

# The Book of Kraken

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

Kraken is a command line document management application. It allows you to store your documents and cached webpages, annotate them for easy retrieval and perform on the set of these files. It can also generate webpages which allow you to access this information.

The format of the kraken annotation files is RDF. Thus the kraken files can be imported by other knowledge management applications.



# Chapter 2

## User manual

### 2.1 Installing and running the kraken

#### 2.1.1 Supported platforms

Kraken is written in pure Python. It was tested to work on Linux and Windows XP. It can presumably run on other platforms as well.

#### 2.1.2 Required applications

- Python 2.3 or newer
- rdflib
- wget

#### 2.1.3 Kraken boot camp

This section is about a very quick setup of your kraken environment. The installation, normally start by installing the kraken. Unzip the package and type:

```
python setup.py install
```

This is a standard way to install python applications. Once installed, you should be able to type:

```
kraken.py --help  
kraken.py --show-config  
kraken.py --show-summary
```

If these commands, it is likely that the installation is correct. Nevertheless, some commands (namely those that rely on external applications such as `wget` can still fail.

After the initial setup, you need to create the standard directories of the kraken. This can be performed by entering in the interactive mode:

`kraken`

After this, you need to select `CheckConfig`. This command has three suboptions:

- Create the initial directories of the kraken
- Create a standard set of queries
- Check the kraken

It is recommended that you run them once, in this order. The "check" command returned with no errors, it is very likely that your installation is correct and you have a useable kraken, which is in the `.kraken` directory of your home directory. You can now proceed to add entries and query them, and other regular use of the kraken. You can return to this section of the manual later, for more advanced configuration options.

#### 2.1.4 Configuration. Persistent parameters.

TBD

Explain the interactive and non-interactive modes

## 2.2 Adding entries to the kraken

The examples in this chapter assume that you want to use the `jem;interactive mode;/em;.`

Let's assume that you want to add a local file, `myfile.txt`

```
kraken myfile.txt
```

If we want to add a webpage, let's assume `http://www.cs.ucf.edu`

```
kraken http://www.cs.ucf.edu
```

## 2.3 Annotating entries

To be written

## 2.4 Embracing directories

Embracing directories is a frequently used operation which allows adding entries to the kraken without using the kraken commands. There are two cases when you want to use embracing: (a) for adding entirely new directories to the kraken (following the `code;-add-directory;/code;` command and (b) when you have added some entries to the kraken by simply copying directories into them.

Embracing a directory can be done with:

```
kraken --embrace
```

or

```
kraken -e
```

Directories in a kraken file which does not contain metadata are called `foreign entries`. The embracing operation iterates over the foreign entries, asks the user if it should embrace the entry. If the user answers yes, the metadata is created, and kraken enters into the annotation mode, allowing you to enter information about the entry.

Embracing a directory with many entries can be a long process. Feel free to interrupt the embracing process at any moment. The next time you run `embrace`, you will be queried only for the remaining foreign entries.

## 2.5 Querying the kraken

TBD: `--generate-text`, `--generate-html`

TBD: `--`

## 2.6 Managing the configuration