NAME

tracker-tag - Add, remove and list tags.

SYNOPSIS

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tracker tag FILE1 [FILE2 ...] [-1 | [-o <offset>] [-r] tracker tag -t [[TAG1] [TAG2] ...] [-s] [-r] tracker tag -a <TAG> [-e <description>] tracker tag -d <TAG>
```

DESCRIPTION

List tags for local files or by the tag labels themselves if -t is used.

It's also possible to manage tags with the -a and and -d options.

The FILE argument can be either a local path or a URI. It also does not have to be an absolute path.

OPTIONS

-t. --list

List all tags. Results include the number of files associated with that tag and the tag's unique identifier. You can show the files associated with each tag by using --show-files.

The *TAG* arguments are optional. If no *TAG* argument is specified, all tags are listed. If one or more *TAG*s are given, either matching tags are listed (OR condition). For example, this will match any tags named either *foo*, *bar* or *baz*:

\$ tracker-tag -t foo bar baz

-s, --show-files

Show the files associated with each tag. This option is ONLY available WITH the --list option.

-a, --add=TAG

Add a tag with the name *TAG*. If no *FILE* arguments are specified, the tag is simply created (if it didn'talready exist) and no files are associated with it. Multiple *FILE* arguments can be specified.

-d, --delete=TAG

Delete a tag with the name TAG. If no FILE arguments are specified, the tag is deleted for ALL

files. If FILE arguments are specified, only those files have the TAG deleted.

-e, --description=STRING

This option ONLY applies when using **--add** and provides a description to go with the tag label according to *STRING*.

-l, --limit=N

Limit search to N results. The default is 512.

-o, --offset=N

Offset the search results by N. For example, start at item number 10 in the results. The default is 0.

-r, --and-operator

Use AND operator for search terms instead of OR (the default). For example:

\$ tracker-tag -s -t sliff sloff

Should show files in the database that have both the *sliff* and *sloff* tags.

ENVIRONMENT

TRACKER_SPARQL_BACKEND

This option allows you to choose which backend you use for connecting to the database. This choice can limit your functionality. There are three settings.

With "direct" the connection to the database is made directly to the file itself on the disk, there is no intermediary daemon or process. The "direct" approach is purely *read-only*.

With "bus" the **tracker-store** process is used to liase with the database queuing all requests and managing the connections via an IPC / D-Bus. This adds a small overhead *BUT* this is the only approach you can use if you want to *write* to the database.

With "auto" the backend is decided for you, much like it would be if this environment variable was undefined.

SEE ALSO

tracker-store(1), tracker-sparql(1), tracker-search(1), tracker-info(1).