



Keyword Search

Introduction
to
InfoTrac Web

Keyword search lets you match [words](#) in the articles themselves, not just in controlled index terms.

An [InfoMark](#) at the top of a page indicates that the URL is not session-dependent and can be **bookmarked** or **copied** for later use.



Here's how to search:

1. Click on the entry box
2. Enter one or more words
3. Click on **[Search]**

InfoTrac searches for your words within **two words** of each other in **either direction** (to allow for variations).

You can leave in words such as *the* and *a* even though these are [stop words](#) and are not indexed. InfoTrac knows how to search as if stop words weren't there. If you're not sure of a spelling or want to search for alternate spellings or endings, use one or more [wildcards](#) in your search. You can also use [logical operators](#) to combine words in various ways.

Desired Search Result	Example
Match exact phrase only	civil w1 war
Match words somewhere in same article	civil and war

Use the **radio buttons** to switch between searching

- Only in titles, citations, and abstracts
- Anywhere in articles (including any text)

The **History** section at the top of the page displays search result sets:

- To see citations, select **View**
- To clear the history list, select **Start over** in the left-hand column

Limiting lets you impose specific controls on the search result to produce a smaller result set that is more precisely focused on what you want. The following are ways you can limit your search:

- To articles with [full text](#)
- To articles published within a [date range](#)
- To articles from particular [journals](#) (publications)

To search for articles by **topic**, do a [Subject Guide Search](#).

To search for articles by matching **words** that occur in the articles themselves, with the **best matches** displayed **first**, do a [Relevance Search](#).

To search for articles by using one or more [indexes](#), do an [Advanced Search](#).

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