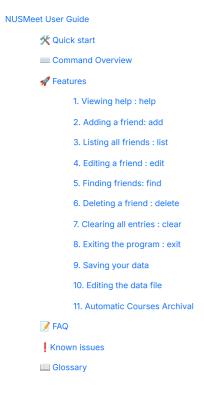
NUSMeet User Guide

NUSMeet is a **Command Line Interface (CLI)** application designed for **NUS students** to **efficiently manage and organize** their contacts. It focuses on helping users **find coursemates** for study discussions, with **tagging** and **filtering** features tailored to student life.

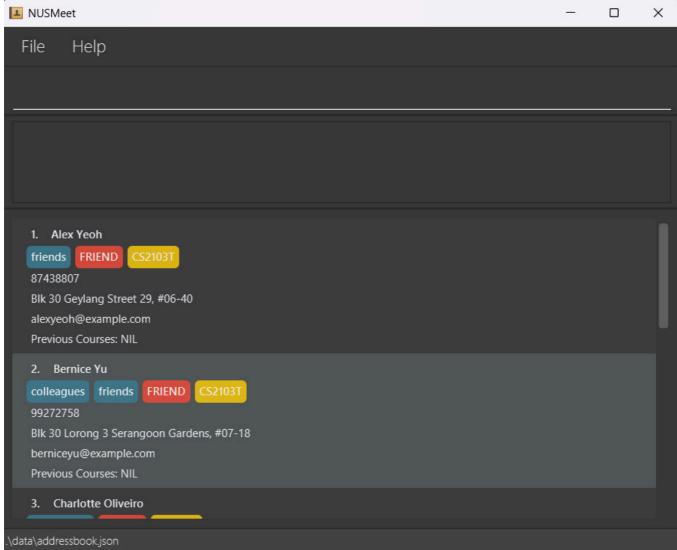




Follow these steps to install and run NUSMeet on your computer!

- 1. Before running NUSMeet, ensure that you have **Java** 17 or above installed in your Computer.
 - Windows users: Install the precise JDK version prescribed here.
 - Mac users: Install the precise JDK version prescribed here.
 - Linux users Install the precise JDK version prescribed here.
- 2. Download the latest .jar file here.
- 3. Move the downloaded file to a folder of your choice to be used as the home folder for your NUSMeet application.
- 4. Open a command terminal and navigate to the folder where you placed the .jar file using cd /path/to/your/folder . Type the java jar nusmeet.jar command to run the application.

A Graphical User Interface (GUI) similar to the one shown below should appear in a few seconds.



- 5. Type the command in the command box and press Enter to execute it. e.g. typing help and pressing Enter will open the help window.
- 6. Refer to the Features below for details of each command.

Command Overview

Now that you have set up NUSMeet, let's explore the key commands you can use!

| Action | Format, Examples | |
|--------|--|--|
| Add | add n/NAME p/PHONE_NUMBER e/EMAIL a/ADDRESS [c/COURSE] [t/TAG] [f/FRIENDSHIP_LEVEL] e.g., add n/James Ho p/222224444 e/jamesho@example.com a/123, Clementi Rd, 1234665 t/friend t/colleague | |
| Clear | clear | |
| Delete | delete INDEX e.g., delete 3 | |
| Edit | edit INDEX [n/NAME] [p/PHONE] [e/EMAIL] [a/ADDRESS] [c/COURSE] [f/FRIENDSHIP] [t/TAG] e.g., edit 2 n/James Lee e/jameslee@example.com | |
| Find | find KEYWORD [MORE_KEYWORDS] e.g., find James Jake | |
| List | list | |
| Help | help | |

Notes about the command format:

1. Upper Case

Words in UPPER_CASE are the parameters to be supplied by the user.
 e.g. in add n/NAME, NAME is a parameter which can be used as add n/John Doe.

2. Square Brackets []

Items in square brackets are optional.
 e.g n/NAME [t/TAG] can be used as n/John Doe t/friend or as n/John Doe.

3. Triple Dots ...

Items with ___ after them can be used multiple times including zero times.
 e.g. [t/TAG]__ can be used as (i.e. 0 times), t/friend , t/friend t/family etc.

4. Ordering

Parameters can be in any order.
 e.g. if the command specifies n/NAME p/PHONE_NUMBER, p/PHONE_NUMBER n/NAME is also acceptable.

5. Parameters

• Extraneous parameters for commands that do not take in parameters (such as help, list, exit and clear) will be ignored.

e.g. if the command specifies help 123, it will be interpreted as help 1.

6. PDF

• If you are using a PDF version of this document, be careful when copying and pasting commands that span multiple lines as space characters surrounding line-breaks may be omitted when copied over to the application.

Features

1. Viewing help: help

Shows a message explaining how to access the help page.



Format: help

2. Adding a friend: add

Adds a friend to your contact book.

Format: add n/NAME p/PHONE_NUMBER e/EMAIL a/ADDRESS [c/COURSE]... [t/TAG]... [t/TAG]... [f/FRIENDSHIP_LEVEL]

Note:

- The Friend Tag can only be one of the following <code>CLOSE_FRIEND</code> , <code>FRIEND</code> , <code>ACQUAINTANCES</code>
- A friend can have any number of tags & courses (including 0)

Examples:

• add n/John Doe p/98765432 e/johnd@example.com a/John street, block 123, #01-01 c/CS2103T c/CS2101 t/friends t/owesMoney f/CLOSE_FRIEND

• add n/Betsy Crowe t/friend e/betsycrowe@example.com a/Newgate Prison p/1234567 f/FRIEND

3. Listing all friends: list

Shows a list of all your friends in your contact book.

Format: list

4. Editing a friend: edit

Edits an existing friend's details in your contact book.

Format: edit INDEX [n/NAME] [p/PHONE] [e/EMAIL] [a/ADDRESS] [c/COURSE]... [f/FRIENDSHIP] [t/TAG]...

- Edits the friend at the specified INDEX. The index refers to the index number shown in the displayed friend list. The index must be a positive integer 1, 2, 3, ...
- At least one of the optional fields must be provided.
- · Existing values will be updated to the input values.
- · When editing tags, the existing tags of the friend will be removed i.e adding of tags is not cumulative.
- You can remove all the friend's tags by typing t/ without specifying any tags after it.

Examples:

- edit 1 p/91234567 e/johndoe@example.com Edits the phone number and email address of the 1st friend to be 91234567 and johndoe@example.com respectively.
- edit 2 n/Betsy Crower t/ Edits the name of the 2nd friend to be Betsy Crower and clears all existing tags.

5. Finding friends: find

Finds friends who contain any of the given keywords and courses.

Format: find KEYWORD [MORE_KEYWORDS]

- The search is case-insensitive. e.g hans will match Hans
- The order of the keywords does not matter. e.g. Hans Bo will match Bo Hans
- Only the name is searched.
- Only full words will be matched e.g. Han will not match Hans

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· Persons matching at least one keyword will be returned (i.e. OR search). e.g. Hans Bo will return Hans Gruber , Bo Yang

Examples:

- find John returns john and John Doe
- find alex david returns Alex Yeoh, David Li

2 persons listed! 1. Alex Yeoh friends 87438807 Blk 30 Geylang Street 29, #06-40 alexyeoh@example.com 2. David Li family 91031282

6. Deleting a friend: delete

lidavid@example.com

Deletes the specified friend from your contact book.

Format: delete INDEX

- Deletes the friend at the specified INDEX.
- The index refers to the index number shown in the displayed friend list.
- The index must be a positive integer 1, 2, 3, ...

Examples:

- list followed by delete 2 deletes the 2nd friend in the address book.
- find Betsy followed by delete 1 deletes the 1st friend in the results of the find command.

7. Clearing all entries: clear

Clears all entries from your contact book.

Format: clear

8. Exiting the program: exit

Exits the program.

Format: exit

9. Saving your data

NUSMeet automatically saves all changes to disk. There is no need to manually save your data.

10. Editing the data file

NUSMeet automatically stores data as a JSON file at: [JAR file location]/data/addressbook.json . You can manually edit this file.

A Caution:

- If file format is invalid, NUSMeet will discard all data and start with an empty data file at the next run.
- Certain incorrect edits can cause unexpected behavior (e.g., invalid values).
- Recommended to backup the file before making any changes

11. Automatic Courses Archival

At the end of each semester, NUSMeet will automatically update all entries in your contact book. A friend's current courses will be cleared and moved to the "Previous Courses" section. This saves you time and effort, as you no longer need to manually update each contact.



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

A: Install the app in the other computer and overwrite the empty data file it creates with the file that contains the data of your previous NUSMeet home folder.

Known issues

- 1. When using multiple screens, if you move the application to a secondary screen, and later switch to using only the primary screen, the GUI will open off-screen. The remedy is to delete the preferences.json file created by the application before running the application again.
- 2. **If you minimize the Help Window** and then run the help command (or use the Help menu, or the keyboard shortcut F1) again, the original Help Window will remain minimized, and no new Help Window will appear. The remedy is to manually restore the minimized Help Window.

Glossary

| Word | Meaning |
|------------------|--|
| CLI | A text-based interface where users interact with an application |
| Command Terminal | A console application where users enter commands. |
| Java | A programming language required to run an application. |
| JDK | A software package needed to run Java applications. |
| JSON | JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) is a lightweight data format used to store and exchange data |
| GUI | A visual interface that allows users to interact with an application. |

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