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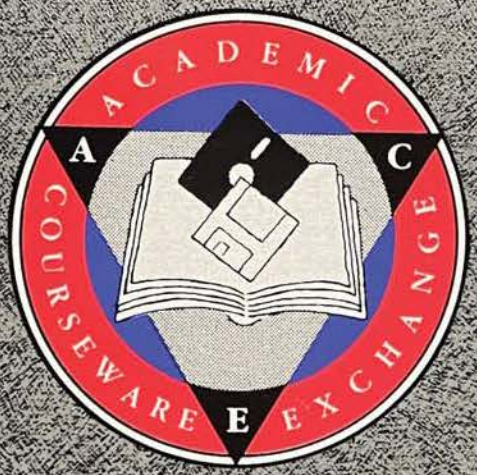

BRS Simulator

Developed By:

The Software Development Group

Drexel University

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BRS/Search™ Manual

and

Search Simulator

second edition

BRS/SEARCH™ MANUAL AND SEARCH SIMULATOR

Table of Contents

1. Preface

BRS is a company located in Latham, New York. The people at BRS collect databases from various producers, coordinate these databases, and make them available to the public. *BRS/Search* is the software that has been developed for the purpose of allowing the databases to be searched.

A *database* is a body of information that is stored electronically and that can be retrieved electronically. There are many different kinds of databases; we are concerned with bibliographical databases.

A *search* is a process whereby we retrieve information from a database. In this case we will use BRS/Search to retrieve bibliographical information from BRS databases.

A *simulator* is developed whenever there is good reason to avoid exposing people initially to the real environment they will be working in. We are providing you with the BRS Search Simulator because searching is expensive, and the Simulator will expose you to the process of searching at no on-line cost. It will also allow you to become familiar with searching at home or in your dorm, on your own Apple Macintosh.

This *manual* includes the information you will need to make profitable use of the BRS Search Simulator, as well as the basic information about BRS/Search that you will need to conduct your own searches.

2. The Search Simulator

2.1 A Simple Search Using the Simulator

The following example allows you very quickly to see what database searching is like. You do not need to understand very much to get through this example, but some brief explanations are provided in brackets and smaller type [like this]. What you type in appears in **boldface**; system responses appear in CAPITAL LETTERS. To start, insert the Search Simulator disk in your Macintosh and open (double click) the SEARCH SIMULATOR icon, just as you would any other Mac software. A WELCOME dialog box will appear. Click the continue box, and then select the INTERPRET menu and TURN OFF INTERPRETATION. You are now ready to begin searching.

You are doing research on urban life in the nineteenth century, and you want the assistance of a database search. You have decided that *Sociological Abstracts* would be a good database to search for your topic. So you enter the four-character abbreviation **soca** as your database name:

ENTER DATA BASE NAME: **soca** [RETURN]

You are now in the database you have chosen. And you are also in search mode.

In order to search for information on urban life in the nineteenth century, you have decided that "urban" and "nineteenth" - but also "19th" - will be good search terms. So here is what you enter:

BRS -- SEARCH MODE -- ENTER QUERY -

1_: **urban and (nineteenth or 19th)** [RETURN]
[Parentheses will cause **nineteenth or 19th** to be evaluated first.]

You then get a RESULT, telling you how many citations in *Sociological Abstracts* contain the terms you have entered. This is a good start, and now you would like to see the titles of those citations. So you must enter a print statement:

2_: **..p 1 ti/doc=all** [RETURN]
[**..p** puts you into print mode. **1** is the number of the search statement you are requesting. **ti** is the name of the paragraph you want - the title paragraph. **/** is simply a command separator. **doc=all** tells the system that you want all of the documents in the set.]

Use the scroll bar to go back, if titles went by you too fast. Some of these titles are more interesting to you than others, and you want more information about them. Select the ones that interest you, note their numbers, and write another print statement. In this example you are selecting documents 1, 2 and 4:

_ **..p 1 all/doc=1,2,4** [RETURN]
[**..p** for print mode. 1 for the set. **All** gives you all paragraphs. / to separate commands. **1,2,4** for those documents. Or enter here any of the numbers of the citations you want to see - just separate the numbers by commas, with no spaces.]

This is what you have been looking for. Now, save the session by going to the FILE menu and

selecting SAVE THIS SESSION. If you want further analysis of what you have just done, go back to the beginning and repeat this exercise, but first type **..s** to get back to search mode, then select the INTERPRET menu and TURN ON INTERPRETATION. Or type **..o** [RETURN] to quit.

A real search, even one on the Simulator, would be more complicated than the one you have just done. And a search on a database on BRS/Search would yield much higher results. But this demonstration gives you a good introductory idea of the search process. Read further in this section of the manual and look at the database's thesaurus to develop further Simulator searches on your own. Type **..s** to get back to search mode.

Other Searches You Might Try:

(city or cities) and (nineteenth or 19th)
marriage$ and (nineteenth or 19th)
(women$ or woman$) and (alcohol$ or drinking)
jew$ and ethnic$
poet$ and (america$ or social or societ$)
sexual adj harassment and (campus$ or universit$)
vietnam and veteran$
(migration$ or migrant$) and german$
turk$ and (german$ or france or french)
marx and brecht

2.2 Further Information on the Search Simulator

Searching on the Simulator will allow you to develop your skills on your own Macintosh at no expense. This is not only valuable to you as a new user - it will also be valuable to you in the future when you are an infrequent user and have become rusty on the rules and process of searching. You must realize, however, that the Simulator works on a microcomputer, and that its power and size is therefore limited. BRS/Search, which you connect with via telecommunications, operates on a huge mainframe computer with several megabytes of storage. The Simulator has one database, with about 35 citations; BRS/Search has some 80 databases and a total of millions of citations, not to mention full-texts of articles and books. There is even a whole encyclopedia you can search!

Therefore, while you will find the simulator to be valuable, you should be aware of the ways it differs from "the real thing". Here is a table that compares the capabilities of the Simulator with "the real thing", BRS/Search.

SEARCH SIMULATOR	BRS/SEARCH
Operates independently on an Apple Macintosh	Accessed via telecommunications, on a terminal or on a microcomputer with communications software
Searches one, small, unchanging database, no matter which database abbreviation you enter	Can search some 80 databases, each with many citations and frequent updates
Provides interpretations of statements entered	Provides no interpretations
Understands five commands, for search, limit, print, change, off	Understands the full range of commands
Search terms can be truncated, but not limited to paragraph	Search terms can be truncated and limited to paragraph
Total number of search terms and operators is limited to eight	Number of search terms and operators unlimited

More Information about the Simulator

1. The FILE menu contains the option SAVE THE SESSION, which allows you to save your search session. It can then be transferred to another disk and opened as a Macwrite document. To do this, transfer the icon to a disk with Macwrite on it. Then, do not open the document directly, but open Macwrite and then close the new document. Then select OPEN... from the FILE menu and open the search document. You must then save this new document - it must go back to the disk from internal memory. When you QUIT you will see that the icon has changed - from one with a blank page to one with lines. You now have a Macwrite document.

2. The Interpret menu allows you to choose between interpreted and non-interpreted responses. Non-interpreted responses are closer to the "real thing".

3. The HELP menu provides quick reference for the basic modes. This help is best employed by you after you have read the manual.

4. Because the Simulator's database is small, many of the search statements you enter will yield RESULT 0. Using the simulator with the less restrictive operators (**or with same**) will yield better results. And if you just want to practice, and to have your statements verified by the interpreter, the results that you get are less important.

5. Searching on the Simulator may give the impression that hits occur most often on the title paragraph, because the process that created the database tended to favor the title paragraph. You should not move on to BRS/Search with this impression: on BRS/Search, unless search terms are qualified, all paragraphs are equal in the search process.

2.3 The Simulator's Database: Citation Structure and Thesaurus

1. The citations in the Simulator's database have eight paragraphs:

AN	Accession number
AU	Author
TI	Title
SO	Source of publication
DE	Descriptors. These are limited in order to save space
AB	Abstract. The abstract paragraph has been truncated to save space
YR	Year of publication
LG	Language of the cited document

2. The use of **bibl** in a print statement will yield the accession number (AN), author (AU), title (TI), and source (SO) paragraphs.

2.4 The Simulator Database Thesaurus

19TH

ABANDONED
ABILITY
ABRAHAMSSON
ABROAD
ABUSE
ABUSES
ABUSING
ABUSIVE
ACCEPTING
ACCOMMODATION
ACHIEVEMENT
ACQUIRED
ACTUALLY
ADDED
ADJUSTMENT
ADJUSTMENTS
ADMINISTERED
ADMINISTRATION
ADOLPH
ADORNO
ADVANCED
ADVANCES
AFFECTING
AFFIRMATIVE
AFRO
AFTER
AGE
AGENT
AGGRESSION
AGGRESSIVE
AGGRESSIVENESS
AGLAROV
AGRESTI
AGRO
ALAN
ALCOHOL
ALCOHOLIC
ALCOHOLICS
ALCOHOLISM
ALEKSANDROVICH
ALFREDO
ALIENATED
ALSO
ALTERNATIVE
ALTMAN
AMERICA
AMERICAN
AMERICANS
AMIENS
AMINZADE
AMISS
AMONG
ANALYSES
ANALYSIS
ANALYZED
ANALYZING
ANCIENT
ANDII
ANGLISTIK
ANITA
ANN
ANNETTE
ANNOTATED
ANOMIE
ANOTHER
ANTHROPOLOGIE
ANTHROPOLOGY
ANTI
ANTICOMMODITY
APPLIED
APPROACH
APPROACHES
APR
ARCHEOLOGY
ARCHIV
AREAS
ARGUED
ARGUMENT
ARMED
AROUSING
ARRANGEMENT
ART
ARTHUR
ARTICLE
ARTISTIC
ARTS
ASSAULTING
ASSAULTIVE
ASSAULTS
ASSESS
ASSESSED
ASSESSMENT
ATTAINED
ATTEMPT
ATTENTION
ATTITUDE
ATTITUDES
ATTITUDINAL
ATTRIBUTES
ATWOOD
AUDIENCE
AUDIENCES
AUG
AUSTEN
AUSTRIA
AUSTRIAN
AUT
AUTHORITATIVE
AUTHORITIES
AUTHORITY
AUTUMN
AVANT
AVERAGE
AVIATION

BAHR
BARBARA
BARRY
BARTLETT
BASED
BASIC
BATHRICK
BAUER
BEATINGS
BECAME
BECKMAN
BEGAN
BEHAVIOR
BEHAVIORAL
BEING
BENJAMIN
BENSON
BERKELEY
BERNARD
BERNICE
BERNSTEIN
BEYER
BEZDEK
BIAS
BIBLIOGRAPHY
BILINGUAL
BILINGUALISM
BIRCHALL
BIRTH
BLACK
BLACKS
BLANCHE
BLOOM
BLUES
BOLSI
BONNING
BORN
BORUS
BOSCARINO
BOURGEOIS
BRAUN
BREAST
BRECHT
BREWSTER
BRITAIN
BRITISH
BRUNO
BRYM
BUCHNER
BUD
BURDIN
BURR

CADET
CALIF
CALIFORNIA
CAMACHO
CAMPUS
CAMPUSES

CANADIENNE
CANCER
CANTERBURY
CAREER
CAREERS
CAREY
CARL
CAROLINA
CARPENTER
CASE
CATHERINE
CAUCASIAN
CAUCASIANS
CELIA
CENSUS
CENTER
CENTERS
CENTRAL
CENTURIES
CENTURY
CEREMONIAL
CEREMONIALISM
CEREMONIES
CEREMONY
CERTAIN
CHANGE
CHANGES
CHANGING
CHAO
CHARACTERISTICS
CHARGES
CHARLES
CHARLESWORTH
CHE
CHEMISTS
CHILD
CHILDHOOD
CHILDREN
CHINA
CHINESE
CHMELAR
CIRCULATED
CLIFFORD
CLINIC
CLINICAL
CLINICIAN
CLINICS
CLOSE
CLOSING
CLUSTERED
COERCION
COHEN
COLLEGE
COLLEGES
COLLEGIANS
COLONIAL
COLONIALISM
COLONIALIST
COLONIALS
COMBAT
COMMENT
COMMENTARY
COMMON
COMMUNICATION
COMMUNITARIAN
COMMUNITIES
COMMUNITY
COMPARABILITY
COMPARATIVE
COMPARED
COMPARISON
COMPARISONS
CONCENTRATIONS
CONCEPT
CONCEPTS
CONCERN
CONCERNING
CONCERNS
CONDITIONS
CONDRAN
CONDUCTED
CONFLICT.
CONFLICTS
CONFLUENTS
CONVENTIONAL
COORDINATOR
COPING
COST
COUNTRIES
COVER
COVINGTON
COX
CRAFTS
CREATIVE
CRIME
CRIMES
CRIMINAL
CRIMINALITY
CRIMINALLY
CRIMINALS
CRIMINOLOGY
CRIMMINS
CRISIS
CRISLER
CRITICA
CRITICAL
CRITICISM
CRITIQUE
CROSS
CULTURAL
CULTURALLY
CULTURE
CULTURES
CURRENT
CUSTOM

DALE
DANGER
DATA
DAVID
DE
DEATH
DEC
DECLINE
DEFICIENCY
DEFINING
DENNIS
DENSITY
DEPENDENCE
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DIRECTED
DISAGREEMENT
DISASTER
DISASTERS
DISFIGURING
DISORDER
DISRAELI
DISSOLUTE
DIVERSITY
DOCTORAL
DOES
DOMESTIC
DOMESTICATED
DOMESTICATION
DOMESTICS
DONNA
DRINKERS
DRINKING
DRITTE

CLEARLY
ECOLOGICAL
ECOLOGICALLY
ECOLOGIST
ECOLOGISTS
ECOLOGY
ECONOMIC
ECONOMIES
ECONOMY
EDMUND
EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL
EDUCATIONALLY
EDUCATOR
EDUCATORS
EDWARDS
EFFECT
EFFECTS
EFFICIENCY
EFFORTS
EGYPT
EGYPTIAN
EILEEN
EISEMON
ELEANOR
ELIE
ELIOT
ELITE
ELIZABETH
ELLEN
EMERGES
EMIGRATION
EMPIRICAL
EMPLOYEE
EMPLOYEES
EN
ENGELS
ENGINEER
ENGINEERING
ENGINEERS
ENGLAND
ENGLISCHUNTERRICHT
ENGLISH
ENLIGHTENED
ENOS
ENTREPRENEUR
CONTROVERSIAL
ESTABLISHED
ESTEEM
ESTIMATES
ET
ETHNIC
ETHNICALLY
ETHNICISM
ETHNICITY
ETHNOPOETICS
ETHOS
ETNOGRAFIA
EUGENE
EUROPA
EUROPE
EUROPEAN
EVIDENCE
EXAMINAION
EXAMINATION
EXAMINE
EXAMINED
EXAMINES
EXCESSIVE
EXISTING
EXPECTANCY
EXPECTATIONS
EXPERIENCE
EXPERIENCES
EXPLICATIONS
EXPLICIT
EXPLORATION
EXPLORED
EXPRESSION
EXPRESSIONS
EXPRESSIVE
EXPRESSIVENESS
EXTENSION

FACILITIES
FACTORIAL
FACTORS
FACTS
FACULTIES
FACULTY
FALL
FAMILIES
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FEMALE
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FORMATION
FORMS
FORSKNING
FOUGHT
FOUNDATION
FOUNDATIONS
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FRANCE
FRANCISCO
FRANK
FRANKFURT
FRED
FREDERICK
FREE
FRENCH
FRESHMEN
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FRIEDLANDER
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GARDISM
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GASTARBEITER
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GLAZER
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LINGUISTIC
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LITCHFIELD
LITERARY
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PERCEPTUAL
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PHENOMENOLOGICAL
PHENOMENOLOGY
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PHILLIP
PHILOSOPHIE
PICKENS
PILGRIMAGE
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PLANNERS
PLANNING
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POETRY
POETS
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POLITICIZATION
POLITICS
POPULATION
POPULATIONS
POSSIBLE
POST
POSTPONEMENT
POSTTRAUMATIC
POSTWAR
POUND
POWER
PRACTICE
PRACTICES
PRAXIS
PRISONS
PROBLEM
PROBLEMS
PRODUCTION
PROFESSION
PROFESSIONAL
PROFESSIONALISM
PROFESSIONALIZED
PROFESSIONALS
PROFESSIONS
PROFILE
PROGRAM
PROGRAMMER
PROGRAMMERS
PROGRAMS
PROJECT
PROTEST
PROVINCE
PSYCHIATRY
PSYCHOLOGICAL
PSYCHOLOGY
PTSD
PUBLIC
PUBLICA
PUBLICITY
PURSUE
PURSUIT

QUARTERLY
QUEBEC
QUEBECOIS
QUESTION
QUESTIONNAIRES

RABKIN
RACE
RACIAL
RAILROAD
RANDY
RATE
RATHOD
RATIOS
REACTION
READING
REALITY
REAM
RECRUITMENT
RECRUITS
REDUCTION
REENTRY
REFERENCES
REFLECTION
REGARDED
REGENS
REGION
REGIONAL
REGIONALISM
REGIONALIZATION
REGIONS
REHABILITATION
REIHE
REILLY
RELATED
RELATIONS
RELATIONSHIP
RELATIONSHIPS
RELIEF
RELIGION
REMARKABLY
RENATE
REPLICATION
REPORT
REPUBLIC
REPUBLICS
REQUIREMENTS
RES
RESEARCH
RESIDENCE
RESIDENCES
RESIDENT
RESIDENTIAL
RESIDENTS
RESIGNATION
RESPONSES
RESULTS
REVIEW
REVISTA
REVOLUTION
REVOLUTIONARY
REVOLUTIONS
REVUE
RHODE

ROLE
ROLES
RONALD
ROOSEVELT
ROOTS
ROSENTHAL
ROSSI
ROTHBART
ROW
ROWLAND
RS
RU
RURAL
RUSSIA
RUSSIAN
RUSSIANS

SAN
SANDRA
SANITARY
SANITATION
SANSEI
SARA
SARDINIA
SARDINIAN
SARDINIANS
SCHMITTER
SCHOOL
SCHOOLS
SCHULTZ
SCHULTZE
SCHWARTZ
SCIENCE
SCIENCES
SCIENTICITY
SCIENTIFIC
SCIENTISM
SCIENTISTS
SCIENTIZATION
SECTION
SECULAR
SEE
SEGREGATED
SEGREGATION
SEGREGATIONIST
SEGREGATIONISTS
SEWELL
SEWERS
SEX
SEXUAL
SEXUALITY
SEXUALLY
SEYMOUR
SHAFIR
SHEEHAN
SHEPHERD
SHEPHERDS
SHERLEY
SHLOMO
SHOULD
SHOWS
SIEGMUND
SIGNIFICANTLY
SIGNS
SIMILARITIES
SINCE
SINGER
SITUATION
SKID
SLIGHT
SLIM
SLOAN
SOCIAL
SOCIALES
SOCIALISM
SOCIALIST
SOCIALISTIC
SOCIALIZATION
SOCIETIES
SOCIETY
SOCIOECONOMIC
SOCIOLOGIA
SOCIOLOGICA
SOCIOLOGICAL
SOCIOLOGIE
SOCIOLOGY
SOLITARY
SOTSIOLOGICHESKIE
SOURCES
SOVETSKAYA
SOVIET
SP
SPIEGEL
SPINSTER
SPRING
SS
ST
STAKES
STALIN
STALINISM
STANLEY
STATE
STATES
STATIONS
STATUS
STATUSES
STEIGELFEST
STEINER
STEPHANIE
STEVENS
STRAIN
STRATEGIES
STRATIFICATION
STRATIFIED
STRATIFY
STRESS
STRESSED
STRESSES
STRUCTURE
STRUCTURED
STRUCTURES
STRUCTURING
STRUGGLE
STUDENT
STUDENTS
STUDIES
STUDY
STUMMER
STYLES
SUB
SUBECONOMY
SUBJECT
SUBJUGATION
SUBSTANCE
SUBURB
SUFFER
SUM
SUMMER
SURVEYED
SURVIVAL
SUZUKI
SWEARING
SWEDEN
SWEDISH
SWINGEWOOD
SWITZWERLAND
SYMPOSIA
SYMPOSIUM
SYMPOSIUMS
SYMPTOM
SYMPTOMATIC
SYMPTOMATOLOGY
SYMPTOMS
SYNDROME
SYSTEMATIC

TANAKA
TECHNICAL
TECHNOLOGICAL
TECHNOLOGICALLY
TECHNOLOGY
TELLING
TELOS
TENSION
TENSIONS
TERMAN
TEST
TEXAS
TEXTS
THEATER
THEATRICAL
THEMATIC
THEMES
THEODOR
THEOREM
THEORETICAL
THEORIES
THEORIZING
THEORY
THERAPY
THERE
THOMAS
THOMSON
THOUGH

TODD
TOM
TOULOUSE
TOUR
TOWARDS
TOWN
TOWNS
TRADITIONAL
TRAINER
TRAINING
TRANSFER
TRANSITION
TRANSLATION
TRAUMA
TRAUMATIC
TREATMENT
TREND
TRENDS
TRICE
TROUBLES
TURKEY
TURKISH
TURKS
TWENTIETH
TWO
TYPE

UK
UND
UNDER
UNION
UNITED
UNIVERSITAT
UNIVERSITIES
UNIVERSITY
UNMARRIED
UNWANTED
UNWED
UP
UR
URBAN
US
USE
USSR
UTBILDNING

VARIOUS
VERBAL
VETERAN
VETERANS
VICTIM
VICTIMIZATION
VICTIMS
VIENNA
VIETNAM
VIETNAMESE
VIEW
VIEWS
VINOVSKIS
VISIBLE
VISIONS
VOCATIONALISM
VOL
VTUZ

WAILER
WALDRON
WALES
WALKING
WALLACE
WALT
WALTER
WALTHER
WANBERG
WAR
WARFARE
WARS
WATER
WEAKNESSES
WEBER
WEDDING
WEINFELD
WELFARE
WELL
WELSH
WELT
WERE
WEST
WESTERN
WESTPHALIAN
WHEN
WHITE
WILLIAMS
WILSON
WIN
WING
WINTER
WISDOM
WISSENSCHAFTLICHE
WITTENBERG
WOLFGANG
WOMAN
WOMEN
WORK
WORKER
WORKERS
WORKING
WORKS
WOVEN
WRITER
WRITING
WRITINGS

YAKOV
YEARS
YORK
YOUTH

ZAVOD
ZEITSCHRIFT
ZIMMERMAN
ZUNZ

3. Some Basic Information on BRS/Search

This section of the manual provides you with the basic information you will need to conduct searches on BRS/Search. Remember - there is much more that can be learned about databases and searching. This section is limited to the rules of searching; examples and elaboration are therefore kept to a minimum. Check section 5 of this manual, "The Search Process: Some Tips", for further discussion. For information on BRS/Search beyond this manual, consult the *BRS System Reference Manual* and the guides provided for each of the databases.

Many examples of your entries and of system responses are given in this manual. What you type in appears in **boldface**; system responses appear in CAPITAL LETTERS.

3.1 Citations and Paragraphs

The structure of citations remains in all BRS bibliographic databases. The following is a sample citation from *Sociological Abstracts.*

AN 84O1902. 0000.
AU Suitor-J-Jill.
IN State U New York, Stony Brook 11794.
TI Husbands' Participation in Childbirth: A Nineteenth-Century Phenomenon.
SO Journal of Family History. 1981, 6, 3, fall, 278-293.
DE Childbearing; Childbirth (081500). Husband; Husbands (218600).
CC the family and socialization; sociology of the family (CC1941).
AB Social historians of childbirth in the United States have emphasized women's experiences, paying only token attention to husbands' involvement in birth. Examination of midwifery/obstetrics books & marriage/health guides published prior to 1911 provides evidence that husbands began attending the births of their children in the 1830s, to provide emotional support for their wives. Ways in which husbands' participation may have been related to late eighteenth- & early nineteenth-century changes in conjugal & parent-child relations are discussed. 2 Tables, 1 Appendix, 69 References. AA.
ID childbirth/husbands' participation. 19th-century phenonmenon.
LG EN..
YR 81..
CP United States (US)
AV Hard-copy reproduction available; document not on microfiche.
PT Abstract of Journal Article (aja).
CD JFHIDS..

Citations are divided into paragraphs, each of which begins with a two-character paragraph label. While the citation structure remains constant, the paragraphs that are present will depend on the kind of information contained in the database. All databases have the title (TI) paragraph, for example, but not all will have the availability (AV) paragraph. A list of most of the valid paragraph labels in BRS/Search follows. The mos important paragraphs, which tend to appear in all databases, are starred (*). If you do no see in this list a paragraph label that occurs in a database, check the Guide for that particular database.

AU*	Author
IN	Author affiliation
CR	Cited references
OC	Other contributors
TI*	Title
TT	Original title
AB*	Abstract
TX	Text
SO*	Source
AV	Availability
LG	Language
NT	General notes
ED	Editor (s)
ID	Subject ID Phrases
CD	International Journal Code
DE*	Descriptors
SW	Single word descriptors
MJ	Major descriptors
MN	Minor descriptors
CP	Country of publication
PB	Publication information
PD	Publication date
PT	Publication type
AN	Accession number
CC	Classification code
UP	Update code
CN	Country name
AS	Association name
YR*	Year of publication

3.2 Search Mode and the Logical Operators

A search statement has three parts.

Example:3. **Mozart and Vienna**

[statement number] [operand] [operator] [operand]

1. The statement number -- it is *not* typed in by you, but is provided by the system. Think of it as a prompt to begin a search statement. If a number does not appear on the screen, you are not in search mode.

2. The search terms (also called keywords, or operands, or simply terms), which you must come up with, represent the content you are looking for.

3. The operators represent the combinational logic you are employing. A search statement can have only one search term, but as soon as it has more than one, it must also have one or more operators.

The immediate product of a search statement entered into the system is a RESULT, which gives the number of citations in the database that match the search statement.

Example:4. **Mozart and Vienna**

RESULT 39

[There are 39 citations in the database that contain the two terms " Mozart" and "Vienna"]

Search term truncation. The usefulness of search terms can be expanded by the use of the truncation -- $ -- added to the end of the term. This symbol means that the attached term is only the beginning of the many words that are being sought. For example, **comput$** means "computer" but also "computers" and "computing" and "computational" and any other word that begins with the 6 letters **comput**.

Truncation can be controlled by adding a number after the dollar sign, which specifies the number of characters that can be added. **Comput$3** will yield "computer" and "computers" and "computing" but not "computational", because the possible expansion of the term has been limited to 3 characters.

Paragraph Qualification. A search term can be qualified by adding a paragraph label to a search term. For example: **ti** is the paragraph label for the title paragraph. **railroad.ti.** will cause the system to search for the term **railroad** in the citation titles only. Note the presence of the period before and after the paragraph label. A string of paragraph labels may be added to a term, each separated by a comma, with the whole string preceded and followed by a period. Furthermore, a paragraph label or labels, attached to the term with two periods, means the system will search for all *but* the paragraph(s) specified.

and also as part of a title]

Einstein..au. [the system will search for "Einstein" everywhere in the citations but in the author paragraph]

Truncation and paragraph qualification can be combined.

Some examples:

education$.ti. ["education" and "educational" in the title paragraph only]

education$..ab,so. ["education" and "educational" in all paragraphs but the abstract and source]

Search Statement numbers used as search terms. Once a search statement has received a valid RESULT, the number of the search may be used in a subsequent search statement as a search term. Doing this will cause the statement referenced by the number to be combined with the new terms. This search statement number may be paragraph qualified, but it cannot be truncated.

Example:7. **nuclear adj energy**

RESULT 1079

8. **7.ti. and pennsylvania$**

RESULT 24

Operators. There are seven valid operators in BRS/Search. They have different meanings to the system and are evaluated according to an evaluation hierarchy.

Operator	Relationship
adj	terms must be immediately adjacent to one another
with	terms must be in the same sentence
same	terms must be in the same paragraph
and	terms must be in the same citation
not	the term must not appear in the citation
xor	one or the other term must be in the citation but not both
or	one or both terms must be in the citation

The above table represents the operators in their order of evaluation: **adj** is evaluated first, and **or** is evaluated last. All operators are binary: they must have terms on both sides.

A space between two terms will be interpreted as **or**, unless an operator has already appeared in the search statement, in which case the space between terms will be interpreted as the previous operator.

Some examples:

1. **data processing** [this means "data or processing"].
2. **accounting and data processing** [this means "accounting" and "data and processing"]
3. **data adj processing** [this means "data processing"]

Parentheses may be used to control the evaluation hierarchy.

Some examples:

1. **women and poetry or novel** [this will yield citations that contain "women" and "poetry" as well as citations that contains "novel"].
2. **(women and poetry) or novel** [this will yield the same as number 1].
3. **women and (poetry or novel)** [this will yield citations that contain "poetry" or "novel" and "women"]

When parentheses are present, the control of space default prevails only on the parenthetical level.

contain all three terms right next to one another]

2. (data adj processing) automation [this will yield all citations that contain "data processing" or "automation" -- the space before "automation" defaults to "or" not to "adj" because "automation" is on another parenthetical level]

Stopwords. In order to decrease the amount of storage necessary for databases, insignificant words - for example, the common articles "the" and "a", and the prepositions "of" and "to" - are deleted from the files that the system searches. These "stopwords" will appear when documents are printed out, but if you were to enter them as search terms the RESULT would be 0.

The justification for this deletion is clear, and it is unlikely that you would ever wan to search these words. However, you should bear this deletion in mind when using the operator **adj**. The deletion of a stopword causes the words on either side of that stopwor to be adjacent in the system. "Richard the Third", for example, will be found by entering **richard adj third**. The list of stopwords follows.

A	FOR	NO	UPON
ABOUT	FOUND	NOT	USED
AMONG	FROM		USING
ALL	FURTHER	OF	
AN		ON	WAS
AND	HAS	OR	WERE
ARE	HAVE		WHAT
AS	HOWEVER	SAME	WHICH
AT		SEVERAL	WHILE
	IF	SOME	WHO
BE	IN	SUCH	WILL
BEEN	INTO		WITH
BETWEEN	IS	THAN	WITHIN
BOTH	IT	THAT	WOULD
BUY	ITS	THE	
BY		THEIR	
	MADE	THESE	
DO	MAKE	THEY	
DURING	MANY	THIS	
	MAY	THOSE	
EACH	MORE	THROUGH	
EITHER	MOST	TO	
	MUST	TOWARD	

Valued Parameter Searching allows you to specify a range of values in a single step. This

1. The @ symbol and the paragraph label must occur as a unit, with no space between them.

2. The relational symbol, with space on either side. There are three possible relationa symbols: **= < >** .

Valued parameter searching is most valuable when using databases that have year paragraphs.

Example: **rand adj corporation @yr > 81**
[retrieves all citations of documents with "rand corporation" published in 1982 or later].

3.3 Limit Mode

The limit command allows you to refine a previously successful search statement. It can only be used with some paragraphs; the most common are language (LG) and year (YR).

Example:

4. art adj deco and chicago

RESULT 83

5. ..limit/4 yr = 85

RESULT 14

[statement 4 tells that the entire database contains 83 citations containing the terms "art deco" and "Chicago". Statement 5 tells you that there is a subset of 14 articles containing the same terms that were published in 1985].

A limit statement has six parts.

1. the "dot-dot" command to enter limit code -- either **..limit** or **..l**.
2. the slash mark
3. the number of the successful search statement that is to be limited. In the above example statement 4 is the statement that is limited. Note that the statement to be limited must be successful -- you cannot improve an unsuccessful search statement with the limit command.
4. the label for the paragraph to be limited; in the above example the year paragraph is limited.
5. the limit operator, in the above example the equal sign. The list of valid limit operators appears below.
6. the focus of the limitation, which must be a term that appears in the limited paragraph. In the above example the focus is on the year 85. But on the issue of appearance, see the discussion of limiting the year paragraph, below.

Valid limit operators	Meaning
eq or =	equal to
ne	not equal to
lt or **<**	less than
gt or **>**	greater than

Limiting with the year paragraph. The year paragraph occurs in many databases. It contains a two-digit indication for the year of publication of the cited item. For example, the citation Section 3.1 of this manual has a year paragraph that contains the term **81**, which indicates that the article cited was published in 1981.

The databases you search contain items from many years. Some databases go back to the early sixties. The range of years of a database is given to you when you first sign or

5. ..l/4 yr > 79

RESULT 12

[The limit statement yields all of the citations for documents from statement 4 that were published in the eighties].

11. men and abortion

RESULT 57

12. ..l/11 yr eq 85

RESULT 12

[The limit statement yields all of the citations for documents from statement 11 that were published in 1985].

Limiting with the language paragraph. Databases often contain citations of documents that are written in languages other than English, and each citation may have a language (LG) paragraph to indicate the language of the cited document. This paragraph may be used to limit a search to one or more languages. Clearly, only the **eq** or = may be used when limiting the language paragraph.

Examples:

7. migrant adj labor and california

RESULT 97

8. ..l/7 lg = en

RESULT 61

[This limit statement yields the subset of citations from statement 7 that reference documents written in Eglish].

9. ..l/7 lg = sp, fr

RESULT 14

[This limit statement yields the subset of citations from statement 7 that reference documents written Spanish or French. Notice the use of the comma].

Standardized language codes. BRS has standardized the codes for languages that appear in BRS databases. Here are some of the most common.

AN	Arabic	KO	Korean
CH	Chinese	KZ	Latin
CZ	Czech	NO	Norwegian
NE	Dutch	PO	Polish
EN	English	PT	Portuguese
FR	French	RS	Russian
GE	German	SP	Spanish
GK	Greek	SS	Swedish
HE	Hebrew	TK	Turkish
IT	Italian	UK	Ukrainian
JA	Japanese	VI	Vietnamese

3.4 Print Mode

A full print statement has five parts.

Example: **..p 3 au,ti,ab/doc=3-17**

1. the "dot-dot" command to enter print mode -- either **..print** or **..p**
2. the search statement number, which indicates to the system which search statement you want citations from. This number must already have been used in this search session; that is, it must be associated with a valid search statement and result.
3. the paragraph label(s) indicating which paragraphs in the citations you want to see. These are separated by commas, with or without spacing. Check section 3.2 of this manual for the list of valid paragraph labels. In addition to valid paragraph labels, you can enter **bibl** or **all** here. See below in this section for a discussion of these options.
4. The slash mark, which must separate the paragraph label(s) from the document specification.
5. The document specification, which indicates which documents in the set you want to list. See below for a discussion of options for requesting documents.

Notice the spacing in the above example. Each part of the print statement must be separated by a space, with the exception of the slash, which functions as the "space" between the paragraph label(s) and the document specification. BRS/Search is tolerant of spacing: if one space is required, more than one may be used. And the slash may be preceded and/or followed by a space.

These are both valid print statements:

..p 3 ti,au/doc=1-10

..p 3 ti, au /doc = 1 - 10

This is not valid:

..p3 ti,au/doc=1-10

[notice the absence of a space between the print command and the search statement number]

Bibl and all. **Bibl**, short for bibliography, may be used instead of paragraph labels in the print statement. It will cause the listing of a predetermined set of paragraphs that one would expect in a bibliographical entry. Which paragraphs it lists may vary slightly from database to database, but certain paragraphs always appear -- for example, author (au) and title (ti). Section 4 of this manual contains a list of the bibliography paragraphs for all of the databases on BRS/Search. **Bibl** may be used alone, or it may be used with paragraph label(s). For example, **bibl,ab** will command the system to list the predetermined bibliography paragraphs as well as the abstract. When used with paragraph label(s), **bibl** must appear first. **Bibl,ab** is valid; **ab,bibl** is not.

All used in place of paragraph label or **bibl** will command the system to print all of the paragraphs in the requested citations. Do not confuse this **all** with the **all** than can be used in the document specification part of the print statement, which commands the system to print all documents in the set.

Options for requesting documents.	Examples.
1. A single document can be requested	**doc=3**
2. Consecutive documents can be requested	**doc=2-17**
3. Non-consecutive documents can be requested	**doc=3,5,12,13**
4. All documents in a search RESULT can be requested	**doc=all**

Some additional print features.

1. After a set of documents has been printed, the next document will be printed if you hit RETURN. For example, after 1-10 have been printed, RETURN will print document 11; after 3,5,7,13 have been printed, RETURN will print 14.

2. After a set of documents has been printed, another set can be requested simply by typing **doc=(set desired)**.

3. To interrupt printing, hit the BREAK key.

4. To return to search mode after printing, enter **..s** or **..search**.

3.5 Change Mode

The change command enables you to move from one database to another within BRS/Search without signing off and then on again to the system.

Example: **..c/mgmt**

The command has three parts:

1. the "dot-dot" command **..change**, or more simply **..c**

2. the slash / that separates -- without spaces -- the change command from the third part

3. the four-character abbreviation for the desired new database.

When moving to a new database, the old search statements will not be transferred. Notice that the search statement numbers begin once again at **1.** when entering the new database.

3.6 Off Mode -- Signing Off BRS/Search

You may sign off BRS/Search at anytime by typing in **..off** or simply **..o.**

4. A List of BRS Databases

LABEL	DATABASE NAME	DESCRIPTION	BIBL PARAGRAPHS
Sciences/Medicine			
AARP*	AGELINE	Information on aging	
CAIN*	AGRICOLA	Agriculture	an,au,ti,so,yr,tr
CHID*	COMBINED HEALTH INFORMATION DATABASE	Health care	
CFTX*	ACS JOURNALS ONLINE	Chemistry, full-text coverage	an,cd,so,ti,au,oc,af
MWSC*	AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN OF SCIENCE	Directory of scientists	n/a
BIOL	BIOSIS PREVIEWS	Biological sciences	an,au,ti,so,yr
BIOB	(AND BACKFILE)		
BIOZ	BIOSIS (MERGED)	Biological sciences	
CHEM*	CA SEARCH	Chemistry	an,au,ti,so,yr,pb,
CHEB*	(AND BACKFILE)		m,pa,pn,pg,ci
COMP*	COMPENDEX	Engineering	an,au,ti,so
CCML	COMPREHENSIVE CORE MEDICAL LIBRARY	Full text of medical textbooks and journals	an,au,ti,so,ch
DGRF	DIRECTORY OF GRADUATE RESEARCH	University chemistry-related departments and faculty	
DIFT	DRUG INFORMATION FULLTEXT	Full-text information on current and investigational drugs	
EMED*	EMBASE	Biomedicine and health	an,au,ti,so
HZDB	HAZARDLINE	Full-text, hazardous substances	an,cn,sy,m,pd
HAVC	HEALTH AUDIO-VISUAL ONLINE CATALOG	Audiovisual materials in medicine	an,ti,ed,im,pd,se, cn,re,me
HLTH*	HEALTH PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	Health economics, administration and planning	an,au,ti,so,av
INSP*	INSPEC	Engineering, physics and computer	an,au,ti,so,m,yr,pa
INSB*	(AND BACKFILE)	science	
IPAB*	INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL ABSTRACTS	Pharmaceutical and drug-related information	an,au,ti,so
IRCS	IRCS MEDICAL SCIENCE DATABASE	Full-text biomedical research	an,au,ti,so
KIRK*	KIRK-OTHMER ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY	Full-text chemical technology	an,au,ti,so
MATH*	MATHSCI	Mathematics, statistics, and computer science	an,mr,au,ti,tt,lg,nt tc,os,so,is,er,cd
MRCK	MERCK INDEX	Chemicals, drugs	
POLL*	POLLUTION ABSTRACTS	Pollution	
PREV*	MEDICAL/PSYCHOLOGICAL PREVIEWS	Medical and psychological journals	
MESH*	MEDLARS-ON-LINE	Medicine, nursing and	an,au,ti,so
MS78*	MEDLARS-ON-LINE BACKFILE	dentistry	

* available for R102 searching

LABEL	DATABASE NAME	DESCRIPTION	BIBL PARAGRAPHS
MS74*	MEDLARS-ON-LINE BACKFILE		
MS70*	MEDLARS-ON-LINE BACKFILE		
SOFT	MICROCOMPUTER SOFTWARE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY	Microcomputer software and information	an,sn,ad
NAHL*	NURSING & ALLIED HEALTH LITERATURE	Nursing and health care	
POLL*	POLLUTION ABSTRACTS	Pollution	an,au,ti,so,pb
PREM*	PRE-MEDICINE	Current clinical medicine	an,au,ti,so
RBOT*	ROBOTICS INFORMATION	Robotics	an,au,ti,so
SUPE*	SUPERINDEX	Science, medicine, technology	ti,au,pb,yr,is,hits
Business/Financial			
INFO*	ABI/INFORM	Business	an,au,ti,so
AWPE	ABSTRACTS OF WORKING PAPERS IN ECONOMICS	Economics	an,pd,ti,au,aa,sr
BSOF*	BUSINESS SOFTWARE DATABASE	Micro, minicomputer products	
CIRR	CORPORATE AND INDUSTRY RESEARCH REPORTS ONLINE	Company and industry research reports and presentations	
HARF*	HARFAX INDUSTRY DATA SOURCES	Industry data	an,ti,tt,so,pb,pd,co
HBRO	HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW	Business and management	an,au,ti,so,se
VEND	IHS VENDOR INFORMATION	Vendor product information	co,ad,xr,cr,mf
FSIS*	INDEX TO FROST & SULLIVAN MARKET RESEARCH REPORTS	Market research information	an,m,dt,pr,ti
STDS	INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS	Engineering standards	an,ti,sc,is,ic,aa
ISMS	INDUSTRY STANDARDS AND MILITARY SPECIFICATIONS	Concatenated industry and military engineering standards	
MGMT*	MANAGEMENT CONTENTS	Business	an,au,ti,so
MLSS	MILITARY AND FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS		an,ti,fs,is,lc
PATS*	PATDATA	All U.S. patents	pn,pd,ti,iv,as, or,xr,ic
PTSA*	PREDICASTS ANNUAL REPORTS ABSTRACTS	Company-specific business and economics information	ci,so,yr
PTSP*	PREDICASTS: PROMPT	Business and economics	an,so,yr,ti
PTSI*	F&S HISTORICAL		an,so,yr,ti
PTSH*	ANNUAL TIME SERIES		an,so,yr,ti
PTSF*	FORECASTS		an,so,yr,ti
PTSB*	(AND BACKFILE)		
BIZZ	TRADE AND INDUSTRY INDEX	Developments in major industries	an,au,ti,so
VSIN	VOLUNTARY STANDARDS INFORMATION NETWORK	Voluntary standards	dn,ti,sc,cn,dt,cd

* available for R102 searching

LABEL	DATABASE NAME	DESCRIPTION	BIBL PARAGRAPHS
RICE	RESOURCES IN COMPUTER EDUCATION	Computer applications in education	an,ti,pd,ci,de,id
RIVE	RESOURCES IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	Vocational education	n/a
SPIF*	SCHOOL PRACTICES INFORMATION FILE	School practices	n/a
TECC*	TEXAS EDUCATION COMPUTER COOPERATIVE	Evaluation of educational software	an,ti,ca,pb,ct,hw
VECM	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM MATERIALS	Vocational curriculum materials	an,ti,yr,sa
Reference			
A400*	ABSTRAX 400	General periodicals	au,ti,so
AAED*	ACADEMIC AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA	Multi-disciplinary	ti,oc
APIP	ASSOCIATIONS PUBLICATIONS IN PRINT	Association literature	an,me,ti,pd,pr,pb
BBIP*	BOOKS IN PRINT	U.S. books in print	me,ti,vo,pb,pd,pr
BOOK*	BOOKSINFO	800,000 books in print	au,ti,pb,yr,pr
CULP*	CALIFORNIA UNION LIST OF PERIODICALS	Calif. periodicals holdings	an,sn,me,pd,no, pe,se
DISS*	DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS	Multi-disciplinary	an,au,in,ti,so
GPOM*	GPO MONTHLY CATALOG	Government publications	an,au,in,ti,so,cn
IRSP	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE PUBLICATIONS	Full text of IRS tax information publications	an,ti,so,no
KIPD	KNOWLEDGE INDUSTRY PUBLICATIONS DATABASE	Publically available databases	
MAGS	MAGAZINE INDEX™	General interest magazines	an,ti,au,so
NOOZ	NATIONAL NEWSPAPER INDEX™	Five major American newspapers	an,ti,au,so
NTIS*	NTIS	Government reports, all areas	
OCLC	OCLC EASY REFERENCE	OCLC Online Union Catalog subset	
SFDB*	SPORT DATABASE	Sport, fitness, recreation, medicine	
ULRI*	ULRICH'S INTERNATIONAL	Directory of periodicals	n/a
UMAC*	UMI ARTICLE CLEARINGHOUSE	UMI document delivery information	
BRS Special Files			
BULL*	BRS BULLETIN ONLINE		
CROS*	CROSS	Cross-file searching	
FILE*	FILE	BRS database directory	
MSGS*	MESSAGES	Electronic message switching	
NEWS*	NEWS	System update file	
TERM*	TERM	Social science thesauri	

* available for R102 searching

5. The Search Process: Some Tips

What You Should Have Ready Before Signing onto BRS/Search

1. Take a good look at the list of available databases (in Section 4 of this manual) and decide which ones are appropriate to your subject matter. Have three or more different databases in mind before you start. Make sure you know their four-character labels.

2. Have all of your search statements written down -- your search terms together with their operators. Understand fully the implications of the combinational logic you are using. Try out your search statements on the simulator to make sure your logic means what you think it means. If you write your search statements down before you start, you won't make mistakes like forgetting that a space does not mean **adj**.

3. Know how to write a print statement. Try out the forms of the print statement on the simulator. Have an understanding of the different forms of the print statement that you might want to use -- sometimes you will want only titles, sometimes you will want the whole citation. Read the next item in this section of the manual --"Searching is a Process".

4. Know how to change databases. You will probably want to use the same search statements in your next database, so you should have the statements written down.

Searching is a Process

Searching is interactive: the next thing you do at the terminal depends on what BRS/Search has just given you as a response. The relationship between the search, print, and other commands is dynamic, and therefore you can only do some of the preparation beforehand. For example, you can know the information of the print statement simply by doing your homework with this manual; but when do you use the print statement?

Try to anticipate the process of searching. The simulator should help here. Get a sense of the relationship among the various modes and of the sequence of events that will cause you to go from one mode to the other.

Finding Effective Search Terms

BRS/Search deals in pattern-matching, or equality. To BRS/Search, a word is not a "word", but rather a pattern. Certainly it is not an idea. If you use the Search menu (Find and Change) in MacWrite, you already have a sense of what this means. So, a bit of analysis is necessary to make sure your search terms cover the subject matter you are interested in.

Some ideas for good search terms:

1. Does the term mean something other than what you are looking for? What is **apple**? Is it a piece of fruit or is it a machine? How would you control a search that wanted **apple** the piece of fruit?

2. Does the term you are using cover the subject matter adequately, or should you be using other terms as well? If you are interested in railroads, should you also employ the term **train**? And remember, **railroad** will not give you **railroads** or **railroading**. You should think about the use of alternate terms and of truncation.

3. BRS/Search uses unqualified terms to search all of the paragraphs in the citations. This can cause an uncontrolled search; think of the implications of searching the abstract paragraph, for example. But this can be a problem with other paragraphs as well. For example, **philadelphia** used as an unqualified search term will yield not only citations about Philadelphia; it will also yield those that were published in Philadelphia, if the term appears in the source (SO) paragraph. **philadelphia..so.** is the answer to this problem. And many terms are the names of authors. The term **black** (as in afro-american) is notoriously difficult to search with. **black..au.** will at least prevent citations written by Ms. or Mr. Black from coming out.

4. The use of search terms and operators is a way of controlling the information you will be receiving in a database search. However, the first control over information is the selection of the database, and the first control over the search term, even before you link it to an operator, is the database you are in. Think of **apple** again. If you were in Agricola (CAIN), the database of the National Agricultural Library, which **apple** do you think you would be more likely to get? Is it appropriate to enter **engineer$** in Compendex (COMP), an engineering database? Therefore -- have you chosen your search terms in the context of the databases you are using?

Common Search Mode Errors

1. Inaccurate, badly conceived search terms.
2. Poor understanding of combination logic.
3. Using a space between terms as if it meant **adj**. See section 3.2 of this manual.
4. Trying to search in another mode. Entering search terms in print mode, for example.

Common Print Mode Errors

1. Forgetting the order of the parts of the print statement. Putting the set number after the paragraph specification, for example.
2. Forgetting the set number, or other parts of the statement.
3. Asking for too much or too little. The first time you print, for example, you will probably only want titles. And later you will probably want abstracts, but you must ask for them.
4. Not knowing the structure of the citations in the database. A first quick print of one full citation would solve this.

Limiting a Search Year or Language

We could say that every step you take when searching is a limiting step: by entering a database name you limit the search to that database, by entering search terms you limit the search to the citations that contain those terms, by specifying a set of citations to print you limit the search to those citations, etc. Two other ways of limiting a search are limit by year of publication and by the language that the document is written in.

There are two issues in this kind of limiting - the relevant paragraphs in the citations and the commands used to do the limiting. You can limit by year if the database you are searching has the year paragraph - most databases do - and you can limit by language if the database has the language paragraph - these are less frequent. There are three command structures that do this kind of limiting: 1) the **..limit** or **..l** command, discussed in Section 3.3 of this manual; 2) Valued Parameter Searching, discussed in Section 3.2; and 3) limiting by entering the year or language as a term with paragraph limitation, for example, **83.yr sp.lg.** .

Which command structure you use depends perhaps finally on taste. The main shortcoming of the **..limit** command and Valued Parameter Searching is that they only work on some databases. Both the commands allow you to specify a range of years, by using the relational symbols for "less than" and "greater than". The ..limit command is used after a search has a RESULT, and it therefore gives a further refinement. Perhaps the main thing to understand is that all three command structures, if used properly, give the same result. The following three examples yield the same set of citations:

3. othello and racism [the **..limit** command]
RESULT 98
4. ..1/3 yr = 83
RESULT 21
3. othello and racism @yr = 83 [Valued Parameter Searching]
RESULT 21
3. othello and racism and 83.yr. [paragraph limitation]
RESULT 21

Use **adj** With Care

New users are fond of the operator **adj**, but often for the wrong reasons. Its overuse and misuse probably result from the triumph of finally getting it straight that space means **or** (or will default to the previous operator) and from a misunderstanding of how search terms work -- they are patterns, not words or ideas. Certain terms should be put together --**data adj processing**, for example. Together they mean a specific activity; apart they represent very general ideas with many meanings. But should you enter this: **church adj of adj england**? Probably not, for two reasons. First of all, **of** is a stopword and is therefore not even in the dictionary. The statement that would be more accurate is **church adj england**, but do you even want to do this? Of course, you may be searching for citations that contain the specific phrase "Church of England", but aren't there many citations that are concerned with the Church of England that do not have that phrase? Wouldn't it be better to enter **church and england**, or for more control, **church with england**? And what about churches and the English? How about **church$ with (england or english)**? And you had better do something with **anglican$**.

The Treachery of Stopwords

Section 3.2 of this manual contains a definition of "stopword", the implications of stopword deletion for adjacent terms, and a list of the stopwords in BRS/Search. But there is another issue, which is a problem that may have no solution.

Stopwords are deleted indiscriminately from the search files: no distinction is made based on the part of speech of terms. Terms are "equal" in all their occurrences to the machine but unequal to us. All occurrences of "may" are deleted, for example - both the verb for (as in "I may be going home") and the noun for the month May. You cannot search on **will** (as in "free will" or "God's will") in the *Religion Index* !

Sometimes you can get around this shortcoming. You can search for **freewill**, for example. If you are looking for May as an author's last name, try **may-$**. And you should always try a stopword if you want it. But the deletion of stopwords seems to make some searches impossible.

You Have Not Been Told the Whole Story

BRS/Search is a very sophisticated, powerful tool for information retrieval. One of its fine aspects is that you do not have to know everything about it to produce effective results. The information in this manual and the experience provided by the use of the Simulator will make you a good searcher, but you should be aware that there are other things to learn about BRS/Search. There are more things you should know, for example, if you want to do an effective search of the author paragraph. Cross (**CROS**) is a powerful facility that lets you search more than one database at one time. These and many other features of BRS/Search can be found in the *BRS System Reference Manual* ; and your instructor might choose to explain some of them to you and provide you with handouts that extend the information you have there.

6. Definitions

Boolean logic . The same thing, for our purposes, as combinational logic. The simple structure of combination that is basic to database searching, named after its formulator, the English logician George Boole (1815-1864). A Boolean operator allows the combination of two or more different search terms, for example, **railroad and Canada**. See section 3.2 of this manual for further discussion of Boolean, or combinational, logic.

Citation . The collection of paragraphs that provides the basic information about an article, book, or report. This information includes the author's name, the title, place of publication, and other information. In many databases the information includes an abstract. A citation in a database is like a bibliographical entry in a bound index. In BRS bibliographic databases, paragraphs make up citations, and citations make up the database.

Database . A body of information, although the word is used nowadays to define a body of information that is stored electronically. Think of a telephone book, for example, as a (non-electronic) database. The definition implies that you will extract - or retrieve - information from the database; that is, you will not make use of the whole base at one time. That is why you search a database. Again, think of how you use a telephone book.

Dictionary . See *thesaurus* .

Full-text . This manual is oriented to bibliographical searching, and most of the databases you will search contain citations with the kind of basic information (the title and the author of an article, where it is published, perhaps an abstract of the article) that sends you elsewhere (probably the library) to get your hands on the document itself. In other words, a citation is a sign pointing to the real thing. But there is another kind of database that contains not only bibliographical information, but also the whole document that the bibliographical information is pointing to. These are called *full-text* databases. They are very powerful, and are a recent, important development in online information retrieval. Storage capacity in computer technology doubles every two years, and full-text databases are one result.

Keyword . The same thing as an *operand* or a *search term* , or simply *term* . See *search term* for the definition.

Mode . A particular area of activity within the overall BRS/Search system, which you can associate with any one of the "dot-dot" commands. Thus, search mode, which you enter by typing **..search** or **..s**; or print mode, which you enter by typing **..print** or **..p**, and so forth. The modes are discrete -- you can only print in print mode, only search in search mode -- and one of the commonest errors is to attempt to do in one mode and activity that is meant for another mode. People are always trying to search in print mode, for example.

Operand . The same thing as a keyword or a *search term*, or simply a *term* . See *search term* for the definition, and see below, *operator* .

Operator . The word that expresses the relationship between search terms in a search statement. If only one search term is entered, no operators are used; whenever more than one search term is used, an operator or operators will have to be present for a correct search statement. There are only seven possible operators in BRS/Search; four standard Boolean operators (**AND OR NOT XOR**) and three

positional operators (**SAME WITH ADJ**). When thinking of operators, think of search terms as operands. For example:

railroad and Canada
operand operator operand

Paragraph . The units of informations making up a citation. The author paragraph, for example, contains the author's name; the title paragraph contains the title. Each paragraph is tagged with a two-character paragraph label (**AU** for author, **TI** for title, and so forth). See section 3.1 of this manual for a list of the possible paragraphs and labels in BRS databases.

Search term . The same thing as a *keyword*, an *operand*, or simply a *term*. The word(s) used in a search statement to retrieve information from the database. If you wanted to find out about railroads, you would enter the search term **railroad**. Search terms are combined in a search statement by the use of operators, and here you might therefore call the *search term* an *operand*. If you wanted to find out about the railroad industry in Canada, you would enter **railroad and Canada**. Search terms can be truncated by adding $, for a more accurate search. See *truncation*.

Search statement number. Also call the set number. The number that precedes each search statement. It is provided as a prompt by the system. Every search session has a series of search statement numbers, and no two are the same in a search session. This number is used by you in the print statement, and it can be used as a search term in a subsequent search statement.

Sentence . As in normal writing, a group of words that end in a period. In a citation, the abstract paragraph will be divided up into sentences. This is important for limiting a search. The use of the logical operator **with** will limit a search to the occurence of the search terms in the same sentence.

Set number. See *search statement number* .

Simulator . Somewhat connected to the idea of a model. The Latin verb "simulare" means to copy, to represent, to feign. There are two main reasons why you might want to simulate an object or an experience: these reasons are cost and danger. Engineers will build a model of a car and subject it to simulated wind conditions, for reasons of both cost and danger. Astronauts are much exposed in training to simulated space conditions, mainly because of the dangers inherent in outer space. The BRS/Search Simulator has been developed because searching is expensive, and new or infrequent searchers can waste much time (and therefore money). It should be used by the newcomer, but also by the infrequent searcher to try out a search stratey before signing onto BRS/Search.

A simulator seeks to duplicate exactly the real environment. The BRS/Search Simulator does not do this, in two ways. First, because it operates on a microcomputer, it cannot be as powerful as BRS/Search, which operates on a huge mainframe computer. Second, because the Simulator is a teaching device, it provides more help than BRS/Search, mainly through the interpretations it gives to your statements. Therefore, you might more accurately refer to the BRS/Search Simulator as a restricted, interpretive simulator.

Stopword . A word that is deleted from the files that the system searches. The word will appear in the citations that you print out, but if you enter it as a search term you will get the message KEYWORD NOT IN DICTIONARY. The deletion of these words saves much storage space in the system, and is justified by the (perhaps incorrect) assumption that you do not want to search for these words. See section 3.2 of this manual for the list of BRS/Search stopwords.

Telecommunications . When you use the Search Simulator on your Macintosh, you are operating in a

stand-alone environment. When you search databases on BRS/Search, you are using a terminal - or a microcomputer equipped with software and a modem that allow it to act like a terminal - to communicate over a telephone wire with the BRS computer in Latham, N.Y. This is a simple version of telecommunications.

Thesaurus . From the Latin and Greek words for storehouse or treasury; here, a list of words that are in a database. Sometimes a thesaurus contains every word that appears in a database, sometimes it is edited according to a criterion of meaningfulness. A thesaurus is the same thing, for your purposes, as the dictionary. Many BRS databases have printed thesauri that can be consulted before a search is conducted. If a word that is entered as a search term is not in the thesaurus of the database, you will get the response KEYWORD NOT IN DICTIONARY. Section 2.4 of this manual contains the unedited thesaurus for small database that you search with the BRS/Search Simulator.

Truncation . When BRS/Search uses your search terms, it deals strictly in equality. The term **railroad** is not equal to "railroads" or to "railroading", and many citations you might want to retrieve will contain the word "railroads" or "railroading", but you will not retrieve them if you enter only "railroad". Truncation, by the addition of **$** at the end of a term, allows you, in a sense, to enter many different terms at once. By truncating you allow the end of the term to be anything: **railroad$** means "railroad" and also "railroads" and "railroading" and "railroadwomen", etc. By adding a number after $ you limit the number of end characters the term may have: thus, **railroad$1** will give you "railroad" and "railroads" but not "railroading".