



链滴

# BookxNote 外链参数详解 (伪)

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原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1649167359260>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

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## BookxNote的基础概念:

- 文件夹:
  - 用户设置, 用于存放不同的笔记本或者文件夹。管理方式同传统的文件夹管理
- 笔记本:
  - 用于存放笔记, 其中可以有多本书籍,
- 书籍:
  - 导入的PDF或Epub
- 笔记链接:
  - 笔记链接只能两两链接
- 笔记ID:
  - 笔记在笔记本中的编号, 具有唯一性
    - 合并后会根据两个笔记本的信息重排ID
    - 拆分为新笔记本后也会重排ID
- 笔记uuid:
  - 笔记的唯一标记
    - 在合并后不会变动
    - 导出为新笔记本后会重新设置uuid
- 位置参数:
  - 位置参数x, y是根据 "rect" 列表计算的, y 应该是  $(y_0+y_1+15) / 2$ 。x 我没搞明白, 不过似乎影响定位。BookxNote作者说是矩形选框中心位置
- floatingtheme:
  - 脑图、大纲中的自由主题, 可以将笔记导入到这里, 或者markups最后面
- position:
  - 在脑图中的位置, 以书名目录为坐标原点
- 摘录内容标题、引文、笔记对应BookxNote位置:
  -



- 大多数学生做文献笔记的方式则不是这样，他们做的笔记要么不够系统，要么过于系统。其实，大多数情况下，只是他们组织笔记的方式不对。很多同学经常被推荐使用如SQ3R或SQ4R的阅读技巧，然后他们就不管内容怎样，都采用相同的方式对待每一篇文本，而没有细想过该采用怎样的格式和组织方式记笔记更好，更没有想过以后如何处理这些笔记。而如果记笔记时没有明确的目的，就很难意识到它在

输入批注: content对应字段

text对应字段

## 外链解析:

● 示例: `bookxnotepro://opennote/?nb={f99de204-f6b0-4b62-be55-6963058e1fd3}&book=0c859b1e22479b4bace708e3b432515&page=77&x=302&y=552&id=40`

- `bookxnotepro://opennote/`
  - BookxNote 协议前缀
- `?nb={f99de204-f6b0-4b62-be55-6963058e1fd3}`
  - 笔记本 ID, 在 `note\notebooks\manifest.json` 中
  - 用于定位笔记本
- `&book=07c859b1e22479b4bace708e3b432515`
  - 书籍 UUID, 在 `note\notebooks\书名\manifest.json` 中
  - 确定一个PDF笔记本书籍的唯一标记, 即: 合并后的笔记本, 在`manifest.json`里会显示所有书籍, 那里的uuid就是这个
  - 不受是否合并、拆分为新笔记影响
- `&page=77`
  - 页码, 在 `note\notebooks\书名\markups.json` 中, 和笔记内容在一起
- `&x=302&y=552`
  - 跳转后位置定位
- `&id=40`
  - 根据笔记创建时间排序, 这是第 40 条笔记

## BookxNote的Note文件夹及文件功能

- `bookmarks`: 存放所有书签信息
- `notebooks`: 存放所有笔记本信息
  - 书名文件夹: 其实是“笔记本”, 保存书籍相关的所有笔记
    - `handwrite`: 存放手写笔记, 其中笔记数据用json格式存储
    - `imgfiles`: 存放图片, 选框工具框选的图片保存在这里
    - `markdown`: 存放markdown笔记, 每条markdown笔记都可以直接导入其他笔记软件
    - `resources`: 存放书籍资源文件, 如保存到笔记本里的PDF、书籍封面等
    - `manifest.json`: 存放本书的基本信息
    -

```
<pre class="code-block" data-language="python"><div class="protyle-icons"><span class=
protyle-action__language">python</span><span class="protyle-action__copy b3-tooltips b3
tooltips__nw" aria-label="复制"><svg><use xlink:href="#iconCopy"><svg id="iconCopy" vie
Box="0 0 32 32"><path d="M22.545-0h-17.455c-1.6 0-2.909 1.309-2.909 2.909v20.364h2.90
```

```
v-20.364h17.455v-2.909zM26.909 5.818h-16c-1.6 0-2.909 1.309-2.909 2.909v20.364c0 1.6 1.3
9 2.909 2.909 2.909h16c1.6 0 2.909-1.309 2.909-2.909v-20.364c0-1.6-1.309-2.909-2.909
M26.909 29.091h-16v-20.364h16v20.364z"></path></svg></use></svg></span></div><c
de class="hljs protyle-linenummer" data-render="true">{
  "res": [
    {
      "autoopen": false,          # 是否为自动加载
      "ftype": 0,                #
      "id": 0,                   # 在笔记本中的排序, 如果有多个按顺序递增
      "name": "blank.pdf",       # PDF的名称
      "refhash": "1081cff1e99de3f989a6b6f546075721", # 文件哈希值
      "refpath": "",            # 文件在本地保存位置
      "uuid": "09c783da36eb9b1f5cfa41f1b8733081" # 书籍uuid
    }
  ],
  "resid": 1,                  #
  "version": 1                 #
}
</code><span contenteditable="false" class="protyle-linenummer__rows"><span></span>
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- recentfile.json: 存放笔记本最近使用文件?

●

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<pre class="code-block" data-language="python"><div class="protyle-icons"><span class=
protyle-action__language">python</span><span class="protyle-action__copy b3-tooltips b3
tooltips__nw" aria-label="复制"><svg><use xlink:href="#iconCopy"><svg id="iconCopy" vie
Box="0 0 32 32"><path d="M22.545-0h-17.455c-1.6 0-2.909 1.309-2.909 2.909v20.364h2.90
v-20.364h17.455v-2.909zM26.909 5.818h-16c-1.6 0-2.909 1.309-2.909 2.909v20.364c0 1.6 1.3
9 2.909 2.909 2.909h16c1.6 0 2.909-1.309 2.909-2.909v-20.364c0-1.6-1.309-2.909-2.909
M26.909 29.091h-16v-20.364h16v20.364z"></path></svg></use></svg></span></div><c
de class="hljs protyle-linenummer" data-render="true">[
  {
    "~docid": 0,
    "~entry": "",
    "~mod": "",
    "~view": [
      80,
      1,
      150,
      -92.33333333333333,
      366.3333333333333,
      false,
      0,
      false,
      0,
      false,
      false,
      false,
      "000000ff0000000100000001000001000100000001000000000101"
    ]
  }
]
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}
]
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```
</code><span contenteditable="false" class="protyle-linenumbers"><span></span>
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- markups.json: 笔记信息
  - 图片PDF
  -

```
<pre class="code-block" data-language="python"><div class="protyle-icons"><span class=
protyle-action__language">python</span><span class="protyle-action__copy b3-tooltips b3
tooltips__nw" aria-label="复制"><svg><use xlink:href="#iconCopy"><svg id="iconCopy" vie
Box="0 0 32 32"><path d="M22.545-0h-17.455c-1.6 0-2.909 1.309-2.909 2.909v20.364h2.90
v-20.364h17.455v-2.909zM26.909 5.818h-1.6c-1.6 0-2.909 1.309-2.909 2.909v20.364c0 1.6 1.3
9 2.909 2.909 2.909h1.6c1.6 0 2.909-1.309 2.909-2.909v-20.364c0-1.6-1.309-2.909-2.909
M26.909 29.091h-1.6v-20.364h1.6v20.364z"></path></svg></use></svg></span></div><c
de class="hljs protyle-linenumbers" data-render="true">{
  "EpubVersion": 2,                  #
  "filepath": "",                    #
  "floatingtheme": [                 # 浮动主题（在脑图中不在思维导图上的悬浮块，在大纲中不
  书籍列表下的独立项）
  {
    "content": "可以输入批注，可以导入自己的笔记",          # 笔记内容
    "date": "2022-05-02 23:05:33",                          # 笔记创建时间
    "id": 88,                                                 # 笔记ID
    "linecolor": "ff59c6ff",                                  # 笔记标记颜色
    "page": -1,                                               # 笔记所在页码（自由主题页码都为：-1）
    "position": {                                             # 笔记在脑图中的位置
      "x": 535,
      "y": 15765
    },
    "title": "卡片记录的注意点",                             # 笔记标题
    "type": 7,                                                 # 笔记类型：
    "uuid": "d3f6c22dbd2b6a6435712fba40d12bdf"              # 笔记uuid
  }
],
"folded": false,                                             #
"markups": [                                                # 笔记标注内容（选项、高亮等都在这里）
{
  "date": "2022-04-30 22:08:05",                              # 笔记创建时间
  "docid": 0,                                                  # 文档ID（多本书籍按导入顺序升序，单本书籍为 0）
  "id": 1,                                                     # 笔记ID
  "imgfile": "bf586830f8048d23aa3e4cf559d78d54.png",        # 框选的图片名称
  "linecolor": "ffa0ec6f",                                     # 标记颜色
  "linewidth": 2,                                             # 标记宽度
  "page": 25,                                                 # 笔记所在页码
  "position": {                                               # 笔记在脑图中的位置
    "x": 198,
    "y": 892
  }
}
}
```

```

    },
    "rect": [
        # 笔记在书中的位置 (选项为四个角的坐标, 高亮为多行内容的四角坐
        60.5,
        420,
        434,
        596.5
    ],
    "title": "七曜",
        # 笔记标题
    "type": 2,
        # 笔记类型
    "uuid": "78dc9ec7c306f9aedeafb0786d730f4"
        # 笔记uuid
    },
    {
        "date": "2022-04-30 22:08:27",
        "docid": 0,
        "folded": false,
        "id": 2,
        "imgfile": "848f1d7a162e21dfbd9884f5d828cf71.png",
        "linecolor": "ffa0ec6f",
        "linewidth": 2,
        "markups": [
            {
                "date": "2022-04-30 22:09:28",
                "docid": 0,
                "group": [
                    # 笔记组 (合并笔记、多页高亮等笔记保存在组里)
                    {
                        "date": "2022-04-30 22:10:32",
                        "docid": 0,
                        "id": 17,
                        "leftbottomcorner": [
                            64.5,
                            603.5
                        ],
                        "linecolor": "ffa0ec6f",
                        "linewidth": 2,
                        "page": 26,
                        "rect": [
                            60.5,
                            -200,
                            529,
                            603.5
                        ],
                        "rightbottomcorner": [
                            529,
                            603.5
                        ],
                        "topleftcorner": [
                            60.5,
                            -200
                        ],
                        "toprightcorner": [
                            529,
                            -189
                        ],
                    }
                ]
            }
        ]
    }
}
)

```

```
        "type": 2,
        "uuid": "837a487102b71fbd128687b25145f712"
    }
],
"id": 3,
"imgfile": "d07b5c7e94c3126055869083b0ac0d43.png",
"linecolor": "ffa0ec6f",
"linewidth": 2,
"page": 25,
"rect": [
    60.5,
    647,
    529,
    1450.5
],
"title": "“五纬”名字由来",
"topleftcorner": [
    60.5,
    647
],
"type": 2,
"uuid": "9b9ff4ee49ccaddba3cebe1c1dd2e283"
}
],
"page": 25,
"rect": [
    61,
    598.5,
    434,
    645.5
],
"title": "五纬",
"type": 2,
"uuid": "a484a063ba9efc84cb431070546cd41c"
}
],
"maxid": 39,           # 笔记总ID数
"notelinks": [        # 笔记间链接, 用uuid表示
{
    "date": "2022-05-03 17:11:02",      # 链接创建时间
    "obj1": "94cd350f67bb181d9aea32e325c4fe9a",    # 链接对象1
    "obj2": "7a1ad3f8b68815a2f2684095afbc399a",    # 链接对象2
    "uuid": "a86ed48f6701b1a452d4eb2e31872010"     #
}
],
"scalingratio": 70,
"title": "中国古代文化常识图典",
"unimportant": []
}
</code>
```

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```

436.359375,
15,
15
],
"length": 164,
"rects": [      # 引用内容矩形 (框选: x0, y0, x1, y1; x0 + x1 = 2x; y0 + y1 = 2y)
[
106.99220275878906,
316.359375,
420.00004577636719,
15
],
[
76.992195129394531,
340.359375,
450.00005340576172,
15
],
[
76.992195129394531,
364.359375,
450.00005340576172,
15
],
[
76.992195129394531,
388.359375,
450.00005340576172,
15
],
[
76.992195129394531,
412.359375,
450.00005340576172,
15
],
[
76.992195129394531,
436.359375,
450.00005340576172,
15
]
],
"start": 308,
"text": "大多数学生做文献笔记的方式则不是这样，他们做的笔记要么不\n够系统，要么过于系
。其实，大多数情况下，只是他们组织笔记的\n方式不对。很多同学经常被推荐使用如SQ3R或SQ4R
阅读技巧，然后\n他们就不管内容怎样，都采用相同的方式对待每一篇文本，而没有细\n想过该采用
样的格式和组织方式记笔记更好，更没有想过以后如何\n处理这些笔记。"
      # 笔记原文
}
],
"type": 5      # 数据类型: 书籍 (0: 文件夹, 1: 书籍)
      # 数据类型: 笔记 (1: 荧光笔、直线2: 矩形选框, 3: 圆形选框, 5: 高亮、下划线,
: 文本框, 11: 打字机)

```

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}
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</pre>
```

- manifest.json: 保存文件夹和笔记本的层级结构，其中文件夹可以和笔记本同级。
- 

```
<pre class="code-block" data-language="python"><div class="protyle-icons"><span class=
protyle-action_language">python</span><span class="protyle-action_copy b3-tooltips b3
tooltips_nw" aria-label="复制"><svg><use xlink:href="#iconCopy"><svg id="iconCopy" vie
Box="0 0 32 32"><path d="M22.545-0h-17.455c-1.6 0-2.909 1.309-2.909 2.909v20.364h2.90
v-20.364h17.455v-2.909zM26.909 5.818h-16c-1.6 0-2.909 1.309-2.909 2.909v20.364c0 1.6 1.3
9 2.909 2.909 2.909h16c1.6 0 2.909-1.309 2.909-2.909v-20.364c0-1.6-1.309-2.909-2.909
M26.909 29.091h-16v-20.364h16v20.364z"></path></svg></use></svg></span></div><c
de class="hljs protyle-linenumber" data-render="true">{
  "notebooks": [
    {
      "creation": "2022-04-30 21:02:25",
      "id": "{5e356d9c-6fe6-4dd8-b195-f7607c5c4c62}",
      "name": "PKM",
      "notebooks": [
        {
          "cover": "cover.png",
          "creation": "2022-04-30 21:01:52",
          "entry": "智识的生产技术",
          "id": "{331bc823-f051-4cef-9322-609aa9bdb774}",
          "name": "智识的生产技术",
          "type": 0
        }
      ],
      "type": 1
    },
    {
      "creation": "2022-04-30 21:11:22",
      "id": "{118b1aba-a668-4a90-9c07-cb4dfa3d2d9d}",
      "name": "计算机科学",
      "notebooks": [
        {
          "creation": "2022-04-30 21:11:34",
          "id": "{901a6466-e8a2-4174-aa91-210533e81758}",
          "name": "正则",

```

```

    "notebooks": [
      {
        "cover": "cover.png",
        "creation": "2022-04-30 21:11:41",
        "entry": "精通正则表达式",
        "id": "{da4be8b7-b255-4889-af89-3e9ba154c3f4}",
        "name": "精通正则表达式",
        "type": 0
      }
    ],
    "type": 1
  }
],
"type": 1
}
],
"version": 2
}

```

```

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```

- recentnotes.json: 记录最近使用的笔记本
- user\_config.json: 保存用户设置的快捷键

## 合并、拆分的变与不变:

- 合并多个笔记本
  - 变化内容:
    - 合并后ID重排
    - docid 按导入顺序排列
    - ?nb={.....}会变, 变成新笔记本的ID
  - 不变内容:
    - 合并后uuid不变
    - 合并后&book=.....不变, 还是那本书的ID
    - 合并后笔记内容不变 (title、date、page、rect、imgfile)
    - 部分参数不变 (linewidth、type、linecolor)
- 拆分笔记为新笔记本
  - 变化内容

- 拆分后ID重排
  - 拆分后uuid重排
  - ?nb={.....}会变, 变成新笔记本的ID
- 不变内容
  - 合并后&book=.....不变, 还是那本书的ID
  - 拆分后笔记内容不变 (title、date、page、rect、imgfile)
  - 部分参数不变 (linewidth、type、linecolor)
  - docid都为0 (一个笔记本只有一本书)

## 根据BookxNote参数, 有哪些使用思路?

- 使用思路: 根据书籍uuid和笔记uuid定位笔记
  - 合并前后
- 使用思路: 单本导入阅读进行略读
  - 可以先单本导入阅读, 进行略读、对整本书的主题有个大致的了解, 同时使用 [Quicker动作](#), 阅读内容放入SM渐进。用[思源-BXN](#), 同步SM内容到BookxNote里, 为之后的主题阅读做准备
- 使用思路: 用合笔记本进行主题阅读
  - BookxNote可以合并多本书籍, 所以可以用合并笔记本的功能把笔记合并了, 在脑图中思考其联
  - BookxNote不能把合并内容同步修改到原笔记本中, 且设置为新笔记本后存在uuid变化, 无法位思源卡片的问题。所以, 合并功能应该只用于对比、联系, 不要用合并的笔记本进行阅读.....
- 使用思路: 导入思源笔记到BookxNote, 用BookxNote脑图整理笔记
  - 导入需补全的参数:
    - uuid
    - id: 根据maxid往上加
    - page: 自由主题都是-1
    - data: 可以使用导入的日期
    - linecolor: 颜色
    - position: 脑图位置
    - type
    - title: 导入的笔记标题
    - content: 导入的笔记内容
  - 自由主题储存参数:
    -

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```

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9 2.909 2.909 2.909h16c1.6 0 2.909-1.309 2.909-2.909v-20.364c0-1.6-1.309-2.909-2.909
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