

Guide to Remember Mode

a simple information manager
for Emacs and XEmacs

This manual is for Remember Mode, version 2.0

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1 Preface

This document describes remember-el, which was written by John Wiegley, was once maintained by Sacha Chua, and is now maintained by the Emacs developers.

This document is a work in progress, and your contribution will be greatly appreciated.

2 Introduction

Todo lists, schedules, phone databases... everything we use databases for is really just a way to extend the power of our memory, to be able to remember what our conscious mind may not currently have access to.

There are many different databases out there—and good ones—which this mode is not trying to replace. Rather, it's how that data gets there that's the question. Most of the time, we just want to say "Remember so-and-so's phone number, or that I have to buy dinner for the cats tonight." That's the FACT. How it's stored is really the computer's problem. But at this point in time, it's most definitely also the user's problem, and sometimes so laboriously so that people just let data slip, rather than expend the effort to record it.

"Remember" is a mode for remembering data. It uses whatever back-end is appropriate to record and correlate the data, but its main intention is to allow you to express as *little* structure as possible up front. If you later want to express more powerful relationships between your data, or state assumptions that were at first too implicit to be recognized, you can "study" the data later and rearrange it. But the initial "just remember this" impulse should be as close to simply throwing the data at Emacs as possible.

Have you ever noticed that having a laptop to write on doesn't *actually* increase the amount of quality material that you turn out, in the long run? Perhaps it's because the time we save electronically in one way, we're losing electronically in another; the tool should never dominate one's focus. As the mystic Faridu'd-Din 'Attar wrote: "Be occupied as little as possible with things of the outer world but much with things of the inner world; then right action will overcome inaction."

If Emacs could become a more intelligent data store, where brainstorming would focus on the *ideas* involved—rather than the structuring and format of those ideas, or having to stop your current flow of work in order to record them—it would map much more closely to how the mind (well, at least mine) works, and hence would eliminate that very manual-ness which computers from the very beginning have been championed as being able to reduce.

3 Installation

Installing Remember Mode is as simple as adding the following lines to your Emacs configuration file (usually `~/emacs.d/init.el` or `~/emacs`).

```
(add-to-list 'load-path "/path/to/remember")  
(require 'remember)
```

4 Implementation

Hyperbole, as a data presentation tool, always struck me as being very powerful, but it seemed to require a lot of “front-end” work before that data was really available. The problem with BBDB, or keeping up a Bibl-mode file, is that you have to use different functions to record the data, and it always takes time to stop what you’re doing, format the data in the manner expected by that particular data interface, and then resume your work.

With “remember”, you just hit *M-x remember* (you’d probably want to bind this to an easily accessible keystroke, like *C-x M-r*), slam in your text however you like, and then hit *C-c C-c*. It will file the data away for later retrieval, and possibly indexing.

Indexing is to data what “studying” is in the real world. What you do when you study (or lucubrate, for some of us) is to realize certain relationships implicit in the data, so that you can make use of those relationships. Expressing that a certain quote you remembered was a religious quote, and that you want the ability to pull up all quotes of a religious nature, is what studying does. This is a more labor intensive task than the original remembering of the data, and it’s typical in real life to set aside a special period of time for doing this work.

“Remember” works in the same way. When you enter data, either by typing it into a buffer, or using the contents of the selected region, it will store that data—unindexed, uninterpreted—in a data pool. It will also try to remember as much context information as possible (any text properties that were set, where you copied it from, when, how, etc). Later, you can walk through your accumulated set of data (both organized, and unorganized) and easily begin moving things around, and making annotations that will express the full meaning of that data, as far as you know it.

Obviously this latter stage is more user-interface intensive, and it would be nice if “remember” could do it as elegantly as possible, rather than requiring a billion keystrokes to reorganize your hierarchy. Well, as the future arrives, hopefully experience and user feedback will help to make this as intuitive a tool as possible.

5 Quick Start

- Load `'remember.el'`.
- Type *M-x remember*. The `'*Remember*` buffer should be displayed.
- Type in what you want to remember. The first line will be treated as the headline, and the rest of the buffer will contain the body of the note.
- Type *C-c C-c* (`remember-buffer`) to save the note and close the `'*Remember*` buffer.

By default, `remember-buffer` saves the note in `'~/notes'`. You can edit it now to see the remembered and timestamped note. You can edit this file however you want. New entries will always be added to the end.

To remember a region of text, use the universal prefix. *C-u M-x remember* displays a `'*Remember*` buffer with the region as the initial contents.

As a simple beginning, you can start by using the Text File backend, keeping your `'~/notes'` file in outline-mode format, with a final entry called `'* Raw data'`. Remembered data will be added to the end of the file. Every so often, you can move the data that gets appended there into other files, or reorganize your document.

You can also store remembered data in other backends. (see [Chapter 8 \[Backends\]](#), [page 8](#))

Here is one way to map the remember functions in your `'emacs'` to very accessible keystrokes facilities using the mode:

```
(autoload 'remember 'remember' nil t)
(autoload 'remember-region 'remember' nil t)

(define-key global-map (kbd "<f9> r") 'remember)
(define-key global-map (kbd "<f9> R") 'remember-region)
```

Check out the Planner package (<http://www.emacswiki.org/cgi-bin/wiki/PlannerMode>) for plenty of annotation functions you can use with Remember. If you use Planner, you can easily publish your remembered notes as HTML and RSS. (see [Section 8.4 \[Planner Page\]](#), [page 9](#))

By default, remember uses the first annotation returned by `remember-annotation-functions`. To include all of the annotations, set `remember-run-all-annotation-functions-flag` to non-nil.

`remember-run-all-annotation-functions-flag` [User Option]
Non-nil means use all annotations returned by `remember-annotation-functions`.

You can write custom functions that use a different set of `remember-annotation-functions`. For example:

```
(defun my/remember-with-filename ()
  "Always use the filename."
  (interactive)
  (let ((remember-annotation-functions '(buffer-file-name)))
    (call-interactively 'remember)))
```


6 Function Reference

‘remember.el’ defines the following interactive functions:

remember *initial* [Function]

Remember an arbitrary piece of data. With a prefix, it will use the region as *initial*.

remember-region *beg end* [Function]

If called from within the remember buffer, *beg* and *end* are ignored, and the entire buffer will be remembered. If called from any other buffer, that region, plus any context information specific to that region, will be remembered.

remember-clipboard [Function]

Remember the contents of the current clipboard. This is most useful for remembering things from Netscape or other X Windows applications.

remember-buffer [Function]

Remember the contents of the current buffer.

remember-mode [Function]

This enters the major mode for output from **remember**. This buffer is used to collect data that you want remember. Just hit **C-c C-c** when you’re done entering, and it will go ahead and file the data for latter retrieval, and possible indexing.

7 Keystroke Reference

'remember.el' defines the following keybindings by default:

C-c C-c ('*remember-buffer*')

Remember the contents of the current buffer.

C-c C-k ('*remember-destroy*')

Destroy the current *Remember* buffer.

C-x C-s ('*remember-buffer*')

Remember the contents of the current buffer.

8 Backends

You can save remembered notes to a variety of backends.

8.1 Saving to a Text File

This backend comes with Emacs.

```
(setq remember-handler-functions '(remember-append-to-file))
```

`remember-data-file` [User Option]

`remember-leader-text` [User Option]

8.2 Saving to a Mailbox

```
(setq remember-handler-functions '(remember-store-in-mailbox))
```

`remember-mailbox` [User Option]

Name of mailbox to save messages to.

This backend does not come with Emacs. To get it, download the latest version of Remember from <http://download.gna.org/remember-el/>.

If you want to use BBDB to associate remembered snippets with entries in your contact database, use the following code snippet:

```
(require 'remember-bbdb)
(setq remember-handler-functions '(remember-bbdb-store-in-mailbox))
```

8.3 Saving to a Bibliography

This backend does not come with Emacs. To get it, download the latest version of Remember from <http://download.gna.org/remember-el/>.

Bibl-mode is a major mode for maintaining bibliography files. You can get bibl-mode from: <http://ftp.azc.uam.mx/mirrors/gnu/emacs-lisp/bosullivan-packages/bibl-mode/>.

```
(require 'remember-bibl)
```

`remember-url` [Function]

Remember a URL in `bibl-mode` that is being visited with `w3`.

`remember-location` [Function]

Remember a bookmark location in `'bibl-mode'`.

You can use this in addition to your normal remember backend.

8.4 Saving to a Planner Page

This backend does not come with Emacs. To get it, download the latest version of Remember from <http://download.gna.org/remember-el/>.

If you are using PlannerMode, depending on your configuration, notes made using remember-el may actually be saved to a project and/or day plan page.

‘remember-planner.el’ makes the notes you save with remember have more context information associated with them, in the way that PlannerMode tasks do.

To use remember-planner, place this in your ‘.emacs’:

```
(require 'remember-planner)
(setq remember-handler-functions '(remember-planner-append))
```

To take advantage of PlannerMode’s annotation functions, add the following code as well:

```
(setq remember-annotation-functions planner-annotation-functions)
```

Then, type *M-x remember* to remember new text, *M-x remember-region* to remember the current region, or *C-u M-x remember* to remember the current region but have an opportunity to edit it before it is saved.

remember-planner-xref-p [User Option]

Non-nil means cross-reference new entries with plan pages. Plan pages are useful for gathering related information. If you don’t want a note associated with a plan page, you can press RET to accept the default (just today’s page) or specify nil at the prompt.

remember-planner-copy-on-xref-flag [User Option]

Non-nil means copy note text instead of moving it to the plan page. If nil, move the note body to the plan page, leaving a cross-reference link on the day page. This results in shorter day pages but may be harder for people to read.

remember-planner-timestamp-format [User Option]

Format of timestamp for remember entries.

‘remember-planner.el’ does not define any interactive functions or keybindings.

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