Tip: Quick Note taking on GNU / Linux and FreeBSD from terminal or console

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I believe, the quickest way to take notes on Linux and BSD and later view the notes is to use the command line.
A very easy simple way to keep record of various short notes is just to use a simple text editor like (vim) and store each note in a separate file in lets say **~/notes/** directory.
Actually, I'm using this way to take notes and store sensitive info for various important information I need for further reference, since 5 years or so..
Opening a new text editor for each note and then doing *cd ~/notes/; ls |grep -i 'string'* is a bit time consuming.
Fortunately there is a quick two shell functions hack that shortens time for note taking. The following two bash functions has to be added in **~/.bashrc**:

```
 n() {
vim ~/notes/"$*".txt
}
nls() {
ls -c ~/notes/ | grep "$1"
}
```

Copy / Paste this two functions in the beginning or the end of **~/.bashrc** in order to use them.

Also if **~/notes** directory is not existing, yet create it:

hipo@noah:~$ mkdir notes

To make the two new input functions active across opened bash shells on console or terminal either re-login or reread the .bashrc by "sourcing it", e.g.

hipo@noah:~$ source ~/.bashrc

Afterwards, note taking becomes a piece of cake to store a new note with login credentials (user/password) for a new registration to a random named website, type something like:

hipo@noah:~$ n my_website_name-user-pass

This will open for editting **~/.notes/my_website_name-user-pass.txt**, type the new desired note content and do save and exit from vim (press esc and type *:x!*.

Then to get a quick list of all previously stored notes use:

hipo@noah:~$ nls website
my_website_name-user-pass.txt

If you already have a directory containing subdirectories with various taken notes (like me), you will need to use an improved version **nls** written by *Jason Ryan*, the nls improved is like this:

```
nls () { tree -CR --noreport ~/notes | awk '{
if ((NR >) gsub(/.txt/,"")); if
(NF==1) print $1; else if (NF==2)
print $2; else if (NF==3)
printf " %s\n", $3}';
}
```

This two functions, were not my creation but was suggested in **Linux Magazine** issue 135 article entitled *Command-line* task managers and note-taking tools written by Dmitri Popov.

Hope this two functions, will be helpful to console geeks out there.