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Search keys

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Target of your search:	Please select:
All search terms must occur in the title	ALL
One or other of the search terms must occur in the title	OR
A particular term must not occur in the title	NOT
The search terms must be near to each other	NEAR
Search for a Phrase , i.e. an exact word sequence	"Phrase"
The terms must occur in the specified order .	There can be ... terms between the search terms: any number - maximum one term - exactly one term - no terms
You don't know the exact spelling of the key term or name	Wildcards

Boolesche operatos:

If your search query is too generalised you may receive an unmanageable number of hits, or too few if the search term is too specific. To achieve better results, you can use Boolean operators in your search.

Operator	Example	Explanation
and	house garden hous and garden	Searches only for titles containing <u>both</u> terms specified.
&	hous & garden	
+	+hous + garden	
or	hous or garden hous garden	Searches for titles containing either the term house <i>hous</i> <u>or</u> <i>garden</i> <u>or</u> <u>both</u> terms.
and or	(car or vehicle) and (transport or traffic)	If you want to search for several topics combined that can be expressed through various terms, you can use the <i>and</i> and <i>or</i> operators together. Here it is important, however, to put brackets around terms linked with <i>or</i> which represent the same topic. This then searches for entries that contain at least <u>one of the terms within each pair of brackets</u> .
not	hous not garden hous -garden	Titles searched must <u>always</u> contain the term <i>hous</i> but <u>never</u> the term <i>garden</i> .
near	hous near garden	This searches for titles in which there are a maximum of 3 words between the search terms, e.g. <i>garden, hous courtyard</i> <i>hous with a garden</i> <i>A house with a magnificant garden</i>
~	hous ~ garden	
near/n	hous near/3 garden	
"..."	"freedom as duty"	Enter <i>near/3</i> to specify that there can be a maximum of 2 words between the search terms. Searches only for titles containing the phrase between the quotation marks. Searches for this exact word order and no other terms must appear within the phrase. This search will find, for example: <i>Freedom as duty of the citizen</i> but not <i>Freedom and unity as duty</i>

Neighbourhood operators:

You can use neighbourhood operators to specify whether the phrase you are looking for should be searched in the specified word order or with terms in between.

Operator	Example	Explanation
?	history ? railways	If you separate two search terms with * or ?, the search looks for titles in which the terms occur in <u>this order</u> . There can be <u>none or any number</u> of other terms in between them. The search example finds: <i>History of the railways</i>
*	history * railways	
#	history # railways	Searches only for titles containing the terms <u>in this order</u> . There can be a <u>maximum of one word</u> between the terms.

!	history ! railways	Searches only for titles containing the terms <u>in this order</u> . There can be <u>exactly one word</u> between the terms, e.g. <i>history of the railways</i>
%	history % railways	This operator searches for keywords <u>in any order</u> . There must be <u>no</u> other term between the search terms. The search example finds: <i>The great railways - history and background</i>
%?	history %! railways	Combining the % operator with one of the unidirectional operators described above (? * # !), turns them into bidirectional operators, i.e. the specified terms are searched for <u>in any order</u> with none or one or many terms between them. The search example finds:
%#		<i>history of the railways</i>
%!		<i>The Great Western Railway : History of a great railway company</i>

Searchin with wildcards:

You can use wildcards when you are not sure how to spell a search term or you also want to search for similar terms in the same search. Wildcards can be placed at the end or in the middle of a term, but never at the beginning.

Wildcards	Example	Explanation
?	Title keyword: fa?r	The question mark acts as a wildcard for <u>any number of</u> characters. Finds titles containing the keywords <i>far, fairy, father, faster</i> , etc.
*	Person/carr: ha?mann	finds people with the name <i>Hamann, Hagmann, Hartmann, Habermann</i> etc.
#	Title keyword: fähr#e	The hash sign stands for a <u>maximum of one</u> character. Finds titles containing the keywords <i>fair</i> , but not <i>far, father, faster</i> etc.
	Person/carr: ha#mann	finds people with the name <i>Hamann, Hagmann</i> und <i>Haumann</i> , nicht aber <i>Hartmann</i> oder <i>Habermann</i>
!	Title keyword: fähr!e	The exclamation mark stands for <u>exactly one</u> character. Finds titles containing the keyword <i>fair</i> , but not <i>far, father, faster</i> etc.
	Person/carr: ha!mann	finds people with the name <i>Hagmann, Haumann</i> , but not <i>Hamann, Habermann</i> etc.
? * # !	micro!p*	Wildcards can also be combined with one another within a search term. The search example finds matches with the keywords <i>microsphere, micro-optics, microspectrophotometry</i>
/n	moskau/2	/n is not a wildcard but has a similar function: end a term with a forward slash and then add the number of characters within the search term by which a term can differ. The search example finds <i>Moskau</i> and <i>Moskva</i> and <i>Moskou</i>

Reserved words:

All the operators used in searches are **reserved words**.

The system understands operators entered in both German and English:

und - oder - nicht - bei

and - or - not - near

Problems arise when you run a search using search terms that match one of these operators. If possible, you should omit these terms altogether or enclose them in quotation marks or "neutralise" using a backslash.

For example, if you are searching for a title with the keywords **Money or Life**, the system interprets this as a search for the term *money* OR the term *Life* and returns titles that contain one or the other term. Or if you try searching for the title **Not fish not meat**, the system understands the word NOT as an operator and searches for titles that contain neither one nor the other term - which in this case provokes an error message.

However, if you do want to use expressions that contain the reserved words, then you must either enclose them in quotation marks or neutralise them with a backslash, e.g.

Money "or" life

money \or life

fish "not" meat

fish \not meat