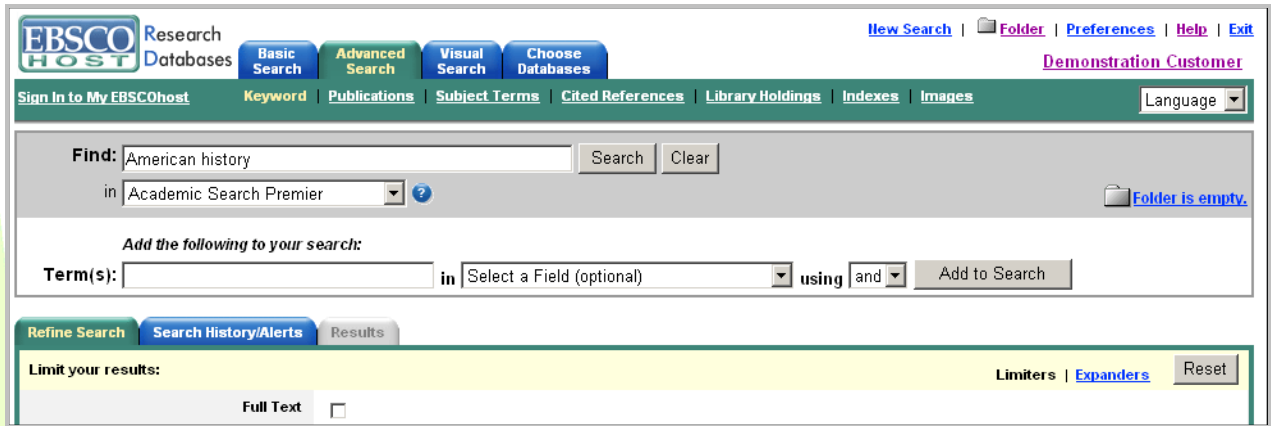


Creating an Advanced Search

1. In the **Find** field, enter a keyword.



The screenshot shows the EBSCO Advanced Search interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'Basic Search', 'Advanced Search', 'Visual Search', and 'Choose Databases'. The 'Advanced Search' tab is selected. Below the navigation is a search bar with the text 'Find: American history' and a 'Search' button. The search is set to be performed in 'Academic Search Premier'. Below the search bar is a section for adding terms, with 'Term(s):' and 'in' dropdown menus. At the bottom, there are 'Limiters' and 'Expanders' sections.

2. In the **Term(s)** field, you can enter more keywords.
3. Choose a search field from the drop-down list (e.g., search in only the **Author** section of the citation).
4. Select a Boolean operator (**AND**, **OR**, **NOT**) to combine the **Find** field with the **Term(s)** field.
5. Click **Add to Search**.
6. Use **Limiters** to narrow your search:
 - **Full Text** – limits search results to full text articles.
 - **Publication** – limits search results to articles from a specific title.
7. Use **Expanders** to broaden your search:
 - **Also search within the full text of the articles** – expands search results by finding your term(s) within the full text of the articles.
 - **Automatically “And” search terms** – expands results by applying the **AND** operator between terms, e.g., typing **space shuttle** would yield results for **space** and **shuttle**.
 - **Also search for related words** – expands results to include synonyms and plurals.
8. Click the **Search** button.

Searching Techniques

Boolean operators allow you to create a very broad or very narrow search.

- The **AND** operator combines search terms so that *each* result contains *all* of the terms. For example, type **electronic and resources** to find articles that contain both words.
- The **OR** operator combines terms so that *each* result contains *at least one* of the terms. For example, type **college or university** to find articles that contain either word.
- The **NOT** operator excludes search terms so that each result does *not* contain the terms that follow it. For example, type **computers not apple** to find articles that contain **computers**, but not **apple**.

Wildcard (?) and Truncation (*) allow you to create searches using terms that have unknown characters, multiple spellings or various endings.

- A **wildcard** search (represented by a **?**) will find all instances of your term(s) by automatically replacing the **?** with a letter. Enter your term(s) and replace each unknown character with a **?**. For example, type **ne?t** to find results containing **neat**, **nest** or **next**.