

At the bottom of the Entry tab is the source area. In this area you will enter information about your source the first time. After you have entered your source and the first corresponding note, the source will then be available by selecting it from the Source dropdown (mentioned below).

The screenshot shows the 'Source Area' form. At the top, there is a section for adding an author with fields for 'First or User Name', 'Middle', 'LastName', and 'Suffix', along with 'Enter >>' and '<< Remove' buttons. Below this is a 'Select an Author:' dropdown menu. To the right is a table with columns 'First/User Name', 'Middle', 'Last Name', and 'Suffix', currently displaying 'No content in table'. Below the author section is a '*Title:' field. Further down are fields for 'Date:' (with sub-fields CCYY, MM, DD), 'Vol.: Volume', 'Ed.: Edition', 'Issue: Issue', 'Pg(s): Page(s)', and 'TimeStamp: HH:MM:SS'. At the bottom is a 'Retrieved: Hyperlink' field.

Required fields in the Source area are: **Title** and **Author** including **Source Type**. There are other required fields to complete the note also marked with an asterisk (*)

The **Source** dropdown below will display all sources previously entered by either selecting the dropdown button on the right or by simply typing key words in the blank space provided.

The screenshot shows a dropdown menu for the 'Source' field. The dropdown is open, showing a list of sources. Below the dropdown is a search bar for the 'Source' field.

Entry Tab: Source Field Meanings

Add Author/UserName: A required field. Use the First Name field for a UserName or author First Name. Use the remaining Middle, Last Name and Suffix as you would for any author name. Use these fields to add all the authors of a particular source.

Enter: Press this every time you enter an author for a source.

Remove: Press this to remove any authors you accidentally add or enter incorrectly in the author table.

Author Table: Authors you add will be listed here and the application will use this list for the source you enter.

Title: A required field. Enter the appropriate title for the source.

Date: Enter a year or full date. For example a book will be a year only, a periodical a full date or month/year.



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Vol (Volume): If your source is a part of a volume enter it here.

Ed (Edition): If your source is a part of an edition enter it here.

Issue: If your source is an issue enter it here.

Pg(s)/Para.: If your source note is on a particular page(s) or paragraph(s) enter them here.

TimeStamp: If your source is a particular part of audio or video or source with a time stamp, enter it here only in the format as **HH:MM:SS** (hours : minutes : seconds).

Hyperlink: If your source is online, copy and paste the web address here. (Note: right clicking an audio or video source may provide the option to copy a link with a timestamp).

Entry Tab: Source Area and the Source dropdown

After you have entered a source for the first time, you use the **Source** drop down to select it for additional notes. You can also select a source by typing a keyword(s) in the bar.

Entry Tab: Source Area and the Author fields and dropdown

Just like a source, after an Author is entered once, an Author can be selected from the **Select an Author** dropdown and entered into the table.



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Entry Tab: Topic, Question, and Summary Fields

The **Topic**, **Summary** and **Question** fields are a way to tie your notes back to applicable specifics. A **Topic** should only be 1-3 words. A **Summary** should expand on the topic and be a brief statement emphasizing a specific point related to the topic. The **Question** field is optional but could be a way to tie your Topic and Summary back to a common question on the topic. All three of these fields can make finding your specific note and source more accessible when accurately tying these fields together.

Again, just as with the Source and Author dropdowns, the **Topic** and **Question** boxes perform in the same manner to help tie Topics and Questions back across multiple notes to help reduce redundancy in similar topics or questions.

*Source Type: *Topic:

Question:

*Summary:

Topic: A required field. Enter a topic but you are limited to 1-3 words. After entering a topic it is retained for referencing other notes to the same topic. It will allow most scripture references.

Summary: A required field. Enter a brief point specific summary statement that will help in identifying a particular note in the Notes table resulting from a search.

Question: An optional field which you may enter a common question associated to a topic or a number of topics.

Entry Tab: Attaching or Removing Files

There is an area to attach files related to a note. This area allows for removal of any file prior to selecting “Add” when you officially add a note to the database. You do have the ability to view, attach or remove files attachments on the Search tab.

Attach >>

<< Remove

File Name	File Path
No content in table	

Entry Tab: Comment, Quote, and Term Fields

The **Comment**, **Quote** and **Term** fields are where your details reside. Though they can be as long or as short as you like, being on point and avoiding too much elaboration will make understanding and reading your note much easier. You aren't writing a book, you are taking a note which will help you elaborate in your discussion. Think of all these fields as reminders about the point you are trying to make.



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Comment: A required field. This area is for noting the point and information that will help you remember details.

Quote: There may be a specific quote addressing the point you want to make and you can enter it here.

Term: There may be a term specific to the point you are making or better explains the meaning of the point being made.

*Summary: Enter a brief on-point summary (e.g. "Earliest manuscript date(s)")	Quote: Quote				
*Comment: Comment	Term: Term				
	<div>Attach >></div> <div><< Remove</div>				
	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>File Name</th><th>File Path</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td colspan="2">No content in table</td></tr></tbody></table>	File Name	File Path	No content in table	
File Name	File Path				
No content in table					
*Source:					



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Down and Dirty Quick Start

Use the **sample.db** provided to start learning to use ResearchDB. The first time you launch the application it will install all components and open with the sample.db.

Enter a new note

We will use the Encyclopedia Britannica online: Go to <https://www.britannica.com/> and enter 'Stalinism' in the search and press enter. If ResearchDB is not already running, launch it.

- 1) Select the Entry tab
- 2) Source Type: select Article
- 3) Topic: enter Stalinism
- 4) Summary: enter Political Doctrine and belief of Stalinism
- 5) Question: What is Stalinism?
- 6) Term: enter the following: Totalitarian: Relating to a system of government that is centralized and dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state.
- 7) FirstName/UserName: copy from the website who the article is by: The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica
 - a. If you scroll down, you see Michael Ray. You could add him as a second author for practice
- 8) Press enter to add this author to the author table and the FirstName/UserName will populate
- 9) Title: copy and or enter the article title: Stalinism
- 10) Date: this article does not have a complete date but the copyright for this page on the site is 2019 so enter: 2019 under the year.
- 11) Pg(s)/Parra.: 1-4 (we are referencing paragraphs)
- 12) Hyperlink: copy the link in the address bar and paste in the field
- 13) Comments:
 - a. Joseph Stalin fought against former Soviet powers and developed his own system of rule which became known as Stalinism. Stalinism was a form of totalitarian rule with had many facets. Stalinism began with rejecting ideological sentiment or morality and fought against classes, particularly wealthy classes to remove all levels of class and establish a classless society and institute a socialistic structure and ideology with an emphasis on establishing power through industry and technology. Class wars were created as the poor against the rich so power could be established. If any group or individual were found to be against the Stalin regime and this growing ideology were guilty of treason facing possible death or a sentence into forced-labor camps. It is estimated that 7-15 million were victims of Stalinism. In 1989, it is estimated Stalin killed over 20 million of his own people through forced-labor camps, famine or outright execution. Another 20 million were imprisoned, exiled or relocated.
- 14) Click File > Add Note. A popup message will appear if successful.



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Query a Note

- 1) Topic: select Stalinism
 - a. A note should appear in the **Select a Note** table. Notice the Source Type, Title and Summary
- 2) Click on row the note appears on
 - a. All the details you entered should appear.
- 3) Click Edit > Clear Fields
- 4) Try searching using the Question field and the Custom Search field

Edit a Note

- 1) Fix any typos or make any changes you like.
 - a. **Topic, Question, Hyperlink** and **Summary** require clicking on the “Edit” labels and use a prompt window to edit
 - b. For **Comment, Quote, Term**, and **source information** fields, simply click your cursor in the text fields to make updates or changes.
 - c. **Files** can be opened, attached or removed by clicking the related buttons.

Delete a Note

- 1) Select a Search tab
- 2) Click Edit > Clear Fields
- 3) Query the note you just created selecting Stalinism as the topic
- 4) Click Edit > **Mark Note for Delete**
 - a. Ok through the prompts.
- 5) Clear the fields and try to query by topic again
 - a. The table field should remain empty
- 6) Click Edit > **Review for Delete**
 - a. The deleted note should reappear
 - b. Select the note
- 7) Click Edit > **Unmark Note for Delete**
 - a. Click Ok on the prompts
- 8) Clear the fields
- 9) Use Topic field to query Stalinism again.

Selecting “**Permanently Delete Note**” will do just that.... Be careful!

Open a Database

- 1) Click File > Open Database
- 2) Select a database from the ResearchDB folder (../ResearchDB)
- 3) Click Open
- 4) The database name and connection message should change under the application name



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Create a New Database

- 1) Click File > Database > New Database
- 2) Enter a name in the prompt and click Ok - you will be prohibited in using **sample** or **blank**
- 3) A message should appear confirming

Import a Note(s)

- 1) Click File > Notes > Import
- 2) Use the open dialog box to navigate to navigate and select the XML containing the notes you want to import.
- 3) As a note(s) are imported, messages will appear to the status/result of each note imported. If an imported note source already exists in your database a message will indicate it does and continue.

Export a Note(s)

- 1) At least one note should be selected
- 2) Click File > Note > Export
 - a. Select **"Selection"** to export a single note selected in the search table result
 - b. Select **"Table Result"** to export all the search table results
- 3) An XML file will be created on your Desktop formatted with the database name which the note was residing and a date/time stamp, for example:
 - a. [database]_notes_YYYY_MM_dd_hh_mm_ss.xml
sample.db_notes_2019_12_31_01_15_55.xml