



Database Guide: ProQuest Newsstand

Search Tips

- Use quotation marks (“”) to search for exact phrases.
- Two word queries such as **chaos theory** are searched as an exact phrase by default.
- Three word queries such as **health care reform** 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 **biolog*** will find **biology, biologist, biological, 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 **globali?ation** will find **globalization** and **globalisation.**

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 html
- AND NOT** Finds articles which have the first word, but **not** the second word.
Example: biological warfare AND NOT attack
- OR** Finds **any** of the words.
Example: awards OR honors
- 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: human trafficking W/PARA women
- 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: credit W/DOC default
- 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: online NOT W/2 training

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

Abstract	Dateline	Headnote	Section
Author	Document ID	Image Caption	Source Type
Classification Code (Wall Street Journal & Financial Times)	Document Language	Index	Subject
Column / Document	Document Text	ISSN	Ticker Symbol
Column Head	Document Title	NAICS / SIC Codes (Industry Code)	Volume
Company Name / Organization	Document Type	Page	Word Count
Date (Alpha)	DUNS	Person	Year
Date (Numeric)	Footnote	Product Name	
	Geographical Name / Location	Publication Title	

Abstract

Search article abstracts for your terms.

Valid Forms:

ABS

AB

ABSTRACT

Example:

ABS(telecommunication)

Examples:

AUTHOR(Gertrude Huntington)

AU(Kinsley, Michael)

Classification Code (Wall Street Journal & Financial Times)

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) for Economic Policy & Planning

Author

Use to find documents written by a particular author.

Valid Forms:

AUTHOR

AU

Column / Document Column Head

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.



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Valid Form:

COL

Examples:

COL(futures)

COL("The Week In Review")

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 literal search field: LCO({United Nations}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.

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.



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Valid Forms:

DLN
XDL

Examples:

DLN(dubai)
DLN(lebanon pre/1 ohio)

Document ID

Search the unique database ID for articles and documents in ProQuest.

Valid Form:

ID

Example:

ID(356894)

Document Language

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.

Valid Forms:

LA
LN

Examples:

LA(french)
LN(french or english)

Document Text

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.

Valid Forms:

TEXT
TX

Examples:

TEXT(Kofi Annan)
TEXT("North Sea oil")

Document Title

Locates the occurrence of search words in the title of the article.

Valid Forms:

TITLE
TI

Examples:

TITLE(Future)
TI(future AND career)
TI("Peering into the Future of Careers")

Document Type

Use this search field to look for search words or phrases in articles of a certain type.

Valid Forms:

AT
TY
DT

Examples:

DTYPE(commentary)
AT(review)

DUNS

The Dunn and Bradstreet trading partner identification number. These numbers provide a universal system for computer identification of companies.

Valid Forms:

DUNS
DUN
DU
DN

Examples:

DUNS(00 695 7856)
DUN(03 575 3920)

Footnote

Search article footnotes for your terms.

Valid Forms:

FOOT
FTN

Example:

FOOT(326 U.S. 465)

Geographical Name / Location	Image Caption
<p>Use this search field to look for articles in which a geographical area or location figures prominently in the text.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> GEO GN LO LOC LOCATION GC</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> GEO(Midwest) GN(UK) GEO(New South Wales) GN(Black Forest)</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>This search field looks for occurrences of search words in the caption text accompanying article illustrations, graphs, and photographs.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> CAP CP</p> <p><i>Example:</i> CAP(Chart)</p> <hr/> <p>Index</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> INDEX IND IX</p> <p><i>Example:</i> INDEX(starcure)</p> <hr/> <p>ISSN</p> <p>This search field looks for the eight-digit International Standard Serials Number (ISSN), where available. Hyphens are optional.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> ISSN SN ISN</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> ISSN(0011-4664) SN(00916358)</p> <hr/> <p>NAICS / SIC Codes (Industry Code)</p> <p>The NAICS / SIC code defines the economic activity of a business as defined by the US Census Bureau.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> SIC</p>
Headnote	
<p>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.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> HEAD HDN</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> HEAD(escalator accidents) HDN(digital tv) HEAD(Global Economy)</p>	



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NAIC
NAICS

Examples:
SIC(4911)
SIC(514210)

Page / 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

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

Source Type

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

Valid Forms:
STYPE

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



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Subject Terms

Use the subject search field to look for articles about a specific subject.

Valid Forms:

SUB
TERMS
SB
SU

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 U.S. stock market exchanges to identify companies.

Valid Forms:

TICKER
TK
TIK
TS

Example:

TICKER(AAPL) — Apple Computer, Inc.
TK(INTC) — Intel Corporation

Volume

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

Valid Forms:

VOLUME
VO
VOL

Example:

VO(100)

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
WD
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 year index.

Valid Forms:

YR
PY

Examples:

YR(1986)
YR(1986-1987)
YR(>1998)
YR(<1998)



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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)