



## Database Guide: ProQuest Science

### Search Tips

- Use quotation marks (“”) to search for exact phrases.
- Two word queries such as **advertising campaigns** are searched as an exact phrase by default.
- Three word queries such as **fast food industry** are searched as words that need to appear in proximity to each other by default.
- Use special characters and operators to focus queries.

### Truncation and Wildcard Characters

- \* The asterisk (\*) is used as a right-handed truncation. It will find all forms of a word.  
*Example:* Searching for **electro\*** will find **electronics**, **electromagnetism**, **electrostatics**, *etc.*
- ? The question mark symbol (?) is used to replace any single character, either inside or the right end of the word.  
The question mark **cannot** be used to begin a word.  
*Example:* Searching for **industriali?ed** will find **industrialized** and **industrialised**.

### Operators

Boolean, proximity and adjacency operators are used to broaden and narrow your search.

- AND** Finds **all** the words. When searching for keywords in Citation and Document Text **AND** finds documents in which the words occur in the same paragraph (within approximately 1,000 characters) or the words appear in any citation field. Use **W/DOC** in place of **AND** when searching for keywords within **Citation and Document Text** or **Document Text** to retrieve comprehensive results.  
*Example:* internet AND career
- AND NOT** Finds articles which have the first word, but **not** the second word.  
*Example:* Internet AND NOT html
- OR** Finds **any** of the words.  
*Example:* Internet OR intranet
- W/#** Finds documents where these words are **within** some number of words apart (either before or after). Use when searching for keywords within **Citation and Document Text** or **Document Text**.  
*Example:* computer W/3 careers
- W/PARA** Finds documents where words are **within the same paragraph** (within approximately 1,000 characters). Use when searching for keywords within **Document Text**.  
*Example:* business management W/PARA education
- W/DOC** Finds documents where all the words appear **within the document text**. Use **W/DOC** in place of **AND** when searching for keywords within **Citation and Document Text** or **Document Text** to retrieve comprehensive results.  
*Example:* Internet W/DOC education



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**NOT W/#** Finds documents where words appear but are **not within** some number of words apart (either before or after). Use when searching for keywords within **Citation and Document Text** or **Document Text**.

*Example:* computer NOT W/2 careers

**PRE/#** Finds documents where the **first word appears some number of words before the second word**. Use when searching for keywords within **Citation and Document Text** or **Document Text**.

*Example:* world pre/3 web

### Search Field Syntax

Abstract	Corporate / Institutional Author	DUNS	Product Name
Appendix	Date (Alpha)	Footnote	Publication Title / Journal Name
Author	Date (Numeric)	Geographical Name / Location	Section
Author Affiliation	Dateline	Headnote	Source Type
Citation and abstract	Document Column Head	Image Caption	Subject Terms
Citation and document text	Document Feature	Index	Ticker Symbol
Classification Code	Document ID	ISSN	Volume
Classification Description / Expansion	Document Language	Issue	Word Count
Coden	Document Text	NAICS / SIC Codes (Industry Code)	Year
Company Name / Organization	Document Title	Pagination / Start Page	
	Document Type	Person	

#### Abstract

Search article abstracts for your terms.

*Valid Forms:*

ABS

AB

ABSTRACT

*Example:*

ABS(telecommunication)

#### Appendix

Used to search the Appendix of a document. The appendix usually comes at the end of the document, identified by a header - [Appendix].

Use **Keywords** to search this field.

*Valid Forms:*

APX

*Examples:*

APX(Michigan)

<p><b>Author</b></p> <p>Use to find documents written by a particular author.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> AUTHOR AU</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> AUTHOR(Gertrude Huntington) AU(Kinsley, Kathryn)</p>	<p><b>Citation and Document Text</b></p> <p>When you select <b>Citation and document text</b>, ProQuest searches within the complete text of the article, the citation fields, and the abstract.</p>
<p><b>Author Affiliation</b></p> <p>The author affiliation field contains institutional affiliation and address of the first author, and grant numbers. All three pieces of the ID field (actual number/grant acronym/ institute mnemonic) are individually searchable. There are more precise retrieval results from searching on the grant acronym, except in cases where the grant acronym is also state postal code abbreviation.</p> <p>Use <b>keyword(s)</b> to search this field.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> AUA CS AFF AA</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> AUA("Michigan State University")</p>	<p><b>Classification Code</b></p> <p>Use Classification Codes when searching business topics. Classification Codes are a fast way to precisely target a search by topic, industry or market, geographical area, or article type.</p> <p><i>Valid Form:</i> CC</p> <p><i>Example:</i> CC(1120) for Economic Policy &amp; Planning</p>
<p><b>Citation and Abstract</b></p> <p>When you select <b>Citations and abstracts</b> from the drop-down menu, ProQuest searches the following fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abstract</li> <li>• Article Title</li> <li>• Author</li> <li>• Company Name</li> <li>• Geographical Name</li> <li>• Personal Name</li> <li>• Product Name</li> <li>• Source (publication title)</li> <li>• Subject Terms</li> </ul>	<p><b>Classification Description / Expansion</b></p> <p>Use to find keywords within the classification labels or descriptions in articles. Find articles across multiple classification codes (for example, all those dealing with "education") regardless of their class code. Use <b>keyword(s)</b> to search this field. You can also use Boolean, truncation and proximity operators.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> CD CLASS CN CLA</p> <p><i>Example:</i> CD(education*)</p>
	<p><b>Coden</b></p> <p>A coden is an alphanumeric code used for shelving/ordering books and journals in libraries, often based on a publication's title.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> COD CODEN ZIS</p>



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*Example:*  
CODEN(Science)

*Valid Forms:*  
CA

*Examples:*  
CA(health)

### Company Name / Organization

Search for a company or other organizations featured prominently in an article, including the following:

- Associations
- Companies
- Cooperatives
- Divisions of companies
- Governmental organizations
- Political parties
- Other organizations, such as professional sport teams, churches, Native American tribes, or music groups

*Valid Forms:*

CO  
Company  
ORG

*Examples:*

CO(Ford)  
CO(Vodafone)  
CO(African National Congress)  
Company(ProQuest)

**Note: When you search using Company/Org, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for CO(United Nations), will find articles indexed on United Nations and United Nations Federal Credit Union. To find articles indexed with the exact term United Nations, use the literal search field: LCO({United Nations}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.**

### Corporate/Institutional Author

This field contains the corporate names of the institution that authored the original document, sponsoring institution, conference, government agency, etc.

### Date (Alpha)

The publication date in alphanumeric format (month day year). For example December 12, 1999 appears as Dec 12 1999.

**Do not use a comma.**

*Valid Forms:*

PDA  
DA  
DATE

*Example:*

DA(Jul 10 2004)

### Date (Numeric)

The publication date in numeric format (mm/dd/yyyy). For example December 12, 1999 appears as 12/12/1999.

You can use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs to indicate dates before and after a date, or between specific dates.

For example, **PDN(>1/1/2002) AND PDN(&lt;1/5/2002)** will find results from publications with numeric dates between January 1, 2002 and January 5, 2002.

*Valid Forms:*

PDN  
DDT  
ND  
PD  
PDN  
XP

*Example:*

PDN(12/03/1999)

### Dateline

Lets you search article datelines. The dateline occurs frequently in newspapers, just after the



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article title, giving the date and place of the articles origin.

Use **keyword(s)** to search this field. You can use Boolean, proximity and truncation operators.

*Valid Forms:*

DLN  
XDL

*Examples:*

DLN(dubai)

### Document Column Head

The title of a column in a periodical or newspaper, such as "The Week in Review." Finds all articles where the search words are in the column head.

*Valid Form:*

COL

*Examples:*

COL(futures)

### Document Feature

Used to search document features, such as an index or auxiliary materials, that may be included in or accompany a document.

The document features indexed are:

- Graphs
- Illustrations
- Maps
- References
- Tables

*Valid Forms:*

SF

*Examples:*

SF(maps)  
SF(tables OR illustrations)

### Document ID

Search the unique database ID for articles and documents in ProQuest.

*Valid Form:*

ID

*Example:*

ID(356894)

### Document Language

Used to search **language** index. This field contains the language in which the document was published originally. You can select languages from the language field specific index.

*Valid Forms:*

LA  
LN

*Examples:*

LA(french)  
LN(french or english)

### Document Text

Searches only the full text of articles for your search terms. Article abstracts are not included in this search. AND, OR, and other search operators are treated as such unless enclosed in quotes.

*Valid Forms:*

TEXT  
TX

*Examples:*

TEXT(Kofi Annan)  
TEXT("North Sea oil")

### Document Title

Locates the occurrence of search words in the title of the article.

*Valid Forms:*

TITLE  
TI

*Examples:*

TITLE(Future)  
TI(future AND career)  
TI("Peering into the Future of Careers")

## Document Type

Use this search field to look for search words or phrases in articles of a certain type.

*Valid Forms:*

AT  
TY  
DT

*Examples:*

DTYPE(commentary)  
TY(editorial cartoon)  
AT(review)  
DT(arts/exhibits review)  
DTYPE(television review-no opinion)

GN  
LO  
LOC  
LOCATION  
GC

*Examples:*

GEO(Midwest)  
GN(UK)  
GEO(New South Wales)  
GN(Black Forest)

**Note: When you search using location, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for GEO(Paris), will find articles indexed on Paris and Paris City, Utah. To find articles indexed with the exact term Paris, use the literal search field: LGEO({Paris}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.**

## DUNS

The Dunn and Bradstreet trading partner identification number. These numbers provide a universal system for computer identification of companies.

*Valid Forms:*

DUNS  
DUN  
DU  
DN

*Examples:*

DUNS(00 698 7770)  
DUN(00 344 6796)

## Headnote

This search field looks for search words that occur in the headnotes of an article. Headnotes are short introductions, explanations, or comments at the beginning of an article. They are different from abstracts in that they do not attempt to summarize the content of the article.

*Valid Forms:*

HEAD  
HDN

*Examples:*

HDN(digital tv)  
HEAD(Global Economy)

## Footnote

Search article footnotes for your terms.

*Valid Forms:*

FOOT  
FTN

*Example:*

FOOT(326 U.S. 465)

## Image Caption

This search field looks for occurrences of search words in the caption text accompanying article illustrations, graphs, and photographs.

*Valid Forms:*

CAP  
CP

*Example:*

CAP(Chart)

## Geographical Name / Location

Use this search field to look for articles in which a geographical area or location figures prominently in the text.

*Valid Forms:*

GEO



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### Index

Using this field locates all occurrences of search words in any searchable index field. It does not find occurrences in the text of the articles.

*Valid Forms:*

INDEX  
IND  
IX

*Example:*

INDEX(starcore)

### ISSN

This search field looks for the eight-digit International Standard Serials Number (ISSN), where available. Hyphens are optional.

*Valid Forms:*

ISSN  
SN  
ISN

*Examples:*

ISSN(0028-0836)  
SN(00368075)

### Issue

Used to search **issue number**. Use **keyword(s)** to search this field.

*Valid Forms:*

ISSUE  
IS

*Example:*

IS(15)

### NAICS / SIC Codes (Industry Code)

The NAICS / SIC code defines the economic activity of a business as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

*Valid Forms:*

SIC  
NAIC  
NAICS

*Examples:*

SIC(4911)  
SIC(514210)

### Pagination / Start Page

Use to search for specific pages of a publication. Useful for finding front page articles.

*Valid Forms:*

STARTPAGE  
PAG  
PAGE

*Example:*

PAG(540) AND PUB(science) AND  
PDN(04/28/2006)

### Person

Use to find articles about a person. When the personal name field is displayed in an article citation, the life spans of historical figures follow their names.

You can enter the name in any format. Searching for **NA(John A Smith)** will return the same results as **NA(Smith, John A)**.

*Valid Forms:*

NAME  
NA  
PNM  
NM  
PER

*Examples:*

NA(Vladimir Putin)  
NM(Bill Gates)

**Note: When you search using person, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for PER(Cher), will find articles indexed on Cher and Cher Pere Noel. To find articles indexed with the exact term Cher, use the literal search field: LPER({Cher}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.**



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Product Name	Source Type
<p>Use to find articles about a specific product.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> PROD PR PRO TN</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> PROD(TiVo) PR(ipod)</p>	<p>Use to include or exclude the following source types from your search: dissertations, newspapers, periodicals, or wire feeds.</p> <p><i>Valid Form:</i> STYPE</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> NA(Winston Churchill) AND STYPE(periodical)</p>
Publication Title / Journal Name	Subject Terms
<p>Used to search by a specific publication or publication.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> SOURCE SO JR JN JO SR PTI PUB</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> SO(Journal of Climate) SO(The Journal of Nutrition) JO(environment*) — retrieves all periodicals with "environment" or "environmental", etc. in their titles</p>	<p>Use the subject search field to look for articles about a specific subject. When searching Hoover's™ Company Records, this contains information on company type.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> SUB TERMS SB SU</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> SU(climate change) SU(hybrid vehicles) SUB(physics)</p> <p><i>Note: When you search using subject, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for SUB(Models), will find articles indexed on Models and Models (Architecture). To find articles indexed with the exact term Models, use the literal search field: LSU({models}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.</i></p>
Section	Ticker Symbol
<p>Search for articles that appear in a specific section of a publication. Use the SOURCE search field to specify a publication. You must specify the section name exactly as it appears in the publication.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> SECTION SE SEC</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> SOURCE(American Journal of Public Health) AND SECTION(ethics)</p>	<p>Use to find articles with indexed ticker symbols. The ticker symbol is used by the major U.S. stock market exchanges to identify companies.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> TICKER TK</p>



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TIK  
TS

*Examples:*

TICKER(AAPL) — Apple Computer, Inc.  
TK(INTC) — Intel Corporation

### Volume

Used to search **Volume**. Use **keyword(s)** to search this field.

*Valid Forms:*

VOLUME  
VO  
VOL

*Examples:*

VO(100)

### Word Count

The number of words in the article text. Use this search field to locate articles under (<) or over (>) a certain length.

*Valid Forms:*

WORDS

WRD  
WD  
WC

*Examples:*

WORDS(<1000) finds articles containing 1000 words or less  
WRD(>500) finds articles containing 500 words or more  
WC(>750 AND <1000) finds articles between 750 and 1000 words

### Year

Used to search **publication year** index.

*Valid Forms:*

YR  
PY

*Examples:*

YR(1986)  
YR(1986-1987)  
YR(>1998)  
YR(<1998)

### Stop Words

ProQuest ignores the following frequently used words. To use them as part of a search phrase, enclose them with quotation marks (""). *Example:* "the sound and the fury".

about	after	also	an	and
any	are	as	at	be
because	been	between	both	but
by	can	could	do	each
for	from	had	has	have
how	if	into	is	it
its	just	like	make	many
more	most	much	no	not
now	of	only	or	other



## Database Guide: ProQuest Science Journals

our	out	said	should	so
some	such	than	that	the
their	them	there	these	they
this	those	through	to	use
was	we	were	what	when
which	while	who	will	with
would				

### Where to find help

#### Search our Support Center:

<http://www.proquest.com/support>

#### To access product help and training documentation:

<http://www.proquest.com/go/training>

<http://www.proquest.co.uk/go/training>

#### By phone

**In North America:** 800-889-3358

**Outside North America:** 0880 220 710 (UK only)  
+44 1223 271 496 (Outside of UK)