

WYLD TECHNOTE 017: WYLD Searching Tips

In Workflows, "general" is a keyword search when the properties are set to "Search" (default setting). Exact is an exact search, and Browse is a browse search. Keyword searching does not require the entry of all words in the phrase to be searched. When multiple search terms are entered, all terms must appear within the same bibliographic field. This is also referred to as "SAME" field searching and is the default behavior for keyword searching in Symphony.

Keyword Searching

Search type: Keyword

Search option: General

Example term: <map of the world>

- Searches the two search terms (map & world) in any bibliographic field.
- Does not search the stopwords. (See below for searches containing stopwords).

Search type: Keyword

Search option: Title

Example term: <map of the world>

- Searches the two search terms in all title fields, can be in any order.

Search type: Keyword (phrase with single quotes)

Search option: Title

Example term: <'map of the world'>

- The use of single quotation marks forces a search for those words together in a bibliographic title field, but it still ignores the stopwords.

Search type: Keyword (phrase with double quotes)

Search option: Title

Example term: <"map of the world">

- The use of double quotation marks forces a search for stopwords; therefore the four search terms can be in any single title field, in any order.

Stopwords, Boolean Operators, & Positional Operators

Stopwords are usually articles, prepositions, or conjunctions.

Example of search titles with stopwords (as, at, be, but, by, do, for, if, in, it, of, on, to)

"as bad as can be"

"be a clown"

"by candlelight"

"for all we know"

"in a dry season"

"of time and place"

"on a hot hot day"

"at any price"

"all but the waltz"

"do a zoom do"

"if at first"

"it"

"map of the world"

"to be a bee"

- If the search contains all stopwords, the following message appears:
Your search contained all stopwords.
- This is the message you would receive if you searched the Stephen King title: it, without quotation marks.

Boolean Operators (and, not, or)

Examples of search titles with Boolean operators (and, not, or)

"and then there was one"
 "gone but not forgotten"
 "its not easy being bad"
 "and in this corner"
 "not so big house"
 "or perish in the attempt"

Positional Operators (same, with, near)

Examples of search titles with positional operators (same, with, near)

"same place same time"
 "with eye and ear"
 "near miss"
 "brothers are all the same"
 "gone with the wind"
 "night draws near"

Exact Searches

Search type: Exact

Search option: Title

Example term: <map of the world>

- Result list includes records for large print, sound recordings, and videorecordings.
- *Caution using exact title searches:* subtitles will not be retrieved with exact searches so if you're unsure of how the title is really entered, select another search option. For instance a fiction title that has a subtitle ": a novel", will not be retrieved using an exact search.

Search type: Exact

Search option: Periodical title

Example term: <time>

- This search combination can be very useful for retrieving single word periodical titles while eliminating many of those materials produced by that publishing company.

Numeric Searches

Search type: Keyword
Search option: General
Example terms:

ISBN: <0385159005> (10 digit)
ISBN: <97803851590057> (13 digit)
ISSN: <0277-867X> *Must include hyphen.*
LC#: <63015447>
OCLC#: <ocm50021787> <ocn123365240>
DBCN: <aad-2109> *Must include hyphen.*

- To search numbers in a list, type a space between each number. Symphony searches numbers separated by commas as if the numbers were not separated. Example: Symphony searches 5000 and 5,000 as the same term.

Phrase Searches (in specific tags)

Author/Title: **grey zane{100} and black mesa{245}**

- Searches the personal author tag and the title tag.

Title/Author/Date: **good earth{245} and buck{100} and 1931{260}**

- Searches the title tag, the personal author tag for author's last name, and the publication date.

Title/Author: **good earth{245} and buck**

- By not specifying the author tag, the search will be expanded to include name added entries and subject headings.

Two subjects: **wyoming authors{690} and cookery{650}**

- Searches the local subject tag (690) and the Library of Congress (LC) topical heading (650).

Two subject tags: **wyoming authors{690 650}**

- Searches both the local heading and the LC heading at once for the same term.

Movie ratings: **rated r{521}**

If you don't know the tag numbers, use the following synonym list:

Keyword index	Synonym	MARC entries searched
AUTHOR	AU	100, 110, 111, 700, 710, 711
TITLE	TI	130, 245, 440, 730, 740
SUBJECT	SU	600, 610, 611, 630, 650, 651, 690, 691
SERIES	SER	400, 410, 411, 440, 490, 800, 810, 811, 830, 840

Enter the synonym in squiggly brackets instead of the tag number. **Dickens{au}**

Other Searches

Search type: Keyword

Search option: Series

Example term: <baby sitters club>

- Searches the series title in series tags (400, 410, 411, 440, 490, 800, 810, 811, 830, 840). If the search is done as a Title search option, the results would be expanded to include the phrase in all other title fields (130, 245, 730, 740)

Search type: Keyword

Search option: Subject

Example term(s): <individual biography> <biography individual >

- Search string may be entered in direct or reverse order and retrieve the same results.

Search type: Browse

Search option: Call number

Search library: Specific library

Click on the search configuration helper in upper left corner of search window and select BROWSE tab, to select the correct shelving class scheme for your library.

- <641.5> Dewey call number
- <F592.7> LC call number
- <xx> System-generated call number

Search type: Exact or Keyword

Search option: Title control number

ISBN: <i0553248049> 10 digit)

ISBN: <i9780553248043> (13 digit) *"X" of an ISBN or an ISSN should be in upper case.*

ISSN: <s0277-867X> *Must include hyphen.*

LC#: <l63015447>

OCLC#: <o50021787>

DBCN: <AAD-2109> *Must include capitalization and hyphen.*

AUTO: <a1019986>

Searching punctuation

Periods:

Symphony searches periods based on how this punctuation mark displays in the search expression. If not used as a decimal mark within a numeral, the period is replaced with spaces. If the period is used as a decimal mark, it is not replaced with a space.

Example: <vacationland u.s.a.>

Searches as: <vacationland u s a>

Example: <98.6: a novel>

Searches as: <98.6 novel>

Commas:

Symphony replaces commas within a search expression with spaces.

Example: <goodbye, Columbus, and five short stories>

Searches as: <goodbye Columbus five short stories>

Hyphens:

Search expressions containing hyphens are searched with the hyphen included. A search without the hyphen displays words both with and without the hyphen.

Example: <camp-out>

Searches as: <camp-out>

Only titles that include a hyphen between **camp** and **out** will display. To broaden the search to include the phrase "**camp out**" with and without the hyphen, use the following search: <camp out>

Apostrophes:

Search expressions containing apostrophes can be searched either with or without the apostrophe.

Example: <barneys rhyme time>

This search retrieves the same results as: <barney's rhyme time>

Searching miscellaneous symbols

The characters in the following table do not affect searching. Some of the symbols are replaced by a space while others are simply ignored.

Punctuation name	Punctuation mark	Replacement/Action
Accent	`	Space
Ampersand	&	Ignored
Asterisk	*	Space
At/Each sign	@	Space
Back slash	\	Ignored
Brackets	[]	Spaces
Circumflex	^	Ignored
Colon	:	Space
Exclamation point	!	Space
Forward slash	/	Space
Number/pound/sharp	#	Space
Percentage sign	%	Space
Plus sign	+	Space (Except for C++ which is indexed with both plus signs)
Semicolon	;	Space

Tilde	~	Space
Underscore	_	Space

Superscript and subscript characters may be searched by typing the actual superscript or subscript character, or standard character equivalents.

Searching with substitution and truncation symbols

Use the ? symbol as a substitute for a single missing character in a search term.

Example: <wom?n>

This search retrieves records containing either "woman" or "women."

Use the \$ symbol to truncate a search term. The symbol can represent a single character, many characters, or no characters.

Example: <jame\$>

This search retrieves records containing the terms "Jame", "James", "Jameson", and "Jamerson."

These symbols may be used only at the middle or end of a term, not as the first character of the search term.

For more complex search strategies, refer to the online help in Symphony under the topic [Search strategies](#).

[more technotes](#)

technote 017 - May 2010