

Searching OCLC WorldCat: Old Standbys and New Ways to Search Which May Prove Useful

Rev. Tues. 11-29-2005

The following notes pertain to searching OCLC WorldCat in a cataloger's interface, Connexion Client. They have not been tested in Connexion Browser. They were compiled in a library which uses LC call numbers and subject headings, but doubtless could be tweaked for libraries using Dewey Decimal, Medical Subject Headings, etc.

- The information is from the following OCLC sources, though some of the examples are original:
- (1) The new Reference Card ("Connexion: Searching WorldCat Quick Reference") at <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/searching/refcard/searchworldcatquickref.pdf> (pdf format), or at <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/searching/refcard/default.htm> (htm format).
 - (2) The tutorial at <http://www.oclc.org/support/training/connexion/client/tutorial/> .
 - (3) Technical Bulletin 251 at <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/251/> .
 - (4) "Reference List: Revised WorldCat Index Labels" at <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/connexion/client/cataloging/searchworldcat/searchindexlist.pdf> .
 - (5) "Cataloging: Search WorldCat" at <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/connexion/client/cataloging/searchworldcat/> .

All of those OCLC documents contain additional information omitted here. The Reference Card is recommended especially for details on stopwords, truncation and wildcards, Boolean operators, and the list of the new specific material type qualifiers (see #12 below).

The good news is that the historically oldest and shortest ways of searching WorldCat are unchanged: ISBN, OCLC #, 3,2,2,1 & 4,3,1, etc. The most sweeping change is that the index labels -- ti for title, au for author, su for subject, and all the others, some of which are shown below with examples -- now have to be followed by obligatory punctuation, either a colon: or an equals sign=. A colon: indicates a keyword search: just one word anywhere in the field, although keyword searches can be anded together. An equals sign= indicates a phrase search; these cannot be anded together. When a w is added before the equals sign, it is called a "whole phrase search." As usual, a keyword search is especially useful when the field contains a word that is fairly precise and not real common (e.g. Tolkien). Hopefully, the examples will give you some hints on when these different types of searches might come in handy. The old standbys plus scan ti= (with the equals sign) will still be our mainstays.

PART ONE. CATEGORIES OF SEARCHES

1. AUTHOR SEARCHES

* *1a) Derived searches are exactly the same!!*

4,3,1

roos, fra, d

=4,3,1

=inte, rev, s

* *1b) Keyword and phrase searches.*

* *The colon searches (au: and cn: and pn:) are author keyword searches. They will find one word anywhere in the author's name. au:truman and pn:truman will find both Margaret Truman and Truman Capote.*

* *You can use a whole phrase search auw=, cnw=, or pnw= for greater precision when you know the established heading for the author. You might search pnw=strauss johann 1804-1849 if you know the piece you are cataloging was composed by Johann Strauss Sr. and not by his more prolific son, Johann Strauss Jr. the waltz-composer (Junior's heading is Strauss, Johann, 1825-1899).*

* *Conversely, you use the equals search without the w (au= or pn=) when you want to include the author's first name but don't want to worry about the dates.*

* *1b-i) "au" searches every kind of author, but is easier to remember. In the colon search example, you are searching for recordings of music composed by Beethoven and conducted by Bernstein.*

au:

au:beethoven and au:bernstein

au=

au=king stephen

auw=

auw=strauss, johann, 1804-1849

* *1b-ii) "cn" searches for corporate authors (as I like to call them; more officially, corporate names). With cnw= you begin at the beginning of the corporate author heading. With cn= you begin at the beginning of any subfield within the corporate author heading (including subfield #a), but you cannot include words from more than one subfield. (In the example, the actual heading for the IRS is United States. Internal Revenue Service.)*

cn:

cn:disney

cn=

cn=internal revenue service

cnw=

cnw=united states internal revenue service

* *1b-iii) "pn" searches for personal authors.*

pn:

pn:beethoven and pn:bernstein

pn=

pn=king stephen

pnw=

pnw=strauss, johann, 1804-1849

2. AUTHOR/TITLE SEARCHES

4,4

hemi, fare

au:..... and ti:..... (longer alternative)

au:hemingway and ti:farewell

3. CALL NUMBER SEARCHES (Library of Congress class number, i.e. subfield #a)

lc:

lc:ps3515.e37

lc=

lc=ps3515.e37

* *Hopefully, the difference between lc: and lc= is not important. (The example is the call number for Ernest Hemingway.)*

4. DATE QUALIFIERS

/ **/1980** **/1981-1990**
and yr: *(new longer alternative)* **and yr:1980** **and yr:1981-1990**
** "and yr:" searches Date1 only.*

5. FOREIGN ALPHABET QUALIFIERS (NEW)

and vp: **and vp:ara** **and vp:cjk**
** and vp:ara retrieves records where Arabic writing is included in the bib. record; and vp:cjk retrieves records where Chinese, Japanese, or Korean writing is included in the bib. record. Cf. www.oclc.org/support/documentation/connexion/client/cataloging/searchworldcat/.*

6. GENRE/AUDIENCE QUALIFIERS (NEW)

and mt: **and mt:bio** [limits to biographies]
and mt= **and mt=biography** [ditto]
** OCLC considers the genre/audience qualifiers to be specific material type qualifiers. For more information and the difference between mt: and mt=, see #11 below.*

7. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT NUMBER SEARCHES (for U.S. govt. docs., the SuDocs number)

gn: **gn:i192y65nx**
** Enter all the letters and numbers, the same as with the new publisher number search. The example shows that you would search SuDocs I 19.2:Y 65nx as gn:i192y65nx.*

8. ISBN SEARCHES

(no prefix, no hyphens) **123456789X** [the same!!!]
bn: *(new longer alternative)* **bn:123456789x**
** To search 13-digit ISBN's -- as of Nov. 2005 -- see STANDARD NUMBER SEARCHES below.*

9. ISSN SEARCHES

in: **in:1234-5678**
** Include the hyphen. Used in cataloging periodicals.*

10. LANGUAGE QUALIFIERS

la: **and la:spa**
** All the WorldCat records in one of the more exotic languages can be retrieved by a standalone language search, e.g. la:sux retrieves all records for Sumerian documents.*

11. LCCN SEARCHES (Library of Congress Card Number, also known as L. C. Control No.)

ln: **ln:32-14 OR ln:32000014**
** This is useful when searching gift books from the 1950's and 1960's, which often have LCCN's on the back of the title page but not ISBN's.
 * Either (a) include the hyphen, or else (b) omit the hyphen and pad with leading zeroes if there are fewer than six numbers after the hyphen (see example).*

12. MATERIAL TYPE QUALIFIERS aka SPECIFIC MATERIAL TYPE QUALIFIERS (NEW)

and mt: **and mt:dvv** [limit to DVD's]
and mt= **and mt=dvd video** [ditto]
** After mt: you use the new three-letter codes. After mt= you use the full word or phrase, but it has to be the exact terminology which OCLC provides. Complete lists of the three-letter codes and the full word or phrase expressions are in the new Reference Card "Connexion: Searching WorldCat Quick Reference" (see the link given above).
 Additional examples using the three-letter codes are:*
and mt: **and mt:cda** [limit to compact disc sound recs.]
and mt: **and mt:lps** [limit to 33 1/3 phonodisks]

- and mt:**
and mt:
and mt:
- and mt:lpt** [limit to large print text]
and mt:nsr [limit to spoken word sound recs.]
and mt:vhs [limit to VHS videocassettes]
13. OCLC # SEARCHES -- the same!!!
#12345678
* ***12345678**
no: *(new longer alternative)* **no:12345678**
14. PUBLISHER SEARCHES
pb: **pb:Greenwood**
** pb: is a keyword search which finds your word anywhere in the publisher's name.*
15. PUBLISHER NUMBER SEARCHES
** These used to be called music number searches, but they changed the name. You can also use this search for the numbers which publishers assign to videos.*
mn: **mn:acs8512**
mn= **mn=acs8512**
** This search searches the 028 field and is especially useful with sound recordings.
* Hopefully, the difference between mn: and mn= is not important.
* New improvement: it used to be we could only enter the first two letters and the first ten numbers. Now we enter all the letters and numbers which make up the publisher number. Example: the side of the compact disc says "CO 1979-AB5-1." We used to search it as mn:co197951. Now we search it as mn:co1979ab51.*
16. STANDARD NUMBER SEARCHES
sn: **sn:1234567890123**
** sn: searches a variety of numbers of different lengths including ISBN's, ISSN's, LCCN's, publisher numbers, etc. It is OCLC's interim method for searching 13-digit ISBN's.*
17. SUBJECT SEARCHES
** "su" searches every kind of subject heading, but is easier to remember.*
su: **su:calculus**
su= **su=personal narratives confederate**
suw= [example is given on the next line]
suw=united states history civil war 1861-1865 personal narratives confederate
- * "hl" searches only Library of Congress subject headings. (As a mnemonic, I suspect the h was chosen for "heading" and the lowercase L for "LC".)*
hl: **hl:calculus**
hl= **hl=personal narratives confederate**
hlw= [example is given on the next line]
hlw=united states history civil war 1861-1865 personal narratives confederate
- * The colon searches (su: and hl:) are subject keyword searches. They will find one word anywhere in the subject heading.
* With hlw= or suw= you begin at the beginning of the subject heading. With hl= or su= you begin at the beginning of any subfield within the subject heading (including subfield #a), but you cannot include words from more than one subfield.*

** The advantage of using the hl index label is then you don't have to worry about some of the subjects being Sears subject headings or LC children's headings or Medical Subject Headings. They'll all be regular LC subject headings, "our kind of subject headings."*

18. TITLE SEARCHES

3,2,2,1**ti:****scan ti=****scan tiw=****gon,wi,th,w****ti:nanotechnology****scan ti=gone with the wind a critical****scan tiw=gone with the wind**

** ti: is a title keyword search. It searches for one word anywhere in the title (but you can combine words with and).*

** scan ti= is the closest thing to scan searching in Passport, CatME, and version 1.20 of Connexion Client, and we can use scan ti= in most of the situations where we would have used scan ti before. It brings up a screenful of adjacent titles that begin this way, and you can include subtitles in the part you type. I like scan ti= better than scan tiw= because scan ti= can include the subtitle. scan tiw= searches only subfield #a (the title proper). If you are not cataloging Gone With the Wind by Margaret Mitchell, but instead you are cataloging Gone With the Wind : a Critical Introduction by Karen L. Brock, scan tiw=gone with the wind a critical [notice the w=] will not retrieve the record you need if "A critical introduction" was put in subfield #b, but scan ti=gone with the wind a critical will find it.*

** A new feature of searching WorldCat is that you can leave off the scan and just type ti=. If you leave off the scan, it skips the step where you browse a list of adjacent titles and takes you straight to the list of matching bib. records.*

** As noted in two of Stephen Early's e-mails to the OCLC-CAT list, both 11-18-2005 (with subject lines (1) "Re: Scan title search" and (2) "In version 1.5 will 'Title phrase (ti=)' search/display 245 subfields p, n ... "), there is currently no title phrase search which searches all of the 245 title, that is all of 245 except subfields |h and |c. The following table summarizes the situation:*

	<i>In OCLC WorldCat</i>	<i>In the authority file via OCLC</i>
<i>(scan) ti:</i>	<i>title keyword search</i>	<i>title phrase search</i>
<i>(scan) ti=</i>	<i>title phrase search, searching 245 a and b (but not n and p) [also searches title phrases from non-245 fields]</i>	<i>[no such search in authority file]</i>
<i>(scan) tiw=</i>	<i>title phrase search, searching 245 a and n and p (but not b) [also searches title phrases from non-245 fields]</i>	<i>[no such search in authority file]</i>

19. UNIFORM TITLE SEARCHES

utw=**ut=****utw=bible. o.t. isaiah xl-lv****ut=nu teper moi shmel**

* Punctuation is optional. The second example retrieves records for recordings and scores which include Rimsky-Korsakov's "Flight of the Bumblebee." The full heading is "Rimsky-Korsakov, Nikolay, |d 1844-1908. |t Skazka o tsare Saltane. |p Nu, teper', moi shmel'." Using ut= instead of utw= you can just key in the subfield |p.

20. WEBSITE ADDRESS SEARCHES (OCLC calls them "Access method" searches)

am:

am:docsouth

* You use a website address search if you need to catalog a website and you already know its web address. For instance, if you want to put a bib. record in your library catalog which will point to UNC-Chapel Hill's website "Documenting the American South" and you know its web address is <http://docsouth.unc.edu/> , you can search am:docsouth .

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## 21. A NOTE ON SEARCHING THE AUTHORITY FILE IN OCLC

Currently, there aren't any equals sign searches in the authority file in OCLC. You use a colon for everything. So, the procedure for searching for the subject authority record for *United States -- History -- Civil War, 1861-1865 -- Personal narratives, Confederate* is completely different from searching for bib. records with this subject heading. To find the authority record, you search subfield a only: scan su:united states and then in the "Expanded Term" box you put in the remainder history -- civil war 1861-1865 -- personal narratives confederate [dashes are optional, but be sure to leave out the commas].

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22. A NOTE ON SEARCHING FOR SUBJECT HEADINGS IN OCLC FIRSTSEARCH

If you are a cataloger who sometimes does duty at the reference desk, you may want to note the method for searching LC subject headings in WorldCat *in the FirstSearch environment*. Once in FirstSearch, click on "expert search." Then, where it says "Indexed In," pull up the list and scroll down and click on "Subject All (sa=)." Then go up to the empty search box and put in your subject heading. You can leave out the punctuation. Examples:

english language -- textbooks for foreign speakers --- chinese
english language -- study and teaching -- chinese speakers

PART TWO. MATERIAL TYPE QUALIFIERS

The newly introduced material type qualifiers permit you to narrow a WorldCat search to some rather specific formats (e.g. DVD, microfiche). Here are a selection of them, from the new *Searching WorldCat Quick Reference Card* (for Connexion, updated *May 2005*).

These qualifiers are listed at the end of the Quick Reference in a table headed "Qualify Searches by Specific Material Types" -- except for the very broad MARC format qualifiers and *mt:url* (internet resources), which are listed in an earlier table headed simply "Qualifiers."

The Quick Reference says you can also use *mt=* instead of *mt:* but then you have to spell out the specific material types (using the terminology OCLC favors) instead of abbreviating them.

The terminology which is used in the list below is taken partly from OCLC's list of material type qualifiers -- including the terminology given below in quotation marks inside parentheses (" "); and partly from the terminology which AACR2 has us use in the 300 field; and partly from other general or widespread usage.

* Asterisks mark the material type qualifiers which seem most likely to be useful to me (not that we'll need them real often).

1. Material Type Qualifiers, first list: Alphabetized by the Spelled-Out Format

and <i>mt:rep</i>	art reproduction
* and <i>mt:atl</i>	atlas
and <i>mt:bks</i> OR /bks	books (but actually it means any published text, including microforms, websites, etc.)
<i>and mt:bks and mt:nmc not mt:url</i>	books (this should come close to limiting the search to actual books: <i>nmc</i> means "not microform" while <i>not mt:url</i> means "not internet resources")
and <i>mt:brl</i>	Braille
and <i>mt:map</i> OR /map	cartographic materials (atlases, maps, and globes)
and <i>mt:cdc</i>	CD-ROM ("CD for computer")
and <i>mt:cht</i>	chart
and <i>mt:cig</i>	clip art, online image or graphics
* and <i>mt:cda</i>	compact disc audio
and <i>mt:com</i> OR /com	computer files
and <i>mt:cgm</i>	computer game
and <i>mt:312</i>	diskette (3 1/2 inch)
and <i>mt:514</i>	diskette (5 1/4 inch)
* and <i>mt:dvv</i>	DVD (digital videodisc)
and <i>mt:flm</i>	filmstrip
* and <i>mt:crd</i>	flash cards
and <i>mt:gam</i>	game
* and <i>mt:glb</i>	globe

and mt:kit	kit (see definition and discussion in <i>Bibliographic Formats and Standards</i> under "Fixed Field: Type (Type of Material)," especially the paragraphs headed "Multiple kinds of material and collections" and "o : Kit." Note that since not all things which are called kits in libraryland are coded as kits in their bib. records, it follows that this qualifier is not as useful as you might think, and should be used with caution.)
and mt:lpt	large print text
and mt:upl	looseleaf publication
and mt:mss	manuscript (unpublished text)
and mt:mcm	map (manuscript map)
* and mt:pcm	map (published map)
* and mt:mfc	microfiche
* and mt:mfl	microfilm
and mt:mic	microform (including microfiche, microfilm, and micro-opaque)
and mt:mcd	micro-opaque (including microcards?)
and mt:mix OR /mix	mixed materials
and mt:new	newspaper
and mt:per	periodical
---	phonodisks or records -- see <i>sound discs</i>
and mt:pht	photograph
and mt:ngr	picture (non-machine-readable, not stored on computer) ("2-D image")
and mt:grp	picture (non-machine-readable, not stored on computer) ("graphic")
and mt:pic	picture (non-machine-readable, not stored on computer) ("picture")
and mt:art	realia ("3-D object/artifact")
and mt:rbj	realia ("real object")
and mt:mot	reel-to-reel motion picture ("film")
and mt:rtr	reel-to-reel sound tape
and mt:rl	roll (early type of sound recording)
and mt:sco OR /sco	scores (any)
and mt:mmu	scores (manuscript music)
and mt:pmu	scores (published music)
and mt:ser OR /ser	serials (including newspapers, periodicals, etc.)
and mt:sld	slides
and mt:cas	sound cassette (audiocassette)
and mt:lps	sound disc (LP, 33 1/3 rpm)
and mt:45s	sound disc (45 rpm)
and mt:78s	sound disc (78 rpm)
and mt:rec OR /rec	sound recordings (any)
and mt:msr	sound recordings (musical)
and mt:nsr	sound recordings (non-musical)
and mt:toy	toy
and mt:trn	transparencies
and mt:vca	videocassette (any)
and mt:bta	videocassette (Beta)
and mt:pal	videocassette (PAL)
and mt:vhs	videocassette (VHS)

and mt:vdc	videodisc (any, including laserdiscs and DVD's)
* and mt:dvv	videodisc (DVD)
and mt:vid	videorecording (including both videocassettes and videodiscs)
and mt:vis OR /vis	visual materials (including filmstrips, motion pictures, slides, transparencies, videorecordings, pictures, etc.)
and mt:wxc	wax cylinder (early type of sound recording)
* and mt:url	website ("internet resources," not listed with the other specific material type qualifiers, but rather with the MARC formats in an earlier table headed simply "Qualifiers")
and mt:upw	website ("updating website," listed under "serial publications")
and mt:web	website ("web access," listed under "all material types")

2. Material Type Qualifiers, second list: Alphabetized by the Three-Letter Code

and mt:45s	sound disc : analog (45 rpm) (little black phonodisks with one song on each side)
and mt:78s	sound disc : analog (78 rpm)
and mt:312	diskette (3 1/2 inch)
and mt:514	diskette (5 1/4 inch)
and mt:art	realia ("3-D object/artifact")
and mt:atl	atlas
and mt:bks OR /bks	books (but actually it means any published text, including microforms, websites, etc.)
<i>and mt:bks and mt:nmc not mt:url</i>	books (this should come close to limiting the search to actual books: <i>nmc</i> means "not microform" while <i>not mt:url</i> means "not internet resources")
and mt:brl	Braille
and mt:bta	videocassette (Beta)
and mt:cas	sound cassette (audiocassette)
and mt:cda	compact disc audio (sound disc : digital)
and mt:cdc	CD-ROM ("CD for computer")
and mt:cgm	computer game
and mt:cht	chart
and mt:cig	clip art, online image or graphics
and mt:com OR /com	computer files
and mt:crd	flash cards
and mt:dvv	videodisc (DVD)
and mt:flm	filmstrip
and mt:gam	game
and mt:glb	globe
and mt:grp	picture (non-machine-readable, not stored on computer) ("graphic")
and mt:kit	kit (see definition and discussion in <i>Bibliographic Formats and Standards</i> under "Fixed Field: Type (Type of Material)," especially the paragraphs headed "Multiple kinds of material and collections" and "o : Kit." Note that since not all things which are called kits in libraryland are coded as kits in their bib. records, it follows that this qualifier is not as useful as you might think, and should be used with caution.)
and mt:lps	sound disc : analog (LP, 33 1/3 rpm) (long-playing black vinyl phonodisks)

and mt:lpt	large print text
and mt:map OR /map	cartographic materials (not just maps, also atlases and globes)
and mt:mcd	micro-opaque (including microcards?)
and mt:mcm	map (manuscript map)
and mt:mfc	microfiche
and mt:mfl	microfilm
and mt:mic	microform (including microfiche, microfilm, and micro-opaque)
and mt:mix OR /mix	mixed materials
and mt:mmu	scores (manuscript music)
and mt:mot	reel-to-reel motion picture ("film")
and mt:msr	sound recordings (musical)
and mt:mss	manuscript (unpublished text)
and mt:new	newspaper
and mt:ngr	picture (non-machine-readable, not stored on computer) ("2-D image")
and mt:nsr	sound recordings (non-musical)
and mt:pal	videocassette (PAL)
and mt:pcm	map (published map)
and mt:per	periodical
and mt:pht	photograph
and mt:pic	picture (non-machine-readable, not stored on computer) ("picture")
and mt:pmu	scores (published music)
and mt:rbj	realia ("real object")
and mt:rec OR /rec	sound recordings (any)
and mt:rep	art reproduction
and mt:rl	roll (early type of sound recording)
and mt:rtr	reel-to-reel sound tape
and mt:sco OR /sco	scores (any)
and mt:ser OR /ser	serials (including newspapers, periodicals, etc.)
and mt:sld	slides
and mt:toy	toy
and mt:trn	transparencies
and mt:upl	looseleaf publication
and mt:upw	website ("updating website," listed under "serial publications")
and mt:url	website ("internet resources," not listed in the <i>Quick Reference</i> with the other specific material type qualifiers, but rather with the MARC formats in an earlier table headed simply "Qualifiers")
and mt:vca	videocassette (any: Beta, U-matic, VHS)
and mt:vdc	videodisc (any, including laserdiscs and DVD's)
and mt:vhs	videocassette (VHS)
and mt:vid	videorecording (including both videocassettes and videodiscs)
and mt:vis OR /vis	visual materials (including filmstrips, motion pictures, slides, transparencies, videorecordings, pictures, etc.)
and mt:web	website ("web access," listed under "all material types")
and mt:wxc	wax cylinder (early type of sound recording)

PART THREE. NEW AND OLD COMPARED: SEARCHING IN CONNEXION CLIENT VERSION 1.30 AND UP, VERSUS SEARCHING IN CATME

1. The Searching Pattern for Keyword and Phrase Searching

In CatME, the command verb (find or scan) was removed from the command line and placed on an on-screen button, which was clicked at the end of the search instead of being typed at the beginning of the search. In this respect, the following template abstracts away from CatME and goes back to Passport syntax; but with this limitation, the searching pattern for keyword and phrase searching was:

```
command verb  index label  [no punctuation]  search word or phrase  /  qualifier (optional)
(find or scan)                *                *
```

Asterisks indicate points where Technical Bulletin 251 has introduced major changes to the searching pattern. Many index labels have been changed (and many new indexes have been added), and punctuation after the index label is now obligatory and meaningful. Also, "find" is now implicit: if you don't put in scan, the system assumes find.

2. Index Label Changes

This table is partly comparable to OCLC's web page "Reference List: Revised WorldCat Index Labels" at <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/connexion/client/cataloging/searchworldcat/searchindexlist.pdf>.

Boldface Italics indicate changes to the first two letters of the index label.

SEARCH TYPE	INDEX LABEL WAS (from the old Searching WorldCat Reference Card, June 2004 edition)	INDEX LABEL IS NOW (Technical Bulletin 251)
Derived corporate name =4,3,1	dc	<i>cd:</i>
Derived name/title 4,4	da	<i>nd:</i>
Derived personal name 4,3,1	dp	<i>pd:</i>
Derived title 3,2,2,1	dt	<i>td:</i>

(Note: As it was before, the index label is still OPTIONAL with derived searches.)

SEARCH TYPE	INDEX LABEL WAS	INDEX LABEL IS NOW
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Keyword author (personal)	au	pn: or au: [tutorial]
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Keyword from corporate name	co	cn:
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Keyword: LC call number truncated (class number)	lc	lc:
---	----	-----

Keyword: language from the MARC language code	la	la:
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Keyword from notes (5XX)	nt	nt:
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Keyword from publisher	pb	pb:
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Keyword from series	se	se:
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Keyword from subject hdg.	su	su:
Ditto from LC subject hdg.	sl	hl:
Ditto from LC children's hdg.	sc	hc:
Ditto from MeSH	sm	hm:
Ditto from Sears subject hdg.	ss	hs:

Keyword from title	ti	ti:
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Keyword from uniform title	ut	ut:
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Phrase search: title	(scan) ti	ti=
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Phrase search: author (pers.)	(Not available)	pn=	pnw=
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Phrase search: corporate name	(Not available)	cn=	cnw=
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Phrase search: publisher	(Not available)	pb=
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Phrase search: series	(Not available)	se=	sew=
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SEARCH TYPE	INDEX LABEL WAS	INDEX LABEL IS NOW	
Phrase search: subject hdg.	(Not available)	su=	suw=
Ditto: LC subject hdg.	(Not available)	hl=	hlw=
Ditto: LC children's hdg.	(Not available)	hc=	hcw=
Ditto: MeSH	(Not available)	hm=	hmw=
Ditto: Sears subject hdg.	(Not available)	hs=	hsw=
Phrase search: uniform title	(Not available)	ut=	utw=

A "w" added as the third letter of the index label makes a distinction between two types of phrase searching in the new system. When there is a contrast between xx= and xxw=, the xx= means "search from the beginning of any subfield within the field," while the xxw= search means "search from the beginning of the field."

3. Search Refinements Made Possible by the New Search Types that Weren't Available Before

The new system is complicated, but it permits many kinds of searches not previously available. Here are two examples.

a. For more precise author searches, you can now search on the established form of an author's name. For example,

pnw=strauss, johann, 1804-1849

[If you know he is the one you're looking for, with this enhancement you don't have to wade through the works of his more prolific composer son, Johann Strauss Jr., 1825-1899.]

b. You can now search WorldCat by whole subject headings, by beginnings of subject headings, and by subject subdivisions. For example,

suw=united states history civil war, 1861-1865 personal narratives, confederate

(or) hlw=united states history civil war, 1861-1865 personal narratives, confederate

su=personal narratives, confederate

(or) hl=personal narratives, confederate

su=study and teaching middle school

(or) hl=study and teaching middle school

suw=english language study and teaching chinese speakers

(or) hlw=english language study and teaching chinese speakers

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