



Subject Guide Search

Introduction
to
InfoTrac Web

Search the Subject Guide when what you want can be expressed as "show me articles about" a [topic](#).

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]**

Hint: It's usually best to search for only one or two words. If you enter more than one word, enter the most important word first, even if that looks backwards. Use one or more [wildcards](#) if you're unsure of spelling or want to search for variant forms of a word.

The word *and* is ignored. The words *or* and *not* are both treated as [logical operators](#) and the use of either one forces a [keyword search](#).

If your search is successful, you'll see a page of the [Subject Guide](#). If no exact matches are found, the search system goes through a series of [fall-back steps](#) to try to get you results.

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)

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

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 matching **words** that occur in the articles themselves, with matches displayed from **newest to oldest**, do a [Keyword Search](#).

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