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 *econom* will find *economy*, *economics*, *economical*, 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 wom?n will find woma and wome.

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

**NOT W/#** Finds documents where words appear but are **not within** some number of words apart (either
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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abstract</th>
<th>Degree Awarded</th>
<th>Geographical Name / Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adviser</td>
<td>Degree Date</td>
<td>Headnote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apendix</td>
<td>Dissertation</td>
<td>Image Caption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Volume/Issue</td>
<td>Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author Affiliation</td>
<td>Document Column Head</td>
<td>ISSN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification Code (ABI/INFORM)</td>
<td>Document ID</td>
<td>Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coden</td>
<td>Document Language</td>
<td>Issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name / Organization</td>
<td>Document Text</td>
<td>NAICS / SIC Codes (Industry Code)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date (Alpha)</td>
<td>Document Title</td>
<td>Pagination / Start Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date (Numeric)</td>
<td>Document Type</td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dateline</td>
<td>DUNS</td>
<td>Product Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Footnote</td>
<td>Publication Title / Journal Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>School Name/Code</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>School Location</td>
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<td>Section</td>
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<td>Source Type</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Subject Name/Code</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Subject Terms</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Ticker Symbol</td>
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<td>UMI Dissertation Number</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Word Count</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Year</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Abstract

Search article abstracts for your terms.

**Valid Forms:**
- ABS
- AB
- ABSTRACT

**Example:**
ABS(telecommunication)

### Adviser

Search for dissertations completed under the supervision of a specific academic adviser. If unsure of the spelling of a name, try using truncation. Adviser names are searchable in the following ways: adviser (first name), adviser (last name), or adviser (last name, first name).

**Valid Forms:**
- AD
- ADV
- ADVISER
- ADVISOR

**Examples:**
- ADV(Fogel, Robert)
- ADV(Abhijit)

### Appendix

Used to search the Appendix of a document. The appendix usually comes at the end of the document, identified by a header - [Appendix].
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Use **keyword(s)** to search this field.

**Valid Form:**
- APX

**Example:**
- APX(Michigan)

**Author**

Use to find documents written by a particular author.

**Valid Forms:**
- AUTHOR
- AU

**Examples:**
- AUTHOR(Walter S Mossberg)
- AU(Gillian Tett)

**Author Affiliation**

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.

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

**Valid Forms:**
- AUA
- CS
- AFF
- AA

**Examples:**
- AUA("Michigan State University")
- AUA(Writers Guild)

**Classification Code (ABI/INFORM)**

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.

**Valid Form:**
- CC

**Example:**
- CC(1120)

**Coden**

A coden is an alphanumeric code used for shelving/ordering books and journals in libraries, often based on a publication's title.

**Valid Forms:**
- COD
- CODEN
- ZIS

**Example:**
- CODEN(TEREAU)

**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 Group)
- CO(Berlin Philharmonic)
- 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
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**literal search field: LCO{{United Nations}).** The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **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 4 2001) |
| **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(<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(12/12/1999) |
| **Dateline** | Lets you search article Datelines. The dateline occurs frequently in newspapers, just after the 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)  
DLN(lebanon pre/1 ohio) |
| **Degree Awarded** | Search on a thesis for a particular degree, such as Ed. D.  
Valid Form:  
DG  
Example:  
DG(M.A.) |
| **Degree Date** | Search by the year in which the degree was awarded by the school. You can search degree date by a range of years or use "greater than" or "less than" to find dates before or after a specific date.  
Note that your subscription may limit the range of dates available.  
Valid Form:  
DEGDT  
Example:  
DEGDT(1994) |
| **Dissertation Volume / Issue (DVI)** | You can limit your search to the DAI (Dissertation Abstracts International) database.  
Use this field to narrow your search to social sciences and humanities (volume A) or sciences and engineering (volume B). Or search for specific issue numbers.  
**Note:** Limiting by volume or issue may not make sense if your subscription only covers a portion of the database.  
Valid Form:  
DISVOL  
Examples:  
DISVOL(DAI-A 67/02)  
DISVOL(B) |
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Document Column Head</strong></th>
<th><strong>Document Title</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Locates the occurrence of search words in the title of the article.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Valid Form:</strong> COL</td>
<td><strong>Valid Forms:</strong> TITLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples:</strong> COL(futures) COL(“The Week In Review”)</td>
<td>TI(future AND career)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples:</strong> TI(“Peering into the Future of Careers”)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Document ID</strong></th>
<th><strong>Document Type</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Search the unique database ID for articles and documents in ProQuest.</td>
<td>Use this search field to look for search words or phrases in articles of a certain type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Valid Form:</strong> ID</td>
<td><strong>Valid Forms:</strong> AT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> ID(356894)</td>
<td>TY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples:</strong> DTYPE(commentary) TY(editorial cartoon) AT(review) DT(arts/exhibits review) DTYPE(television review-no opinion)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Document Language</strong></th>
<th><strong>DUNS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>The Dunn and Bradstreet trading partner identification number. These numbers provide a universal system for computer identification of companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Valid Forms:</strong> LA LN</td>
<td><strong>Valid Forms:</strong> DUNS DUN DU DN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples:</strong> LA(french) LN(french or english)</td>
<td><strong>Examples:</strong> DUNS(00 695 7856) DUN(03 575 3920)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Document Text</strong></th>
<th><strong>Footnote</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Search article footnotes for your terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Valid Forms:</strong> TEXT TX</td>
<td><strong>Valid Forms:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples:</strong> TEXT(Kofi Annan) TEXT(“North Sea oil”)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**Valid Forms:**
- FOOT
- FTN

**Example:**
FOOT(326 U.S. 465)

### 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
- 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.

### 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:**
- HEAD(fuel efficient)
- HDN(digital tv)
- HEAD(Global Economy)

### 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)

### 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(0001-4788)
- SN(00014788)

### Issue

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

**Valid Forms:**
- ISSUE
- IS

**Example:**
IS(10)
NAICS / SIC Codes (Industry Code)

The NAICS / SIC code defines the economic activity of a business as defined by the US 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

Examples:
- PAG(A.1) AND PUB(wall street journal) AND PDN(1/10/2003)

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:
- NAME(Toni Morrison)
- NA(Vladimir Putin)
- NM(Cesar Chavez)

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.

Product Name

Use to find articles about a specific product.

Valid Forms:
- PROD
- PR
- PRO
- TN

Examples:
- PROD(TiVo)
- PR(harley-davidson)

Publication Title / Journal Name

Used to search by a specific publication or publication.

Valid Forms:
- SOURCE
- SO
- JR
- JN
- JO
- SR
- PTI
- PUB

Examples:
- SO(Forbes)
- SO(New York Times or Washington Post)
- JO(computing) — retrieves all periodicals with "computing" in their titles

School Name / Code

Search for dissertations granted by a specific school. Enter the school name or four-digit school code. You can use this field to search for a list of all schools within a particular country by entering the country name.

You can click the browse schools link to select from a list of available schools.
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**Valid Forms:**
- SC
- SCH
- SCHNAME

**Examples:**
- SCHNAME(University of Michigan)
- SCHNAME(sweden)
- SCHNAME(0400)

**School Location**

Lets you search for a school in a specific geographic location, such as state, province, or country.

**Valid Form:**
- SCHLOC

**Example:**
- SCHLOC(Denmark)

**Section**

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.

**Valid Forms:**
- SECTION
- SE
- SEC

**Example:**
- SEC(Sports) AND NA(Eldrick Woods)

**Source Type**

Use to include or exclude the following source types from your search: dissertations, newspapers, periodicals, or wire feeds.

**Valid Form:**
- STYPE

**Examples:**
- NA(Winston Churchill) AND STYPE(periodical)
- GEO(Japan) AND STYPE(wire feed)

**Standard Number**

Used to search ISSN and ISBN index. Use the hyphen when searching for ISSN. Search for ISBN without hyphens.

**Valid Forms:**
- SNUM
- SNO

**Examples:**
- SN(0001-4788)
- SN(9780542623769)

**Subject Name / Code**

Use the subject name / code search field to look for dissertations or theses about a specific subject.

You can enter a subject name, or the four number subject code associated with each subject name. You can also click the browse subjects link to select subjects from a list of those available.

Subject terms in this field conform to the ProQuest/UMI controlled vocabulary.

**Note:** Subject searching is most effective when used with keyword, degree date, or other search limiters. Otherwise, the large size of the dissertation database may mean that your search takes several minutes to perform, and that your results set is unwieldy.

**Valid Form:**
- SUB

**Example:**
- SUB(Music)

**Subject Terms**

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.
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**Examples:**
- **SU(venture capital companies)**
- **SU(Health Care)**
- **SU(nonprofit)**

**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.

### Ticker Symbol

Use to find articles with indexed ticker symbols. The ticker symbol is used by the major US stock market exchanges to identify companies.

**Valid Forms:**
- TICKER
- TK
- TIK
- TS

**Examples:**
- Ticker(AAPL)
- TK(INTC)

### UMI Dissertation Order Number

Used to search the ID number that identifies the dissertation described in a record from UMI. Use numbers to search this field.

**Valid Form:**
- XID

**Example:**
- XID(3187419)

### 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
- 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 date index.

**Valid Forms:**
- PDN
- PY

**Examples:**
- PDN(1986)
- PDN(1986-1987)
- PDN(>01/01/1998)
- PDN(<01/01/1998)
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
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)