DIALOG

Introduction to Dialog

Featuring DialogWeb

THOMSON™
DIALOG

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Preface

Introduction

Dialog has been the leader in providing information in electronic format for more than 30 years. Because it was created to meet the needs of professional researchers, Dialog offers unparalleled breadth and depth of content, along with many sophisticated retrieval features.

You are probably familiar with consumer-oriented World Wide Web search engines. Many of the concepts and processes familiar from "surfing" apply also to using Dialog. There are, however, some significant differences, which are highlighted below. While Dialog offers several Web-based interfaces, many features of the Dialog service and its search engine are unique.

Professional Quality Information

Many sources available from Dialog are created by and for professionals: scientists, scholars, business managers, market researchers, stockbrokers, attorneys, engineers, etc. Unlike much of what is available on the Web, the information on Dialog has been edited so that it adheres to minimum standards of accuracy. Dialog has a long-standing partnership with leading publishers and information providers worldwide. Contributors to the Dialog service include D&B, Standard & Poor, *Financial Times*, Economist Intelligence Unit, IEE/IEEE, Chemical Abstracts Service, and thousands of others. The authority and reputation of these information providers make Dialog *the* trusted source for professional researchers.

Breadth & Depth of Content

Dialog is unique in the vast array of information covering virtually every subject. More than 30,000 separate serial publications are indexed on Dialog, and more than 8,000 of these are in fulltext. In addition, Dialog includes the fulltext of many reference works and specialty publications from around the world, such as market research and brokerage house reports; patents and trademark registrations; chemical directories and drug pipeline monitoring services; to name a few. Archival data is available for many sources back to the 1960s and 1950s—some even back to the 18th century. Information on Dialog is organized into separate databases, each like a "mini library" of specific information or publications. Learning to identify the best database for a search is a skill that will be covered in this session.

Powerful Search Engine

Dialog offers many features to empower you to control the search process, from scanning the entire data collection to pinpointing a single data element in a specific record. In addition to a powerful set of retrieval tools, the Dialog search toolbox contains options for data analysis and extraction, and customized output. Search results may be filtered and sorted and displayed in a variety of ways. We will introduce just a few of these in this session. Advanced subject sessions will present additional tools.

Support

Meeting the needs of professionals does not begin and end with an online search. Support services are available to assist you in using Dialog and to help manage and distribute electronic information from Dialog within your organization. Dialog can help with

- Setting up customized data feeds or current awareness services for individuals, departments or the entire company;
- Distribution of information via selected distribution channels such as the corporate intranet or portal;
- Document delivery services, either in print or via electronic linking;
- Copyright compliance tools to enable you to track usage and pay publisher royalties;
- Consulting services to develop customized solutions for interface design, content selection, and delivery options;
- Free 24-hour telephone help desk support from the Dialog Knowledge Center;
- Extensive system documentation to help you get the most from Dialog, available online at ***support.dialog.com***;
- Training opportunities worldwide to help you improve search skills and learn more about researching in a specific subject area. Courses are available in a classroom setting, via telephone and on the Web.

Seminar Overview

This seminar focuses on searching using the DialogWeb interface; however, Dialog also has other services available. Check the Web site at ***www.dialog.com*** for more information on Dialog's other products.

Purpose

This seminar offers the new Dialog searcher the opportunity to become familiar with the Dialog search system and the databases available to meet the searcher's information needs.

Seminar Content

This seminar is divided into two main parts comprising several sections:

- DialogWeb—Guided Search

    1. Search Basics Using Targeted and Dynamic Modes
    2. Additional Dynamic Search Features
    3. Guided Search Wrap Up

- DialogWeb—Command

    1. Planning and Conducting the Search
    2. Choosing a Database
    3. Modifying and Enhancing a Search
    4. Command Search Wrap Up

Audience

This seminar is designed for individuals new to online searching or new to the Dialog system who want an introduction to the Dialog commands and databases. Previous online experience is not required.

Class Time

The class is divided in two parts, which may be presented independently of one another. Part 1 (Sections 2-4) is scheduled for one and one-half hours; Part 2 (Sections 5-8) for three hours with several exercises, as well as online practice sessions.

Learning Objectives

Attendees will understand the basic aspects of searching the Dialog system by:

- Executing searching using Targeted and Dynamic Search modes
- Selecting an appropriate database using the subject categories
- Modifying a search using the subject categories
- Learning the five basic commands
- Executing a search online
- Selecting an appropriate database using the Databases Selection Tool
- Modifying a search, as needed, using Dialog documentation

Workbook Conventions

Search Examples
In this workbook all search examples are presented using DialogWeb. All of the features illustrated in the search examples—search functionality, database indexing and content—are also available through DialogClassicWeb, and DialogLink® interfaces. Dialog Command Language is not case sensitive; therefore, you will see examples in both upper- and lowercase.

Learning Checks
Learning Checks are provided to help reinforce material presented in the Section.

Online Practice
Practice exercises are included at the end of many sections to help you learn the concepts and techniques presented. Your instructor will provide you with practice passwords to enable you to complete the online practice free of charge.

Tips

Tips to help you get the most from using Dialog appear in shaded boxes. Be sure to look for these throughout the text.

Section 1: Introduction to DialogWeb

In this section you will learn how to:

- Explain the difference between Targeted and Dynamic Search modes
- Logon and logoff DialogWeb
- Identify parts of the main Guided Search mode screen

DialogWeb provides easy access to the full content (over 500 databases), power, and precision of Dialog through a Web browser. Special features include:

- A flexible and easy to use Guided Search mode that does not require knowledge of the Dialog command language
- A robust Command Search mode that uses the powerful Dialog command language experienced searchers can easily use
- Database selection tools to help pinpoint the right database for your search
- Integrated database descriptions, pricing information, and other search assistance
- Easy-to-use forms to create and modify Alerts (current awareness updates)
- Search results available in HTML or text formats
- A choice of displaying records or sending search results via e-mail, fax or postal delivery

DialogWeb Search Modes

Guided Search Mode

Guided Search is designed for novice to intermediate searchers who want easy access to Dialog's authoritative business, legal, scientific, intellectual property, and technical information. Guided Search is the default search option for all new DialogWeb customers.

Use Guided Search when you do not know Dialog commands and/or databases, or when you are trying out a new subject area and are not familiar with the databases or search terminology. It is also useful if you need an answer to a frequently asked question.

Command Search Mode

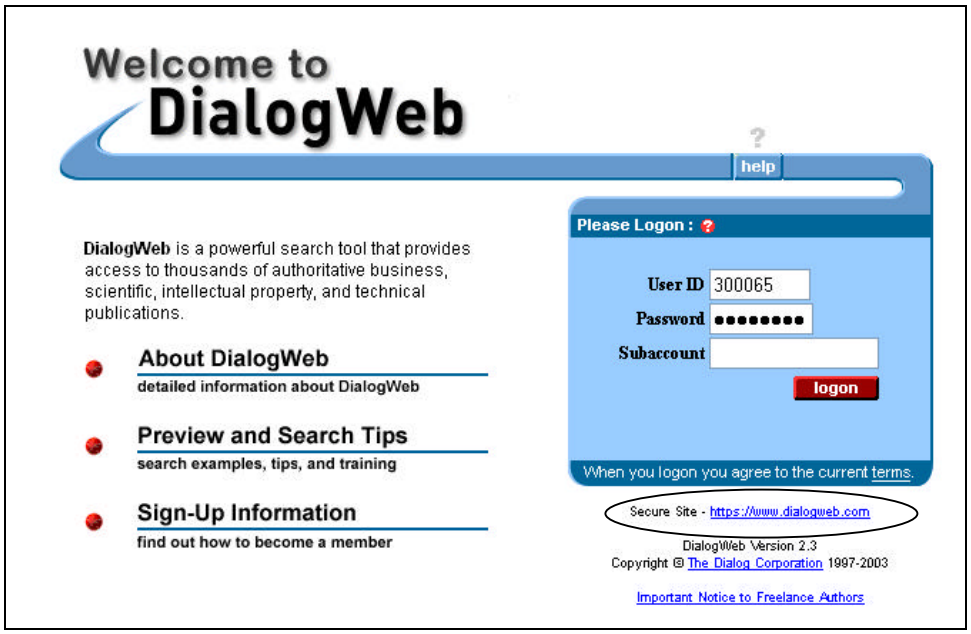
Command Search is designed for intermediate to experienced Dialog searchers. It provides complete command-based access to the extensive collection of Dialog databases. You need to be familiar with Dialog commands when using Command Search.

DialogWeb: Logging On

To search DialogWeb, log on from your browser at ***www.dialogweb.com***. For secure server access, log on at ***https://www.dialogweb.com***. You will be prompted to enter your User ID and Password. Then click the logon button.

Contact Dialog at ***customer@dialog.com*** to obtain a User ID and Password.

The DialogWeb Home Page provides a quick way to log on to the service and also has links to product information and a link to the secure site.



Once you have logged on, to disconnect from DialogWeb, click logoff on the menu bar at the top of the screen. Costs associated with your use of DialogWeb will automatically appear at logoff. You can also click the cost button at any time to during your search view search costs.

Part 1: DialogWeb—Guided Search

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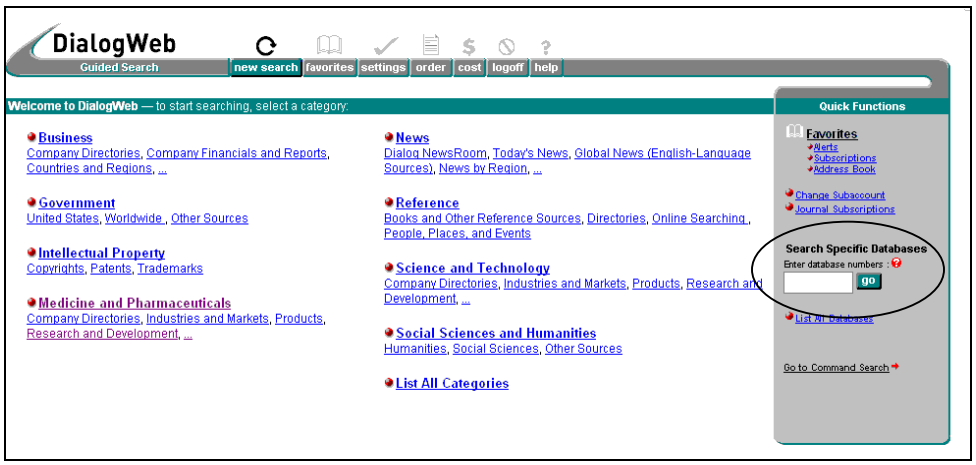
Section 2: Guided Search Basics

In this section you will learn how to:

- Search using Targeted Search mode
- Conduct a search using Dynamic Search mode
- Send records to an alternate destination
- Refine a search in Dynamic Search mode

Guided Search Main Screen

When you first log on to DialogWeb, the Guided Search New Search page appears. The New Search page contains eight main subject categories from which to choose to begin a Guided Search. Each category is further divided into focused search topics. You can select a main category or one of the links to subtopics under the main category.



To return to this screen at any time, click new search on the menu bar at the top of DialogWeb screens. Help is available at any time by clicking help on the menu bar. The red "Tips" button appears frequently throughout DialogWeb. Click it for help on the specific feature it appears next to.

Each database on Dialog is identified with a unique number. If you know the databases you wish to search, you can enter the database number(s) under Search Specific Databases in the Quick Functions box. Then click the go button.

Note: Guided Search is the default mode. Click the Go to Command Search link at the bottom of the Quick Functions box in the bottom, right-hand corner of the New Search page to get to the Command Search main screen. You may change the default by clicking settings.

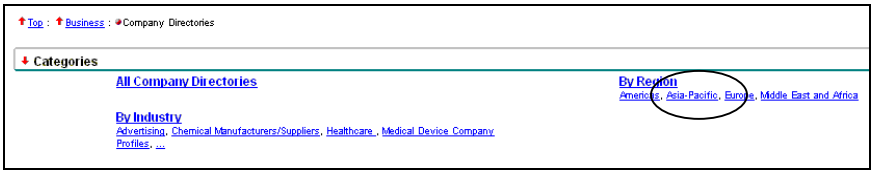
Targeted Search

►**Topic**◄ Locate basic company information about the headquarters location for the Nintendo Company in Japan.

Step 1: Choose the database category.

- On the New Search page, choose the "Business" main category.
- Decide on the appropriate aspect of the topic. Since you want to focus on basic facts about the company, click the subtopic "Company Directories." Directories provide basics facts about a company, such as address, telephone number, line of business, officers, and more.
- Choose from the list of categories.

Select the sub-topic "Asia Pacific" under "By Region."



Step 2: Decide on Targeted or Dynamic Search mode

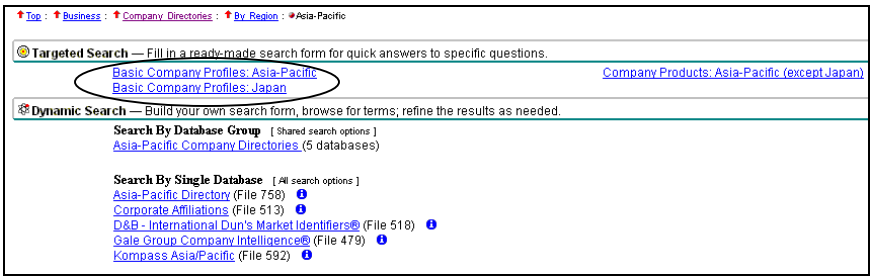
There are two ways to launch a search:

- **Targeted Search** – uses a search form tailored to the database(s) you are searching and contains access points to the most frequently used search fields in those databases. You need not enter data in every field of the form – only use the features you want.
- **Dynamic Search** – enables you to choose either a group of databases with shared search options or run the search in an individual database.

For this example, conduct a Targeted Search.

In Targeted Search, Dialog has preselected the most relevant databases for the topic.

Click "Basic Company Profiles: Japan."



Categories often contain several databases. A database is a collection of machine-readable information accessible through a computer. To see more information about a database, click the database title link or the next to the database name to view the Dialog Bluesheet. Each Bluesheet describes the content, indexing, and formats of the database.

To help in choosing databases, the *Dialog Database Catalog* also provides a brief description of each database on Dialog.

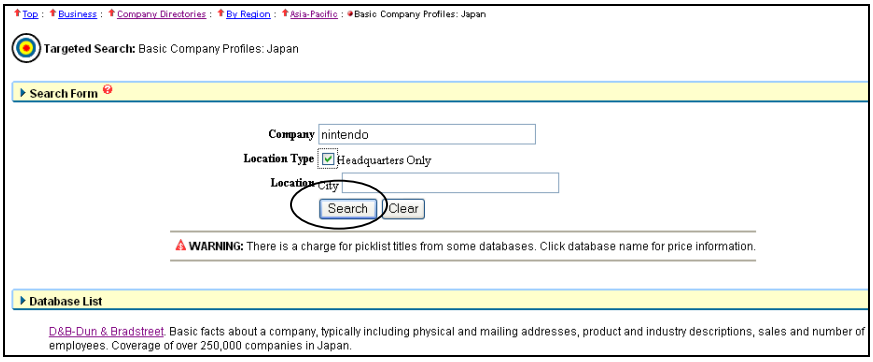
Step 3: Fill out the search form.

- Enter the name of the company and check the "Headquarters Only" box.
- Click the Search button.

D&B: Dun & Bradstreet files provide basic facts about thousands of companies in Japan.

*Enter **Nintendo** in the "Company" box.*

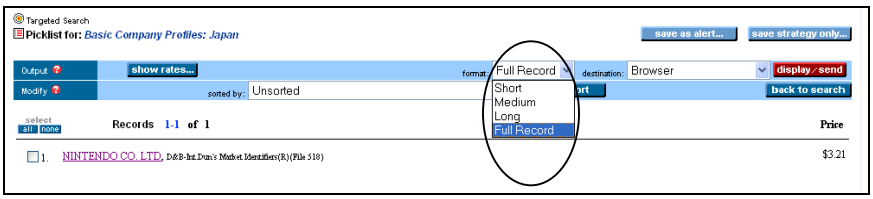
Click the Search button.



Step 4: Choose display format and output destination for items of interest.

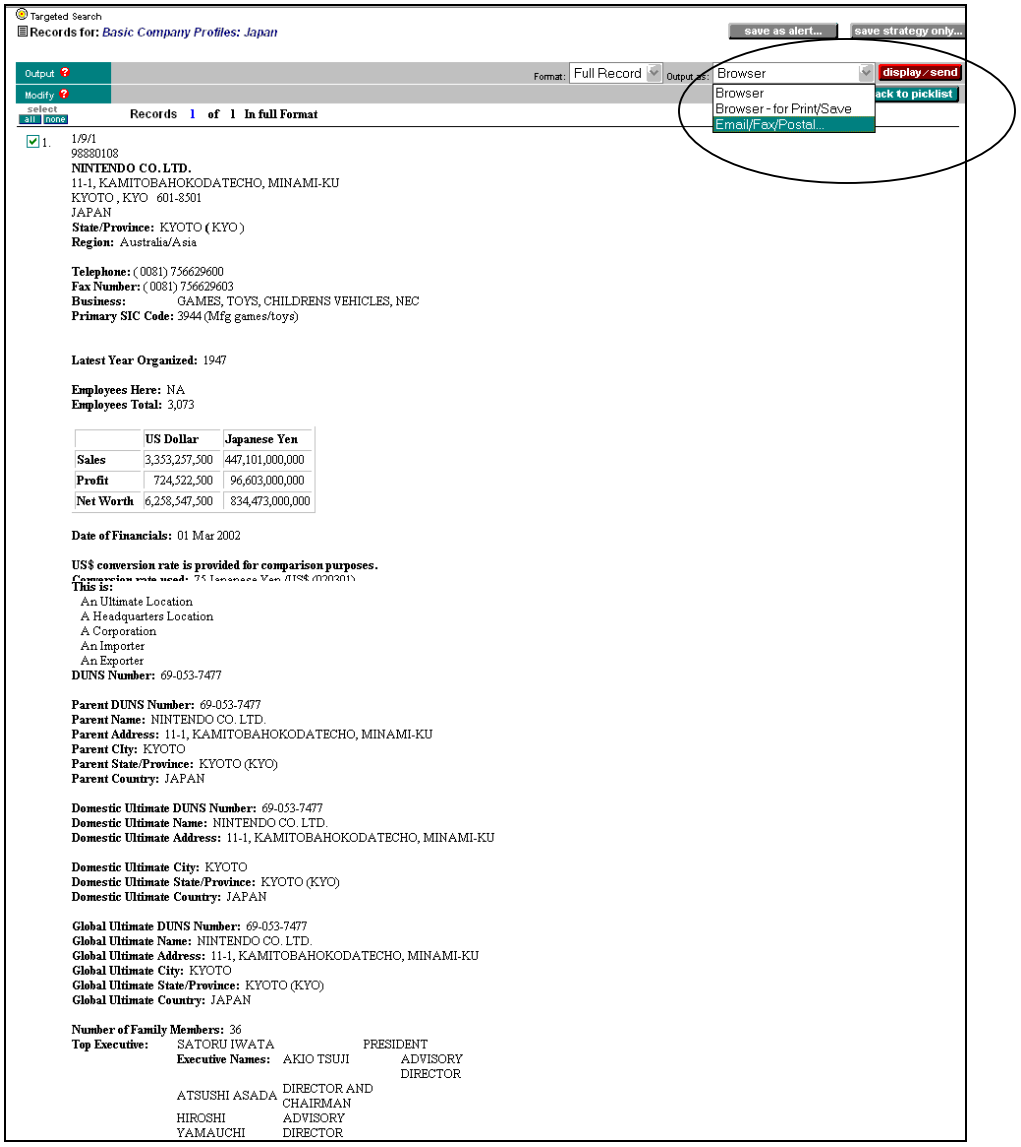
Results are presented in a list – called a "picklist" – of the first 10 records retrieved by the search strategy. Select and display all of the records you want to see before moving to the next group of records.

Use the pull-down menus to choose the Format and Destination.



A check box displays next to each title in the picklist. Check the boxes for those records you want to view or click the title link of a specific record. Since there is only one record in this search, click the company name. Note that the Format box lists "Full Record."

View the complete record.



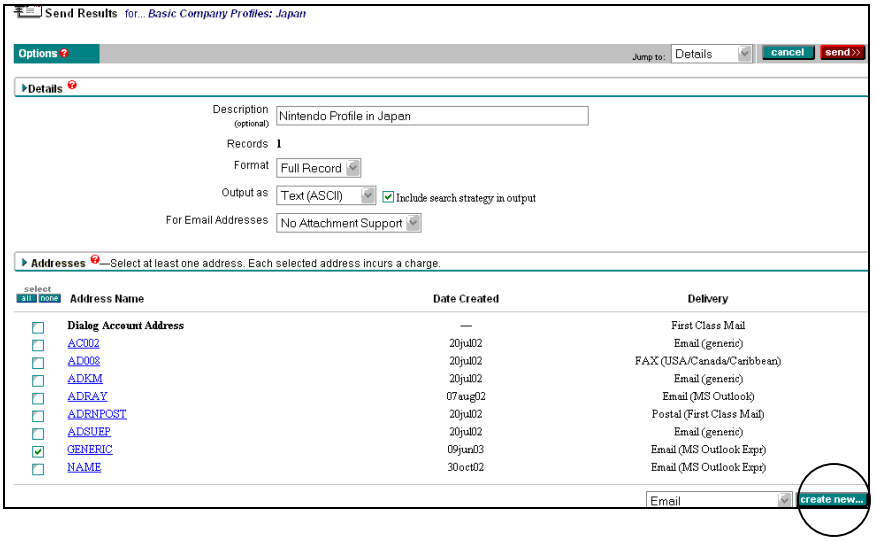
Use the pull-down Destination menu and choose to send the record via e-mail to a specified address. Other choices include printing the record or sending it by fax or postal delivery. Then click the display / send button.

To send the record via e-mail:

Enter a description for the record; select the format and output from the drop down boxes.

Click the check box next to the e-mail address you want to use.

If you have none set up, click create new... *to create an e-mail address.*



Dynamic Search

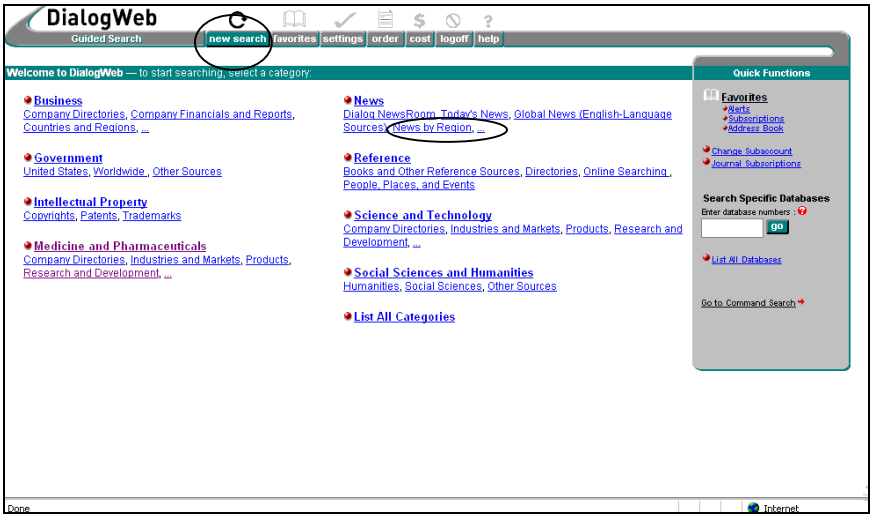
In a Dynamic search, you can also choose a group of databases with shared search options. The categories are arranged hierarchically.

►**Topic**◄ In an attempt to control the aging process, doctors are prescribing "hormone cocktails," including those that contain human growth hormone (HGH). What can you find out about the risks of using this hormone as reported in the European press?

Step 1: Choose the database category.

- Choose the "News" category
- Next, select the "News by Region" subcategory to focus on European news.

To begin a new search at any time, click the new search *button on the toolbar. It appears on all search screens.*



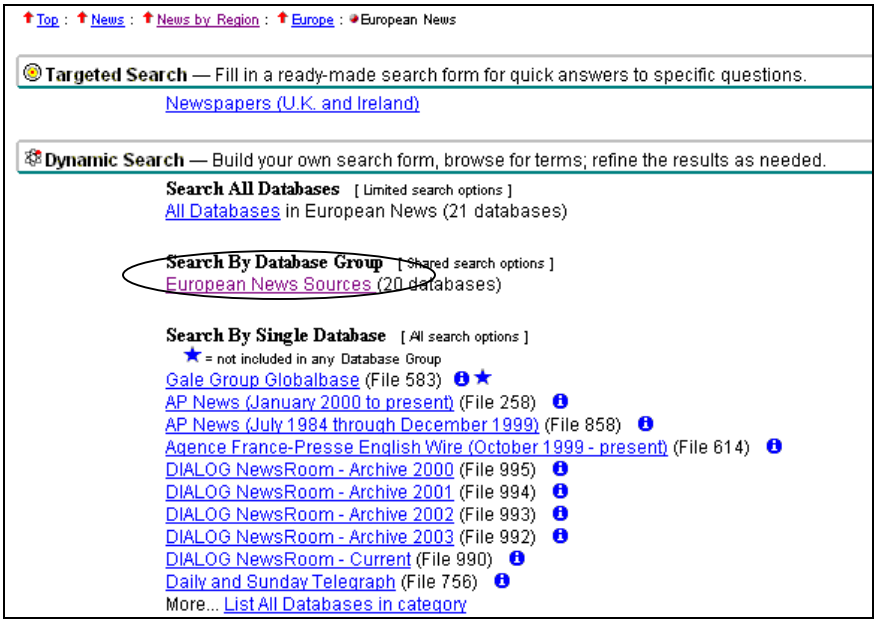
***Note*:** You can also enter specific numbers, in the "Search Specific Databases" box. Separate database numbers with a comma (e.g., 16,148)

Choose the sub-category "European News."

Step 2: Decide on Targeted or Dynamic Search mode

- Choose Dynamic Search mode.
- Select "European News Sources" to search all databases for Europe.

You can search by Database Group or choose a single database.



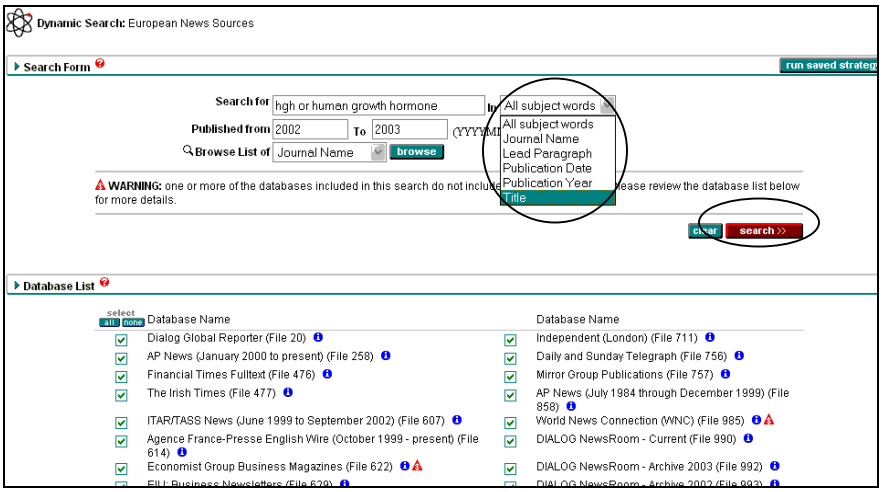
Step 3: Fill out the search form

- Enter search terms including synonyms in the "Search box." Connect synonyms with the OR operator.
- Restrict the search to the titles of articles.
- Refine the search as needed.

Use the pull-down menu to restrict the search to the titles of articles.

***Note**: Make sure to uncheck any databases you do not want included in the search.*

Then click the search *button.*



Logical Operators

The following logical operators are used to link concepts.

AND
Use AND to connect terms when both or all must be present.

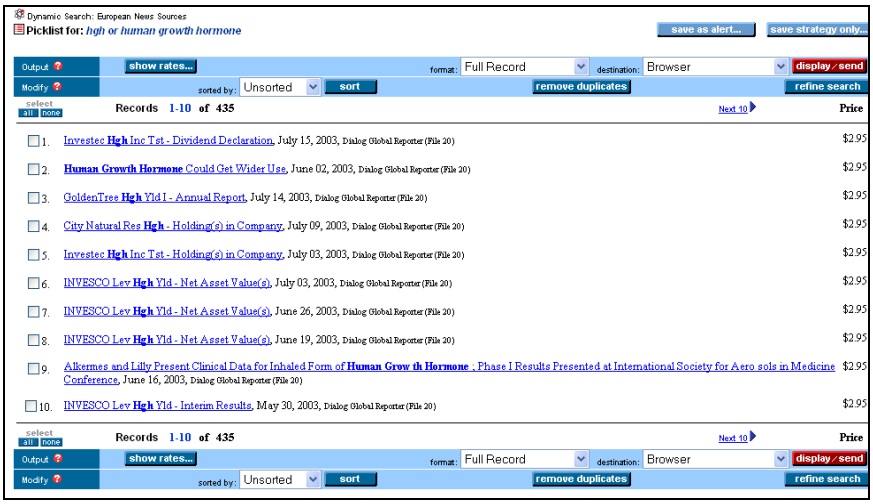
Example: telecommut? and productive?
market(5n)share and tennis(w)equipment

OR
Use OR to group synonymous terms when at least one must be present.

Example: cat or feline
ultraviolet or uv or ultra(w)violet
moon or lunar

Review the titles from the picklist. Note that the term HGH is producing some irrelevant records.

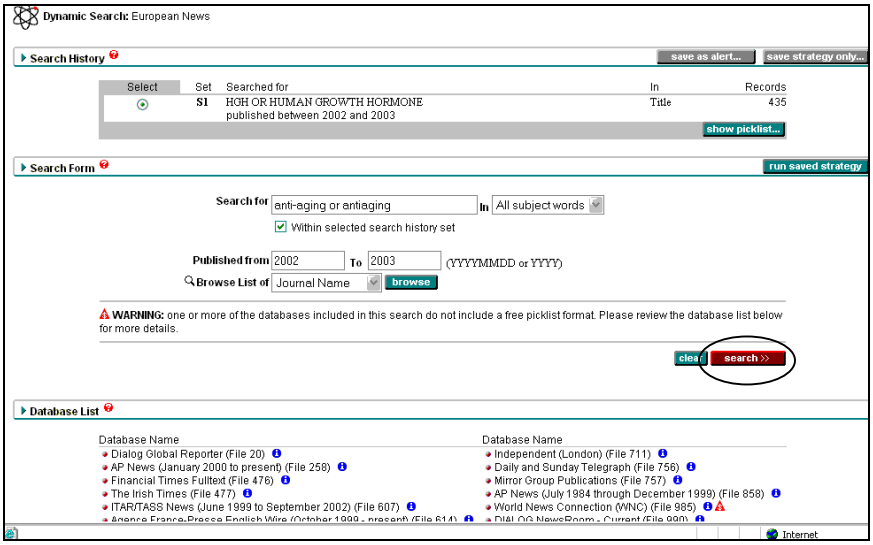
Click the refine search *button.*



Enter additional search terms in the "Search box."

Note that your initial search appears under Search History as S1.

Click the search >> *button.*



Note: This new search will automatically be combined using the AND logical operator.

When searching more than one database, it is a good idea to remove duplicate records. Click the remove duplicates button and you will see a picklist with the duplicates removed.

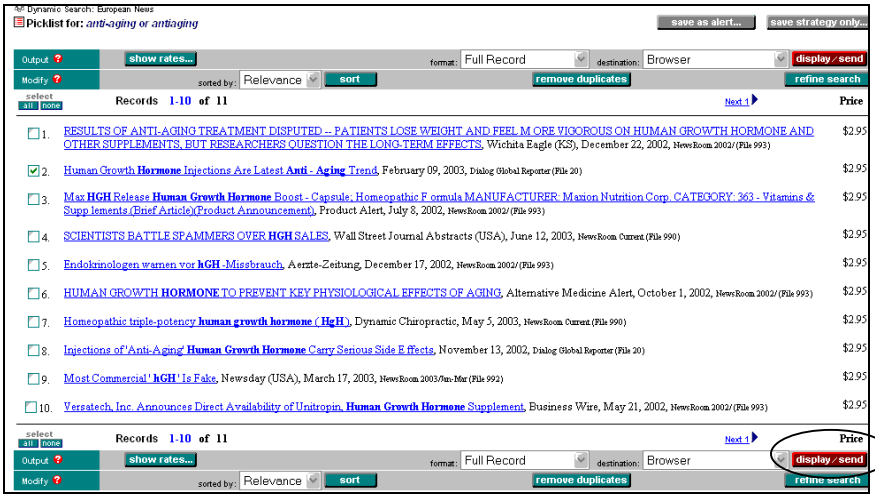
Review the list of titles, noting that these are much more relevant.

You can still sort the records by relevancy by clicking the sort *button.*

Step 4: Choose display format and output destination for items of interest.

The records are now reordered with the most relevant first.

Click the check boxes of those records you want to see. Then click the display / send *button.*



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Section 3: Additional Dynamic Search Features

In this section you will learn how to:

- Search specific fields
- Use the Browse List feature
- Control the search using operators
- Choose a specific database

Besides searching with keywords, you can also search for specifics in a record. Each searchable part of a database record is called a "field." For example, a record usually has a Title field, Author Name field, and Publication Year (or Date) field, among others. Each database can contain unique fields, as well as fields that are common to many databases. To see what fields are available in a database, click the next to the database name to go to the Dialog Bluesheet. The Bluesheet will identify the searchable fields available in the database. View the different parts of the Bluesheet by clicking on the part you want to see.

DialogWeb Dynamic Search enables you to use many of the powerful features of the Dialog command language system. These include:

- Searching a specific database using the database number
- Using truncation
- Searching using Boolean and proximity connectors
- Using an online thesaurus to identify key terms
- Limiting searches to specific fields

The following examples illustrates these features.

Dialog Connectors

Dialog uses two types of connectors: proximity connectors and logical operators.

Proximity Connectors

Words are more likely to be conceptually related if they appear close together within a record. The nearer the terms are to each other, the greater the probability of relevance. In order for the Dialog system to process your search query, you will need to connect the words appropriately.

(N)
Use (N) to search terms that are next to each other, in either order.

Example:	fiber?(n)optic?	Retrieves:	fiber optics optical fiber

(W)
Use (W) to search terms that are adjacent, in the EXACT order.

Example:	real(w)estate non(w)stick	Retrieves:	real estate non-stick non stick

A shortcut format of the (W) connector is ( ) (e.g., real( )estate).

(#N or #W)
Use (#N) or (#W) to allow additional terms to occur between words.

Example:	cost?(1n)living	Retrieves:	cost of living living costs

Truncation

Use the wildcard character ? to retrieve variant spellings

Example:	pollut?	retrieves	pollute polluting pollution pollutants

Avoid truncating a short word stem to eliminate many irrelevant records (e.g., cat? retrieves catch, catalog, caterpillar).

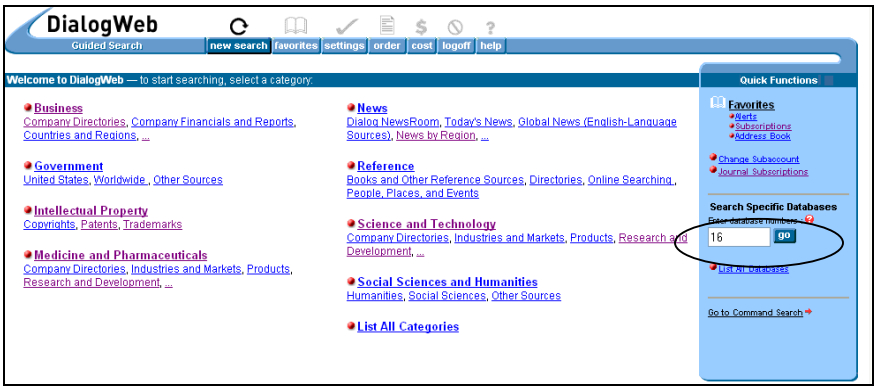
Sample Searches

The following search illustrates using the database number to begin a search. It also employs proximity connectors and truncation, as well as refining a search.

►**Topic**◄ Video game producers such as Nintendo, Atari, Microsoft and others, are vying for top market share in the industry. What players in the industry have obtained the largest market share?

Gale Group PROMT® contains data on industries, companies, and products.

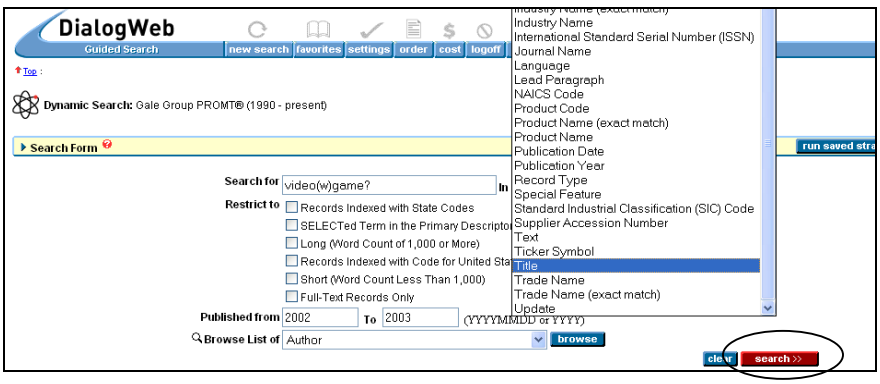
Enter the database number for PROMT in the "Search Specific Database" box and click go.



Enter search terms using the proximity connector (W). Add truncation.

Restrict the search to the titles of articles by choosing from the drop down box.

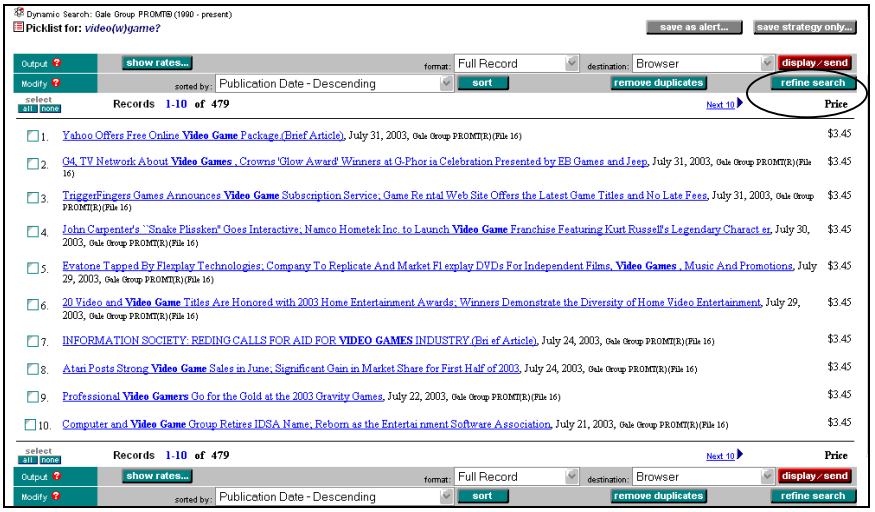
Click the search *button.*



A shortcut format of the (W) connector is ( ) (e.g., real( )estate).

A picklist will display. Review the titles for relevancy.

You can choose to refine the search by clicking refine search.

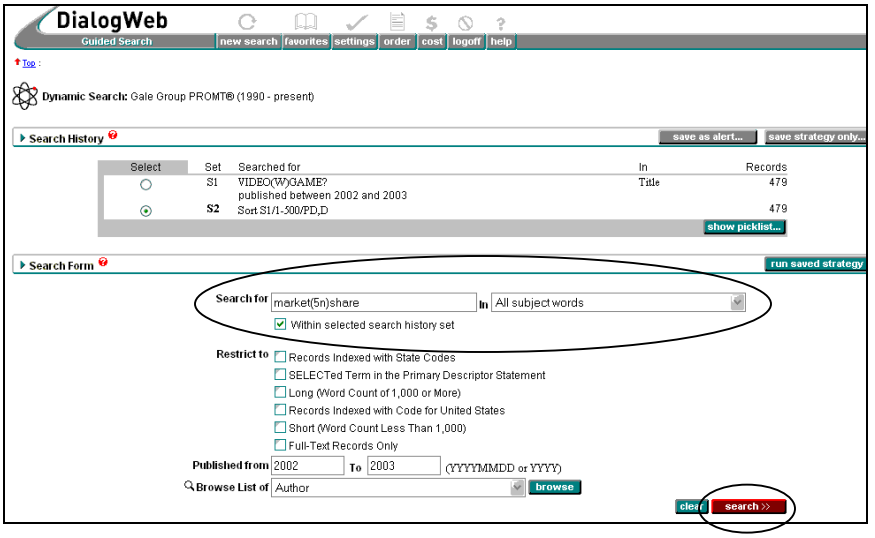


Add additional search terms in the "Search" box.

Note that you connect the terms with proximity connectors.

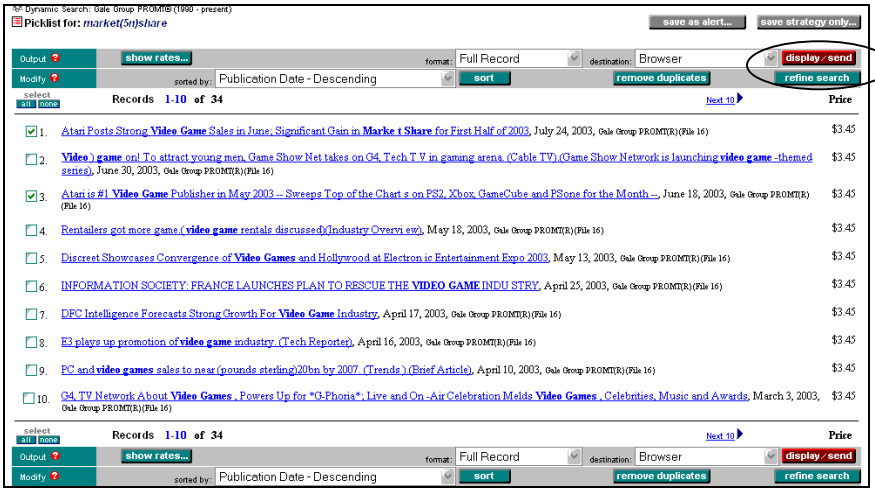
Click the search *button.*

Note: *Proximity connectors can also be used in Targeted Search mode.*



Note: This new search will automatically be combined using the AND logical operator.

Click the check box(es) for the titles of interest, choose the format and click the display/send button.



select all none

Records 1,3 of 34 In full Format

1.

4/9/1
10613915 **Supplier Number:** 105782129 **(THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)**

Atari Posts Strong Video Game Sales in June; Significant Gain in Market Share for First Half of 2003.
Business Wire , p 5453
July 24 , 2003
Language: English **Record Type:** Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire ; Trade
Word Count: 512

Text:

Entertainment Editors/Business Editors

NEW YORK--(BUSINESS WIRE)--July 24, 2003

Atari, Inc. (Nasdaq: ATAR), one of the world's largest publishers of interactive entertainment software, ranked #2 among third-party video game publishers (#3 among all video game publishers) in June 2003, with four of the Top 25 video game titles in that month, according to The NPD Group, Inc.

Atari's Enter The Matrix(TM) (PS2) was the #1-selling title in June, significantly outpacing its nearest competitor. The Company's latest installment in its hugely successful Dragon Ball Z(R) franchise, Dragon Ball Z(R): Legacy of Goku(TM) II (GBA), ranked #9, while Enter The Matrix (Xbox) and Dragon Ball Z(R): Ultimate Battle 22(TM) (PSX) came in at #16 and #22, respectively.

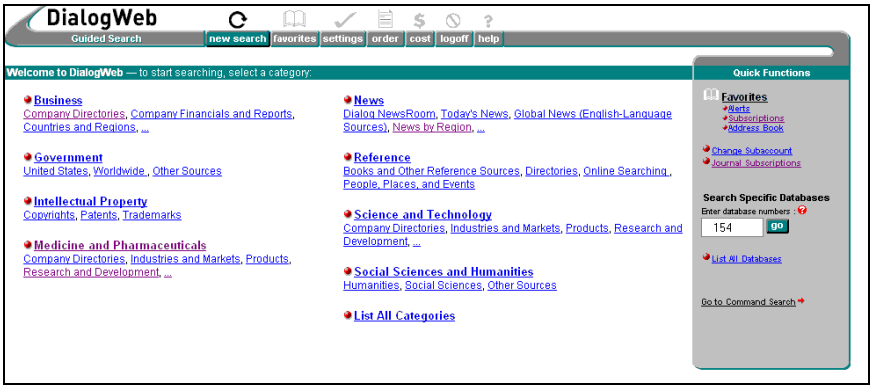
According to The NPD Group, Inc., Enter The Matrix ranked #1 among all PS2 titles for the month, #2 among all Xbox titles, and #6 among all GameCube titles, while Dragon Ball Z: Legacy of Goku II came in at #5 among

Some databases on Dialog have online thesauri to help you choose appropriate search terms. In the following search, you will use the Browse feature and logical operators to refine your search.

►**Topic**◄ There are many neurological diseases affecting the motor neurons in our bodies. Find information on the latest research on treatment for one of these diseases, Lou Gehrig's Disease.

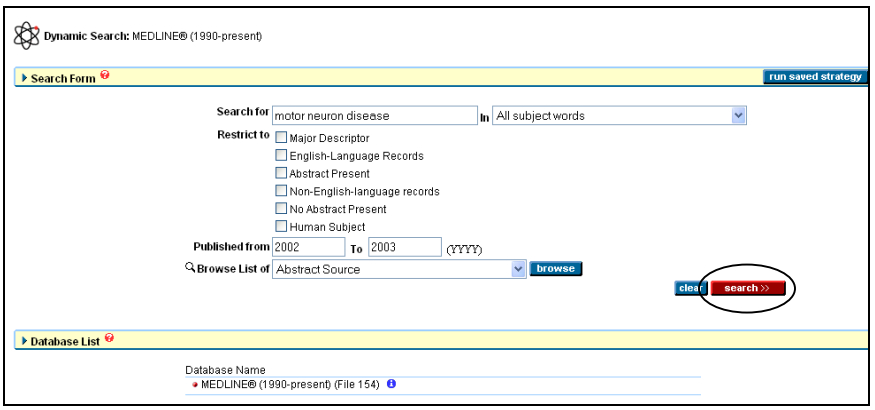
MEDLINE® is a database providing research and studies on the latest medical developments.

Enter the database number for MEDLINE in the "Search Specific Database" box and click go.



Enter the search terms in the "Search for" box.

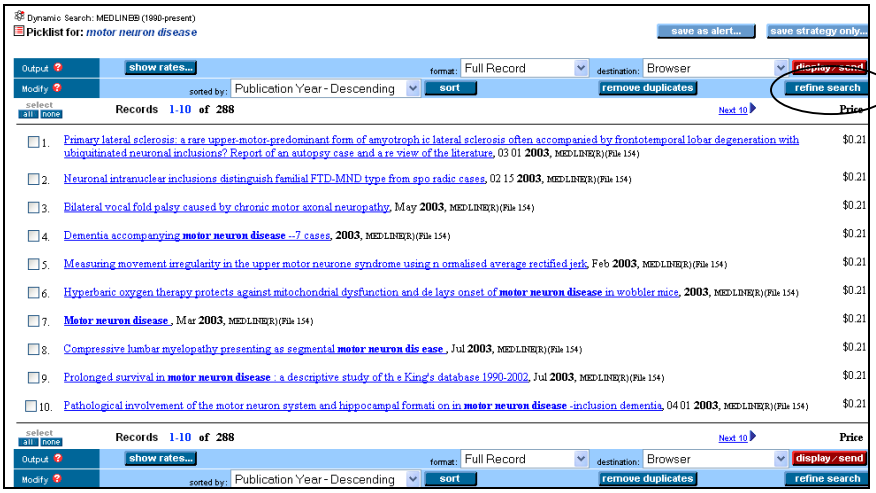
Click the search *button.*



Review some titles from the picklist.

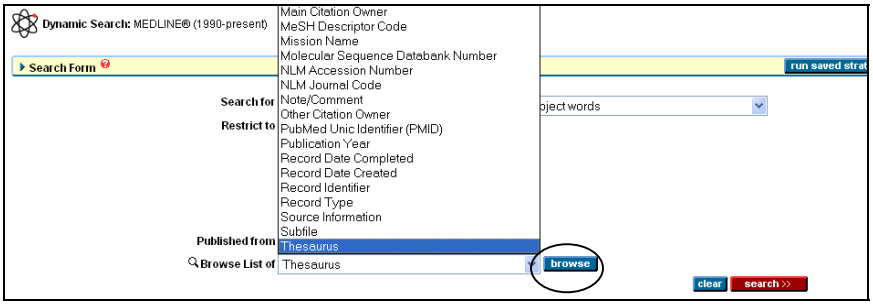
You may then want to refine the search.

Click the refine search *button to see another search screen.*



The Browse feature enables you to look at a thesaurus to see other possible search terms.

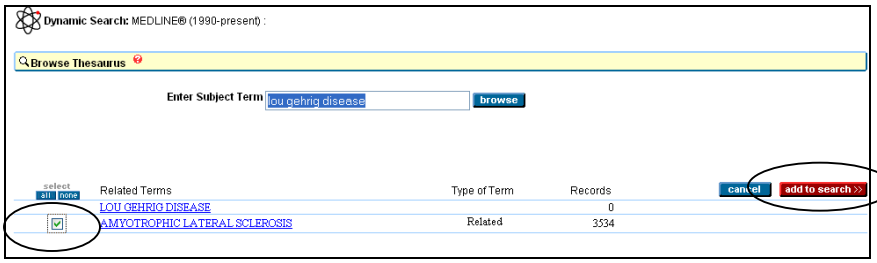
Click browse *to view the list.*



Note: When you enter the term, Lou Gehrig Disease, it is not listed in the thesaurus as a search term; however, its scientific name amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is listed.

Click the check box next to the term of interest.

Click the add to search *button.*



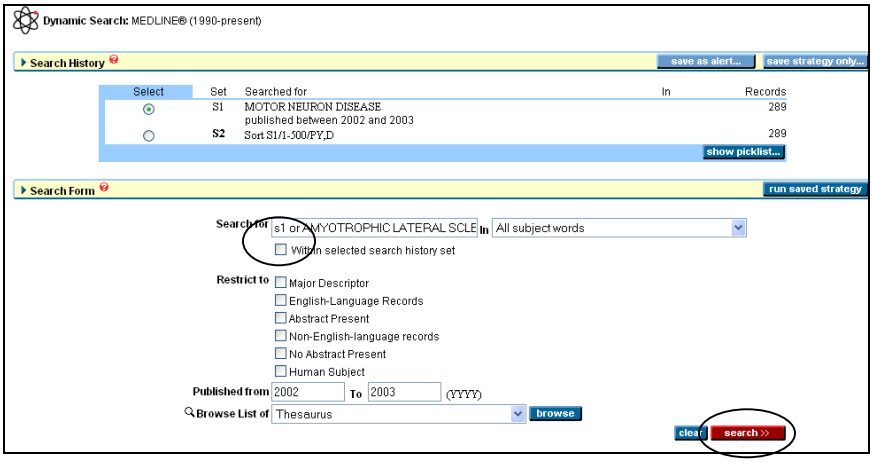
From the thesaurus, the term is automatically entered in the “Search for “ box. Quotation marks appear around the search terms. ***Note:*** If you are adding another term, remove the quotation marks.

From the Search History click the checkbox next to the set you want to refine.

Combine S1 with the new term using the OR connector.

Uncheck the "Within selected search history" box.

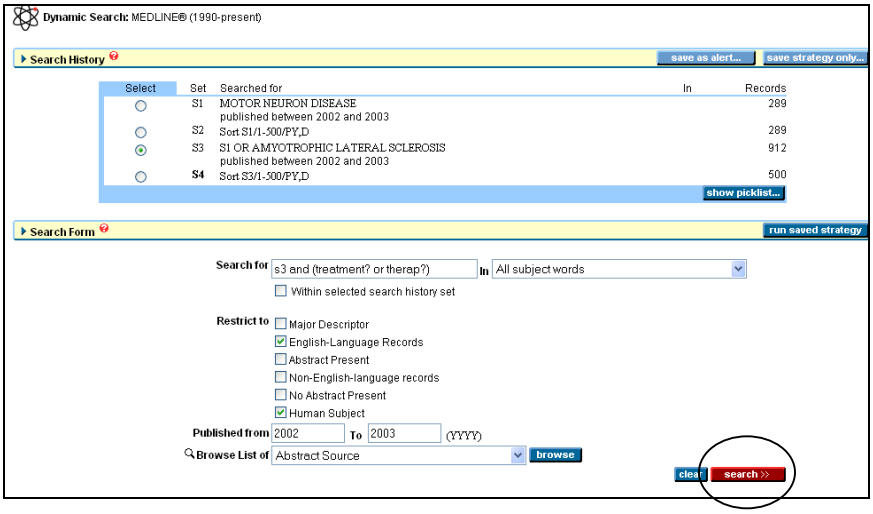
Click the search *button.*



Refine the search further with additional search terms.

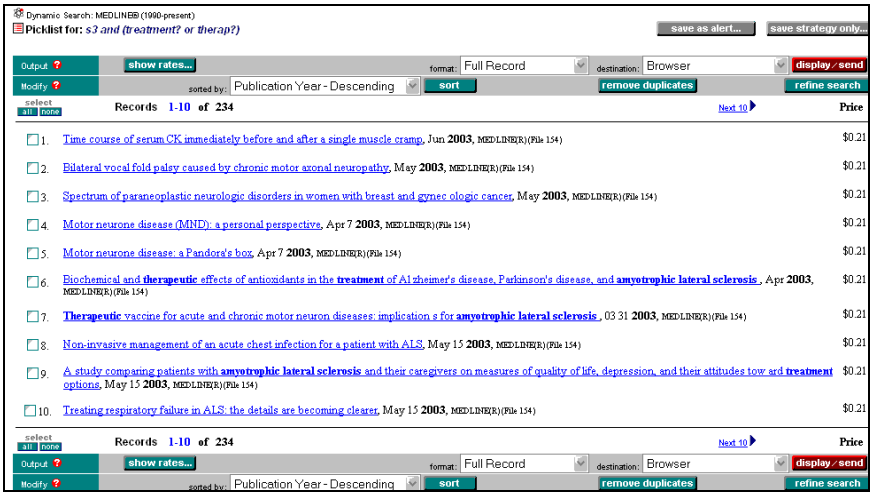
Click any check boxes to restrict the search, in this case to English language articles and those using human studies.

Click the search *button.*

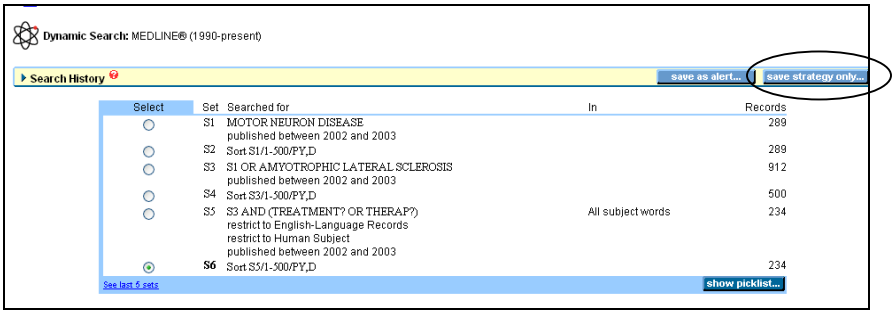


If you are using the AND and OR connectors in the same search statement, place the ORed terms in parentheses.

Review the picklist and choose records to display by checking the box(es) next to records of interest.

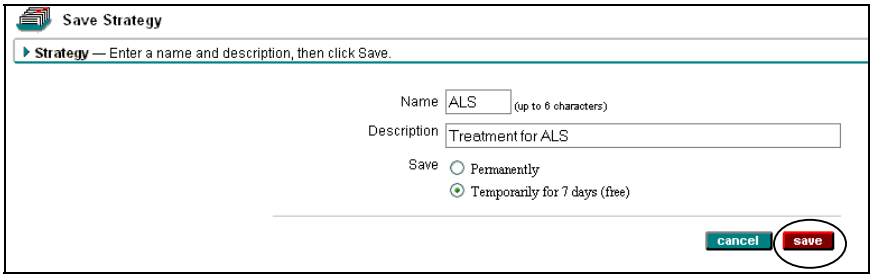


If you want to save your search strategy to run again, you can click save strategy only... *to save it.*



Give the search strategy a name and check whether to save it permanently or for seven days for free.

Click the save *button.*



Guided Search Online Practice Exercises

Practice what you have learned in this seminar. Choose questions from the subject area that are of most interest.

Life Sciences and Chemistry

1. Search the medical literature to find out about the use of aloe vera as an antiseptic.

2. Locate articles in the medical literature on the prevention of Lyme Disease.

Business and News

3. Which databases would you search to find financial information about the Irish company Telecom Eireann?

4. Find articles that discuss the international retailer Carrefour and its plans (forecast) for the future.

Engineering and Technology

5. What are the costs for the Skynet 5 satellite system? [Hint: Check the Aerospace & Defense News.]

6. Find articles on benzene exposure by inhalation and limit to 2002 and 2003. [Hint: Use the Engineering Research subcategory.]

Intellectual Property

7. Who owns the trademark for Rx Success? What does the company do? Use United States Federal trademarks.

8. Find the patent for a rollator made by Samhall. What is a rollator? [Hint: It is not known in what country Samhall is headquartered.]

Section 4: Wrap Up

Summary

You have now learned and practiced the basics of searching DialogWeb—Guided Search. The following connectors were used during the session.

Proximity Connectors

(n)	**s game?(n)board?**	Retrieves words next to each other in any order. **Example:** game boards or board games
(w)	**s indoor(w)game?**	Retrieves words next to each other in the order expressed. **Example:** indoor game or indoor games
(#n)	**s game(2n)board**	Retrieves words that are up to # words apart in any order. **Example:** the board for the game is missing
(#w)	**s game(5w)board**	Retrieves words that are # words apart in the order expressed. **Example:** the game is played on a board

Logical Operators

AND	**s skelly and game**	Retrieves all records that contain all of the search terms.
OR	**s game or toy**	Retrieves all records that contain at least one of the search terms.

Other Dialog Training Tools

- **Practice so that using Dialog commands and features becomes automatic.**
  Online Training and Practice (ONTAP) Databases provide practice in subsets of the complete databases. They are ideal to use to practice techniques learned in this seminar. Try the ONTAP practice exercises in the ONTAP Workbook found at ***training.dialog.com/sem_info/courses/#ontap***.

- **Obtain help.**
  Call the Knowledge Center help line nearest you for search help.
  North America: 1-800-334-2564
  Europe, Middle East, Africa: 0800.690.000
  Asia Pacific: Australia – 1-800-65 45 25
  Outside Australia – 61 2 8587 7719

- **Enhance your Dialog search skills by taking advantage of additional training opportunities.**

  – At the Dialog Training Center on the Web (***training.dialog.com***), you can find training schedules, seminar workbooks, and subject-specific short training aids.

  – Of particular interest may be the Introduction to Dialog online courses available at the Dialog training Web site at ***training.dialog.com/onlinecourses***. Each course is designed as a beginning course for the business, patent, life sciences, and engineering researcher. They are available in DialogClassic and DialogWeb command language.

  – You can also sign up for remote training with a Dialog training consultant. See a schedule of sessions in your geographic area on the Dialog Web site at ***www.dialog.com/training***.

Part II: DialogWeb—Command Search

THOMSON
DIALOG

Section 5: Command: Planning and Conducting the Search

In this section you will learn how to:

- Identify search terms
- Identify the basic commands used to search Dialog databases
- Learn formats for displaying records
- Practice using basic commands on the Dialog search system

Planning the Search

Before you begin the search process online, think about the terms and appropriate synonyms you will use to request information from the Dialog system.

You can use the Search Worksheet to plan your search statement. A blank worksheet is located in Appendix E.

Search Topic

Identifying the key or main terms for your search is very important to achieve the best search results possible.

►**Topic**◄ The population of the world is aging.* Many people are trying to improve their longevity and quality of life with controversial medical treatments and dietary supplements. One such treatment is the taking of hormone supplements to combat the effects of aging. Find articles written for the layperson that discuss the use of hormones in anti-aging therapies.

**The United Nations found that in richer countries, people over 60 now account for one-fifth of the population. Predictions indicate that the proportion will reach one-third by 2050. In poorer countries, only 8 percent of the population is over 60 now, but that is expected to rise to 20 percent by 2050. In the United States, the number of persons aged 65 or over is estimated to double by 2030 from the numbers in 2000. The Canadian government estimates that by 2021, one in five Canadians will be 65 or older.*

Step 1: Identify Search Terms

1. Write the topic on the worksheet.
2. Write the database(s) selected on the worksheet.
3. Write each concept and appropriate synonyms in each column.

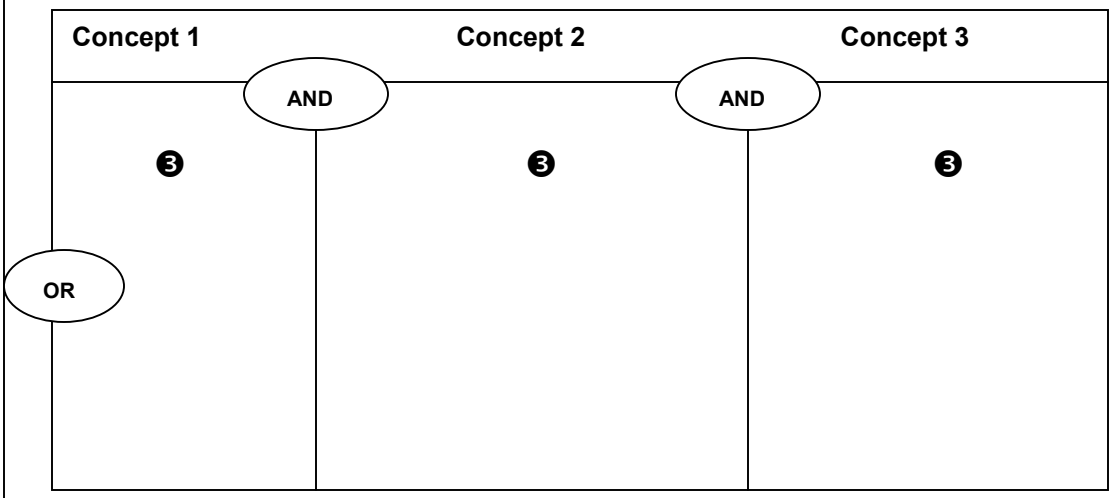
Search Worksheet

Topic: _____❶_____

_____

Databases: _____❷_____

Important Ideas



Commands to Enter:

✓ Group Exercise

Fill in the columns on the search worksheet with different search terms for the topic on aging. Be sure to include synonyms for your terms where appropriate. Remember to choose the main concepts only.

Step 2: Search Word Variants: Truncation

Use truncation to search for words that may have different endings. Place a question mark (?) at the end of the word stem.

Example: Pollut? Searches: Pollut**e**
Pollut**es**
Pollut**ing**
Pollut**ion**
Pollut**ants**

Avoid truncating a short word stem. For example, do not truncate cat? Too many irrelevant terms will be searched (e.g., catch, catalog, catering, caterpillar, etc.)

✓ Individual Exercise

Look at the search terms you just identified in Step 1 to see where variant spellings can be used. Add a truncation symbol (?) to those search terms.

Step 3: Use Proximity Connectors to Search Phrases

Words are more likely to be conceptually related if they appear close together within a record. The nearer the terms are to each other, the greater the probability of relevancy. In order for the Dialog system to process your search query, you will need to connect the words appropriately. Below are several operators used to connect words.

(N)
Use (N) to search terms that are next to each other, in either order.

Example:	fiber?(n)optic?	Retrieves:	fiber optics
	fiber? (n) optic?		optical fiber

(W)
Use (W) to search terms that are adjacent, in the EXACT order.

Example:	real(w)estate	Retrieves:	real estate
	non(w)stick		non-stick
			non stick

A shortcut format of the (W) connector is ( ) (e.g., real( )estate).

(#N or #W)
Use (#N) or (#W) to allow additional terms to occur between words.

Example:	cost?(1n)living	Retrieves:	cost of living
	cost? (1n) living		living costs

(S)
Use (S) to restrict words to the same paragraph.

Stop Words

There are nine stop words that are not searchable on Dialog:

an and by for from of the to with

To search phrases containing stop words, use the appropriate proximity connector. (e.g., declaration (1w) independence)

Step 4: Use Logical Operators to Link Concepts

The following logical operators are used to link concepts.

AND
Use AND to connect terms when both or all must be present.

Example: telecommut? and productive?
market(5n)share and tennis(w)equipment

OR
Use OR to group synonymous terms when at least one must be present.

Example: cat or feline
ultraviolet or uv or ultra(w)violet
moon or lunar

✓ Individual Exercise

Look at the search terms identified in Step 1 to see where you must use proximity connectors and which terms you will connect with logical operators.

Conducting the Search

Step 5: Execute the Preliminary Search Using Basic Commands

The table below lists the basic commands to use on the Dialog search system.

Table 5-1. Basic Commands

Command	Example	When to Use It
BEGIN B	Begin 47 B 47,149 B products	Use BEGIN with file number(s) or database category (OneSearch) to specify the database(s) to be searched. To search multiple databases, separate database numbers with a comma (e.g., b 640,471).
SELECT S	Select laser? S merge? or acqui? S s1 and s2	Use SELECT with word(s) to determine the number of records in the database that contain the word(s), and store them in a set.
Display Button		Use DISPLAY to display records retrieved by the SELECT command. The Format and Number of Records to display may be changed. The TYPE Command may be used instead. TYPE is followed by **set number/format/range of records,** e.g., TYPE S1/FREE/1-10.
Logoff Button	Logoff	Use LOGOFF to end the search, disconnect from Dialog and see a cost accounting of the search session.

Formats vary across databases. Before logging on to the Dialog system, identify the formats available for typing your records by checking database documentation (Bluesheets). For more information on Bluesheets, see Section 6.

The Format number is used with the TYPE command. It follows the set number and indicates the parts of the record that will display.

Table 5-2. Selected Format Options

Selected Format Options	
Use FREE Format (or Format 6)	To check titles
Use SHORT Format (or Format 8)	To check titles and subject headings (descriptors)
Use MEDIUM Format (or Format 3)	For bibliographic citations
Use FULL Format (or Format 9)	To see complete records
Use KWIC (Keyword in Context) or Format K	To see search terms in the context in which they occur

Putting the Search Strategy Together

There are two ways to put the search strategy together.

1. You can put all of your search terms together in one search statement.

   Example: s (threat or hazard) and (radon or asbestos)

2. You can create a separate set for each concept and then group the sets together.

   Example: s threat or hazard
   s radon or asbestos
   s s1 and s2

When using AND and OR operators in the same search query, you must group the synonyms using parentheses.

✓ Learning Check

Using what you have just learned, write out the exact search strategy that you will use to execute the Search Scenario on aging on Dialog. Hint: You can use either method above for putting the strategy together.

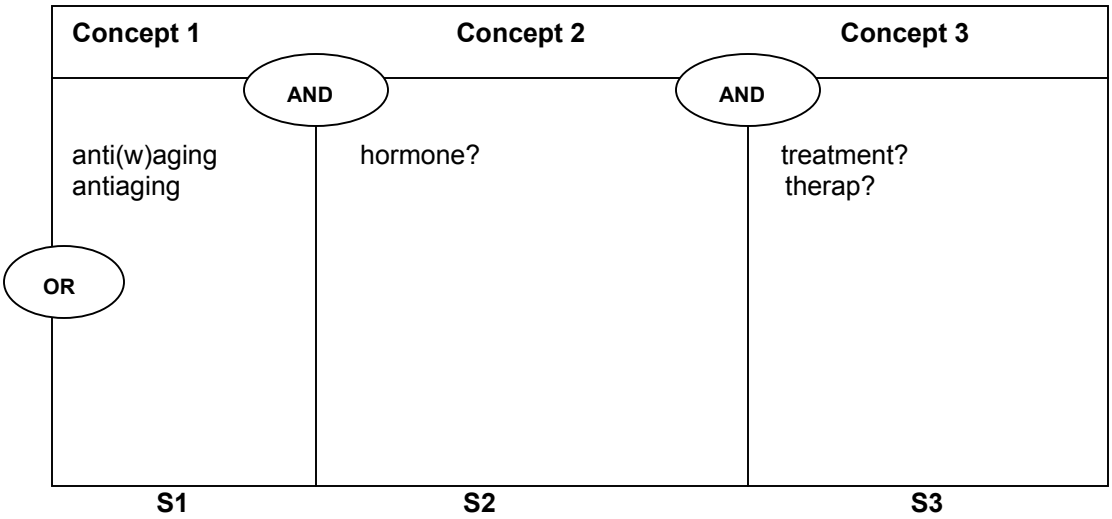
Before going online, compare your worksheet with the completed sample below to be sure your worksheet includes all the information you'll need to conduct the search.

Search Worksheet

Topic: Find articles written for the layperson that discuss the use of hormones in anti-aging therapies.

Databases: Gale Group Health and Wellness Database (File 149)

Important Ideas



Commands to Enter:

B 149
S anti(w)aging or antiaging
S hormone?
S treatment? or therap?
S s1 and s2 and s3
T s4/6/1-5

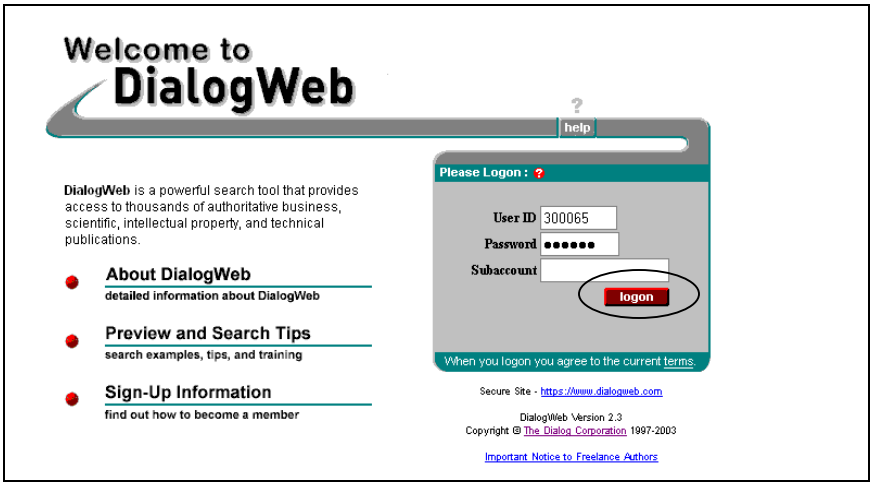
The search that follows makes use of the techniques you just learned in this section. You will use synonyms and truncation to broaden the search. You will use the "S" connector to make sure keywords are contained in the same paragraph. You will put groups of concepts together to provide a comprehensive search strategy. Finally, you will view records in several different formats.

Sometimes you know which database you want to search. For this example, begin the search in Gale Group Health & Wellness Database (File 149). This database treats health topics in a non-technical way so that a layperson can understand the information.

►**Topic**◄ Find articles written for the layperson that discuss the use of hormones in anti-aging therapies.

When you logon to the Dialog system, enter your User ID and password.

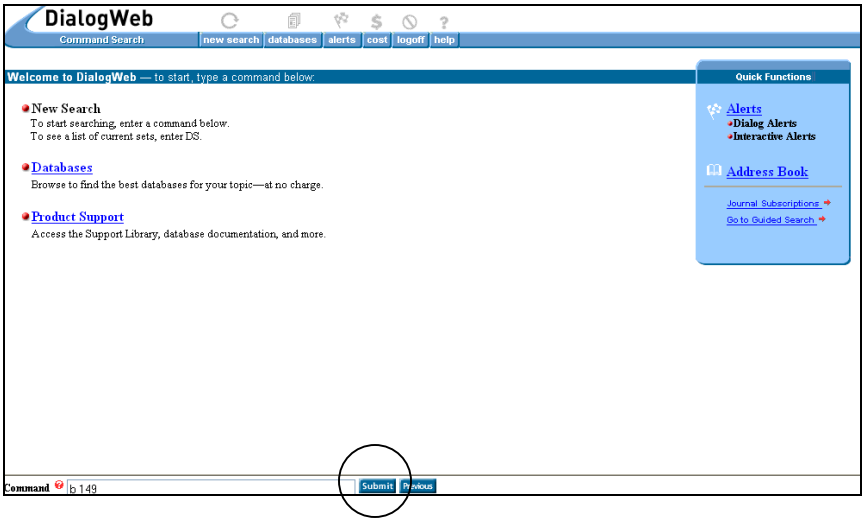
Click the logon *button.*



If your system is set for DialogWeb Guided Search, click the Go to Command Search *button. Then click* continue » *to go to Command Search mode.*

When you know the database you want to search, enter BEGIN or B followed by the database number in the command text box.

Click the Submit button.



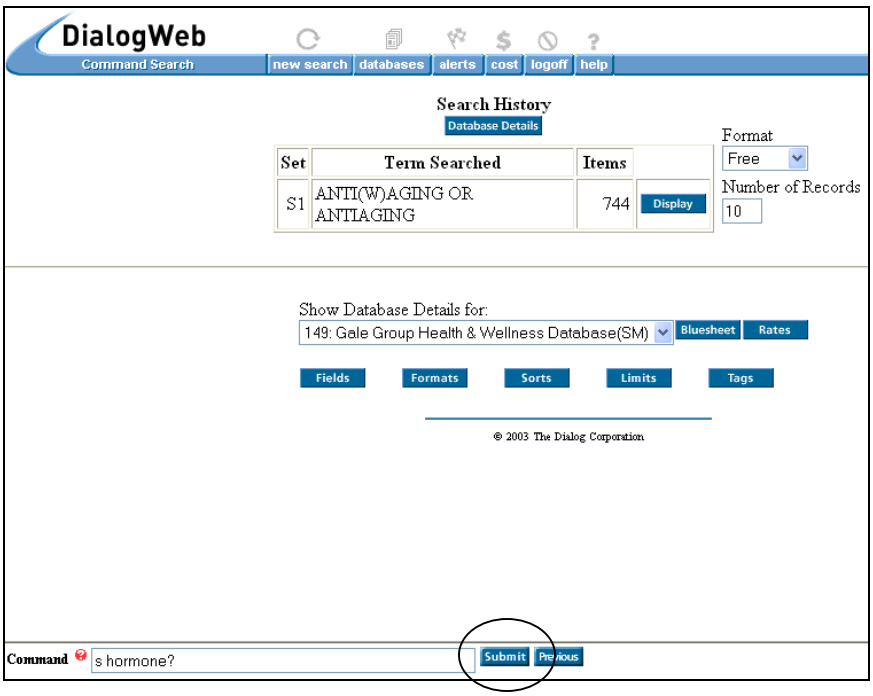
Enter SELECT or S and your search terms to create a set of records.

Connect synonyms with the OR connector.

Click the Submit button.

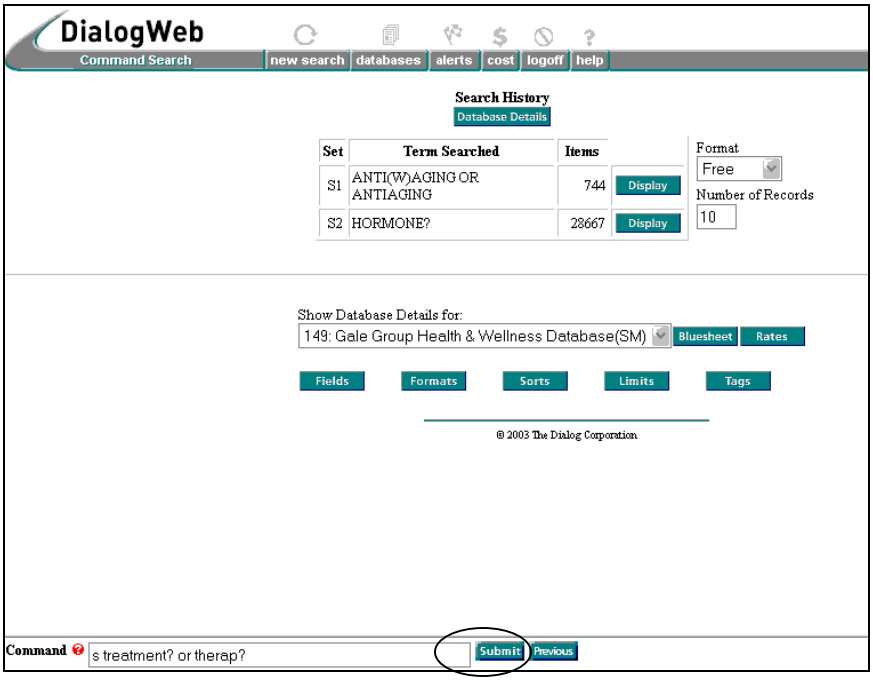
Enter a second group of keywords from the Search Worksheet to create Set 2.

Click the Submit button.



SELECT the third concept connecting the synonyms with the OR connector.

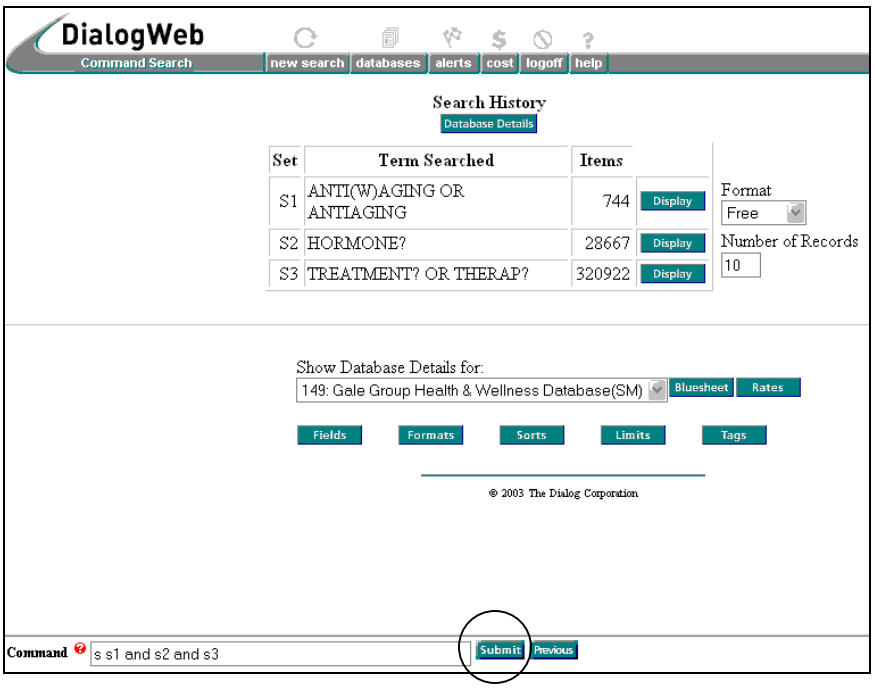
Click the Submit *button.*



If you need to recall any search statement for correcting, use the Previous button to the right of the Command line to edit and re-use a command.

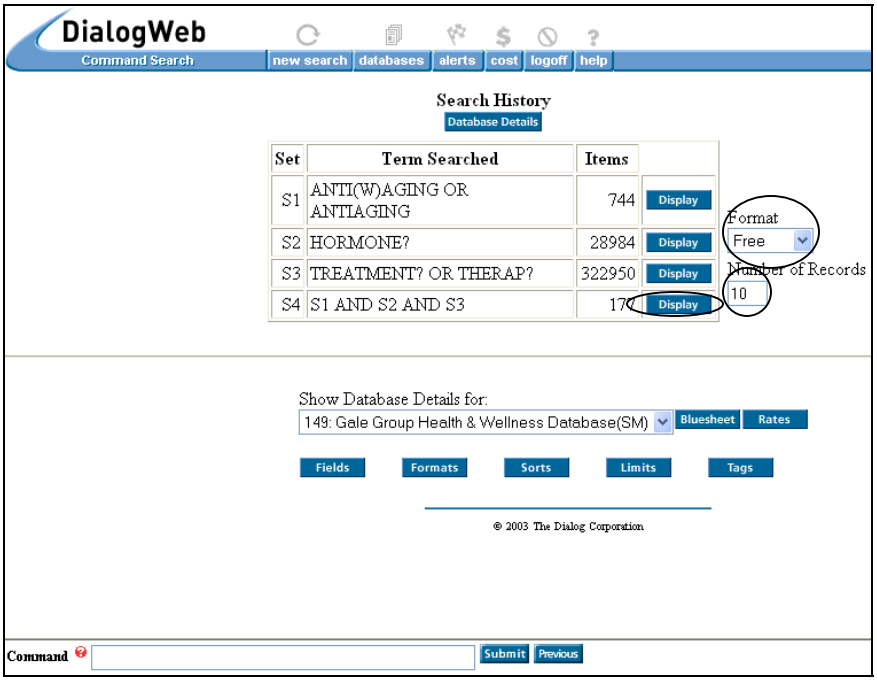
Combine all of the set numbers with the AND connector (e.g., s s1 and s2 and s3) so that all terms will appear in the same records.

Click the Submit *button.*

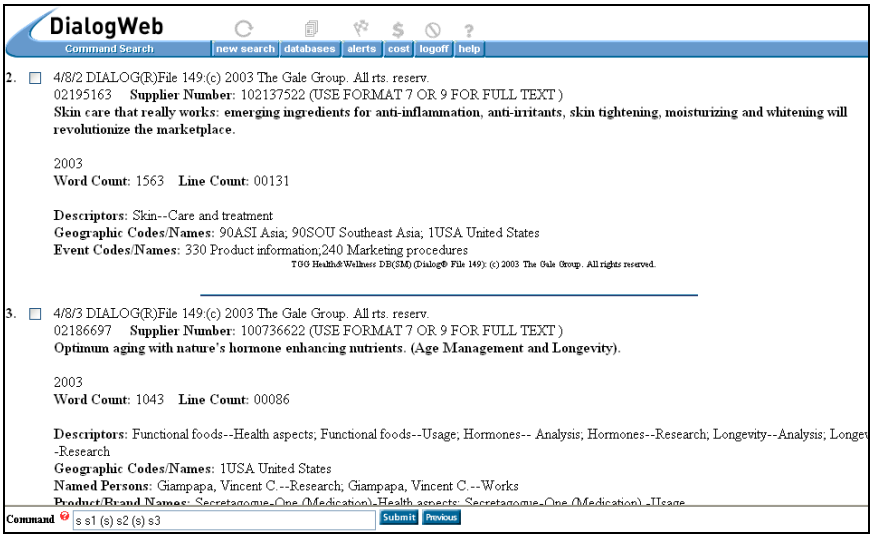


To view the records, look at the Format box and choose the FREE format to browse through a few titles. Choose the default of 10 records from the Number of Records box.

Click the Display *button next to the set you want to view (S4).*

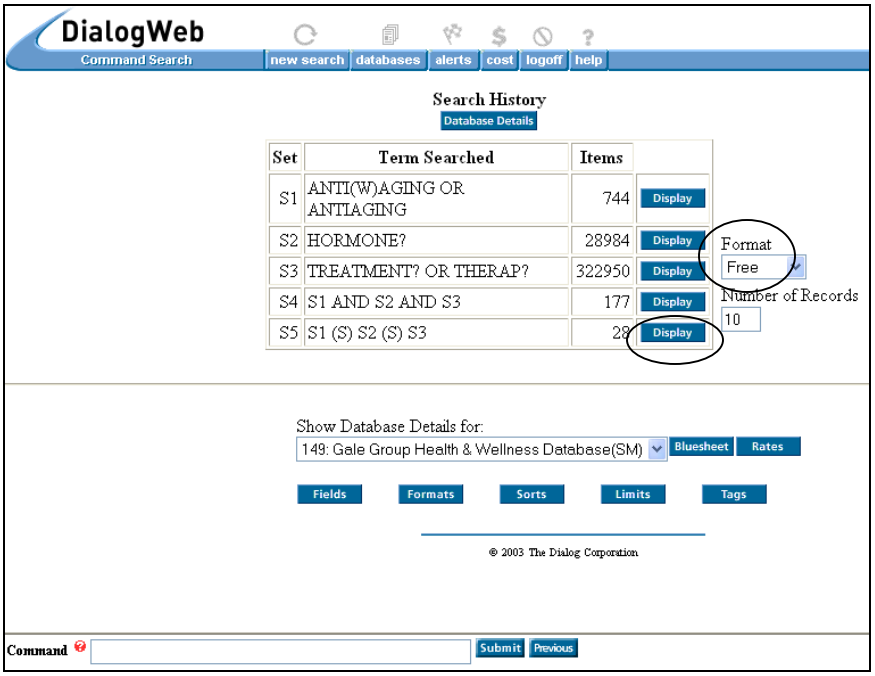


You can narrow the search by combining the sets using the (S) connector so that the search terms will be in the same paragraph.



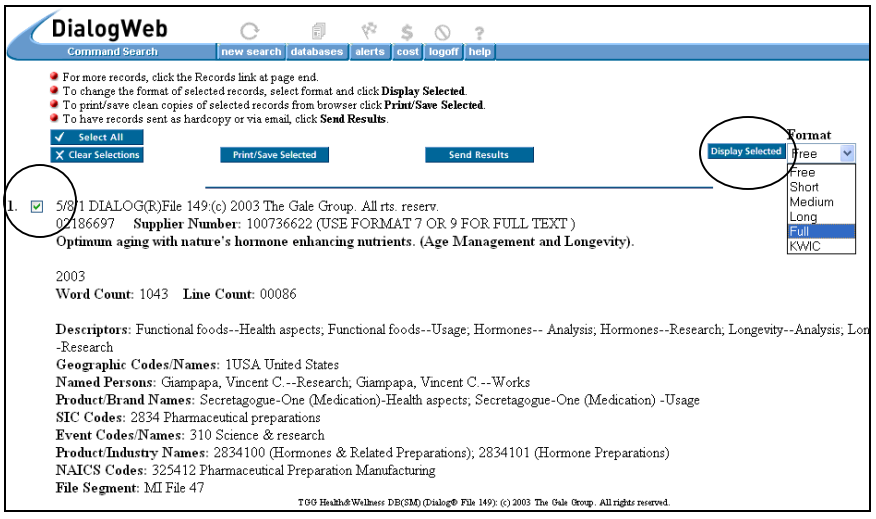
Choose FREE format from the Format drop down box.

Click the Display button next to S5.

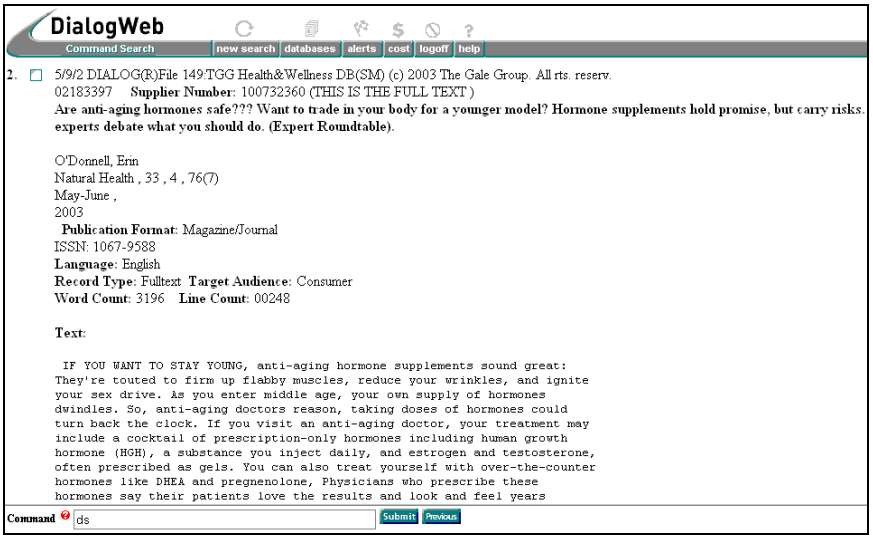


Click the check box next to record(s) of interest and choose FULL format from the Format drop down box.

Click the Display Selected button.



Note: *You can enter DISPLAY SETS (DS) to view all of the sets you have made since the last BEGIN command before continuing your search.*



Print or save records while they are on the screen. Check the desired records; then, click the Print/Save Selected button. After clicking the button, a separate window displays. To close this window, click the "X" in the upper right-hand box.

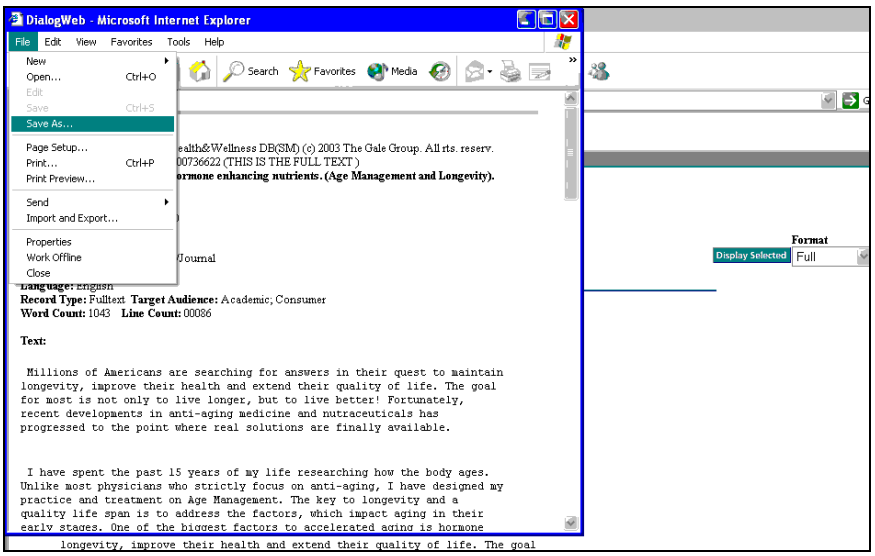
Records can be saved as HTML (.HTM for the PC or "source" for Macintosh) or Text (.TXT for the PC or "Text" for the Macintosh). To print, click the Print button on the browser, or click File and then Print.

To save records, click File; then click Save As.

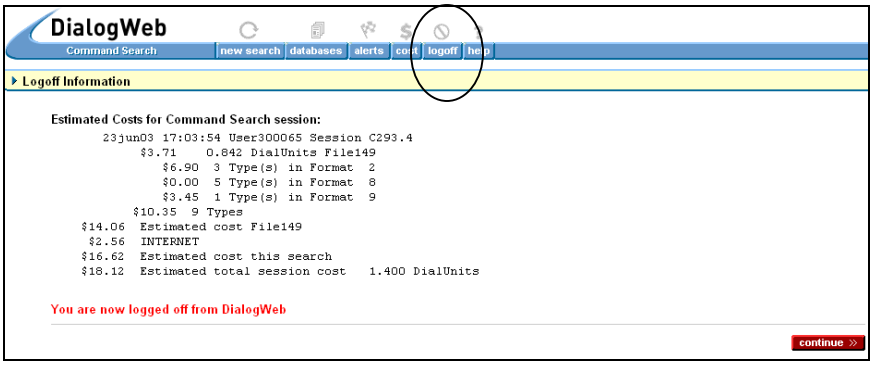
Select the appropriate directory.

Name the file.

Select either HTML or TEXT.



Click the logoff *button to disconnect from Dialog and see a cost accounting from your search session.*



Summary

To create a more precise search strategy using commands on DialogWeb, do the following:

- Use synonyms to identify alternate search terms or to broaden a search.
- Employ truncation to search for words that may have different endings.
- Use proximity connectors, such as the (W) or (N) connectors, to ensure keywords are close together to enhance relevance.
- Use logical operators (AND, OR) to link search terms together.
- Put the search strategy together using one of the following
  - Use one search statement. Remember when using AND and OR operators together that the ORed terms should be placed in parentheses.
  - Create separate search statements of concept terms; then connect them using the AND operator.
- View records by clicking the appropriate format; then click the DISPLAY SELECTED button.
- Print and/or save the results.

Command Search Online Practice Exercises 1

Practice what you have learned in Section 5. The following exercises will require that you use all of the steps you have just completed.

- Conduct the search you just planned; then try some of the additional searches in a subject area of your choice.

Business and News

1. A major art theft often makes the headlines. What is the world's most stolen painting? Search the newspaper database for the Times/Sunday Times (File 710). HINT: It's a Rembrandt.

2. Australian pharmaceutical producer, SIRTeX [sic] Medical has been rumored to be a takeover target. What is the latest news on this possibility? Try a business news file, such as Gale Group PROMT (File 16), Business & Industry (File 9) or Dialog Global Reporter (File 20).

3. Loudeye Technologies, a U.S.-based Web media delivery company, has recently been involved in forming partnerships in Europe. What information can you find in the news about this company's activities? Search Dialog NewsRoom (File 990) or Dialog Global Reporter (File 20).

4. What company produces "Funky Fruit Pops"? What are some of the "funky" flavors available? Try a business news file, such as Gale Group PROMT (File 16) or Business & Industry (File 9).

Life Sciences and Chemistry

5. A promising new HIV vaccine is undergoing clinical trials in Botswana. What is the drug name? Search World News Connection (File 985).

6. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, or SARS, appears to be caused by a coronavirus, possibly transmitted from animals. What reports can you locate on the coronavirus-related diseases in turkeys? Search MEDLINE (File 154).

7. Search the chemical literature for articles on the toxicity of the pesticide diflubenzuron. Try CA SEARCH (File 399).

Intellectual Property

8. Search the current U.S. Patents Fulltext database (File 654) for any patents issued for metal baseball bats.

9. Who is the current assignee for the U.S. trademark "Bioengine"? Search U.S. TRADEMARKSCAN—Federal (File 226).

Engineering and Technology

10. What new developments are there in “direct-to-home” or “DTH” satellite services? [HINT: Watch out for stop words!] Search INSPEC (File 4).

11. MPEG-3, developed by ISO/IEC's "Moving Picture Experts Group,” has proven to be an extremely popular format for distributing music over the Internet. Development of a new standard, MPEG-4, for multimedia digital formats such as streaming video, began in 2001. What is the current status of MPEG-4? Search INSPEC (File 4).

THOMSON
DIALOG

Section 6: Selecting a Database

In this section you will learn how to:

- Use the Database Selection Checklist
- Select an appropriate database from the *Dialog Database Catalog*
- Use DIALINDEX to choose databases
- Read a Dialog Bluesheet

Introduction

There are two components that make up a successful search: 1) using appropriate techniques to conduct the search on the Dialog system, and 2) choosing the correct database. This section will focus on the resources available to Dialog searchers to help them choose appropriate databases.

There are four types of databases:

- *Bibliographic databases*. Each record in a bibliographic database is a reference or citation (many also include a summary or an abstract) to a publication, magazine or journal article, news story, patent, conference paper, etc. (MEDLINE® (File 154), INSPEC® (File 2), Derwent World Patents Index (File 351)).

- *Complete text databases*. Each record includes the complete text of magazine articles, newswire stories, patents, etc. (The Times [London] (File 710), U.S. Patents Fulltext (File 654)).

- *Directory databases*. Each record in a directory database gives factual information about companies, organizations, products, chemical compounds, etc. (D&B—European Financial Records (File 523), TRADEMARKSCAN®—U.S. State (File 246), Pesticide Fact File (File 306)).

- *Numeric databases*. Each record in a numeric database is a table of statistical data, often with text added (TableBase (File 93)).

Note: Some databases contain bibliographic and fulltext records (Business & Industry™ (File 9), Gale Group PROMT® (File 16)).

Database Selection Checklist

The success of an online search depends in large part on the database chosen. The following checklist will help you in determining the appropriate database.

Step 1: Use the Database Selection Checklist

- ✓ What is the general subject? (e.g., business, science, environmental, etc.)
- ✓ What is the perspective of the question? (e.g., technical, consumer-oriented, academic, etc.)
- ✓ How much information is desirable? (e.g., overview, comprehensive, etc.)
- ✓ What type of database is needed? (e.g., directory, complete text, etc.)

Dialog Database Catalog

Step 2: Use the Dialog Database Catalog to Locate a Database

The *Dialog Database Catalog* contains a comprehensive listing of the databases currently available on Dialog and Dialog DataStar. The following sections of the Catalog are helpful in identifying useful databases:

- **Database Descriptions** section briefly summarizes the database coverage, file size, update frequency, and source(s) of the data.
- **Alphabetical List of Databases** lists all Dialog and Dialog DataStar databases in alphabetical order.
- **Index to Dialog Databases by Number** lists all Dialog and Dialog DataStar databases by file number/label.

Note: Some databases include hyperlinks to the full image of a cited journal article. A separate subscription with the journal publisher may be necessary in order to access the linked article.

Dialog OneSearch®

Step 3: Use Dialog OneSearch to Locate Databases

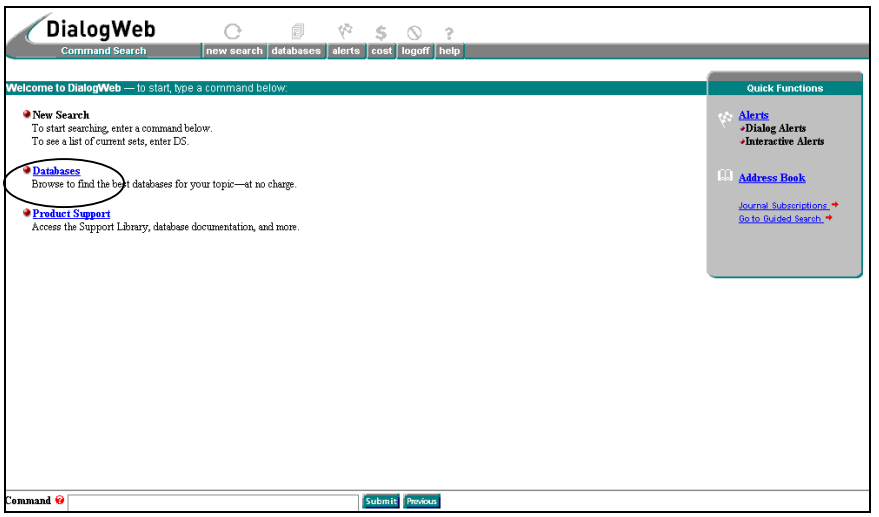
Every time you enter a BEGIN command that opens more than one database, you are using the Dialog OneSearch capability, e.g., BEGIN 149,154. You can enter any combination of numbers, separated by commas, or a category name. A category name is a simple way of opening a group of related databases without having to look up or remember their file numbers. Examples of category names are: PATENTS, BIOTECH and PAPERS. OneSearch category names are listed in the *Database Catalog*, and on the Web at ***library.dialog.com/bluesheets/html/blo.html.***

Using the Databases Selection Tool to Locate Databases

If you don't know which database to select, use the Databases Selection Tool, identified as Databases on the DialogWeb screen. It is available at no charge.

The Databases Selection Tool is an index or directory to most databases available on Dialog. It is menu-driven. Using this tool, you can browse through subject categories and compare the number of records retrieved from them.

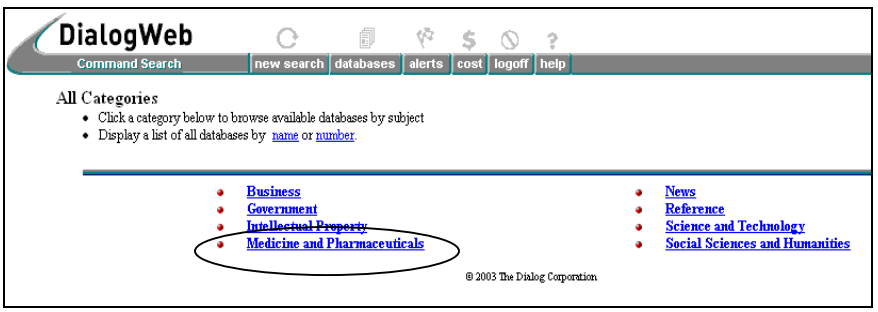
Click Databases to browse the database subject categories.



►**Topic**◄ In an attempt to control the aging process, doctors are prescribing "hormone cocktails," including those that contain human growth hormone (HGH). What can you find out about the risks of using this hormone?

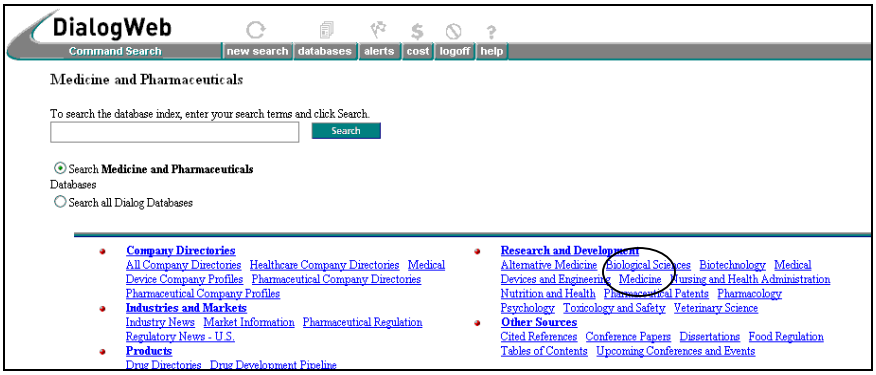
There are eight broad subject categories from which to choose. The categories are arranged hierarchically; you can enter a search strategy in the command text box at any time as you proceed through the hierarchy.

Click the category related to the search query, in this example, "Medicine and Pharmaceuticals."



You can choose a main category or narrow the focus immediately to a sub-category. In this search restrict to the “Medicine” category under “Research and Development.”

Click the Medicine category to see a list of databases.



A list of databases in the Medicine category displays. You will search all of the databases in the category. To search only some of the databases, click X Clear Selections and click the check box(es) of the files you want to search. To see a description of a database, click the database name. This opens a second copy of your Web browser. You can leave this open during your search. Simply click the original page on your desktop if it is visible, use <Alt> + <Tab> to switch between screens, or use the “boxes” on the bottom menu bar in Windows.

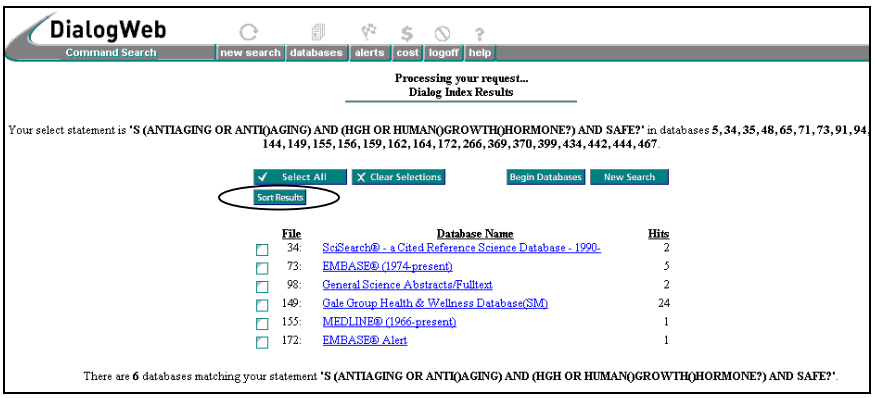
Enter your search terms in one statement. Remember to use parentheses around the ORed terms.

To include two or more different concepts in the query, combine them using the AND connector.

Click the Search *button.*

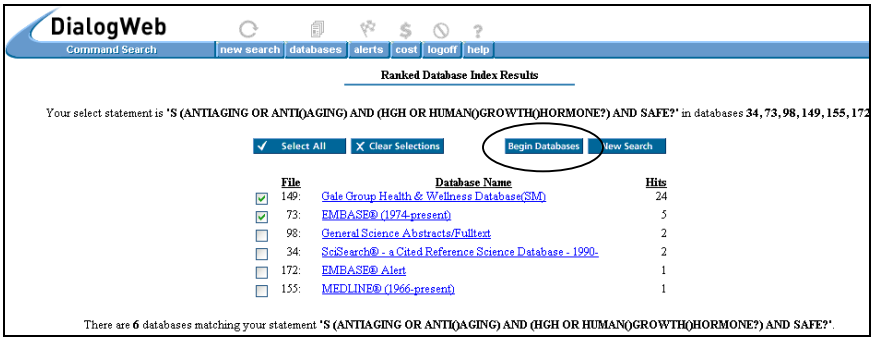
The results screen displays a tabular arrangement by File Number, Database Name, and Hits (records containing the search terms). As shown here, there are multiple databases with records that meet the search criteria. You can click the Sort Results button to reorder the databases by number of records.

Click the Sort Results *button to reorder the file list from most to least records.*



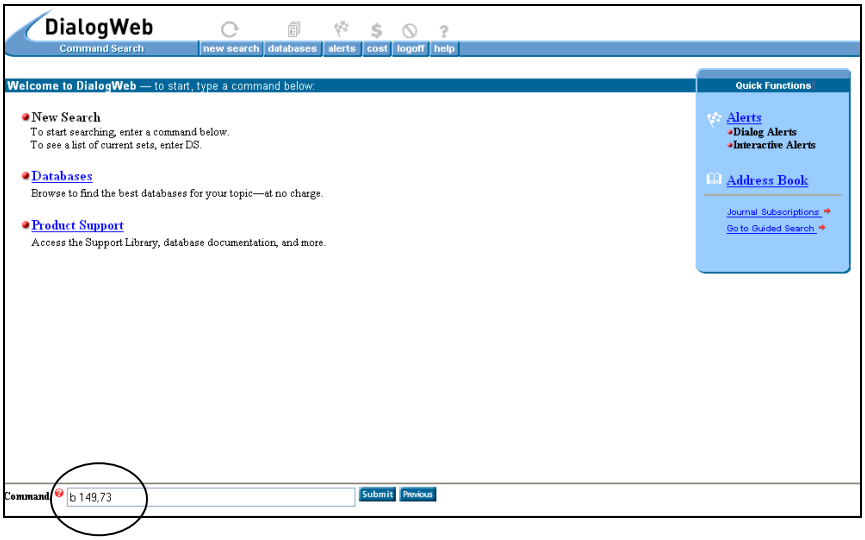
To view the records identified, you will need to search the actual databases. After checking the files of interest, click the Begin Databases button to open these files.

Click the check box(es) for the databases you want to search.



The appropriate BEGIN command (B + <file number>) is inserted automatically in the command text box when a search has been conducted using the Databases Selection Tool.

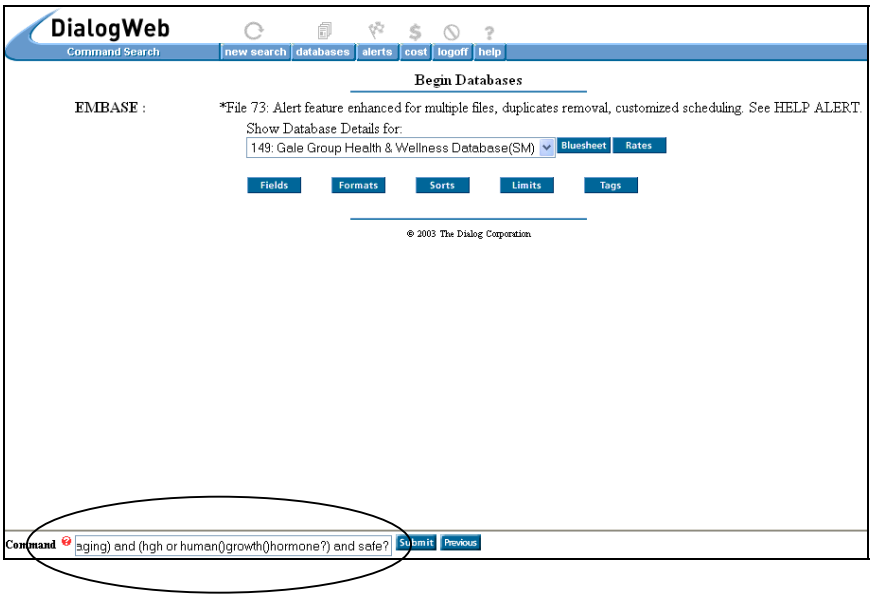
To begin the databases, click the Submit *button or press the <enter> key.*



Note: You can also choose the database(s) to search by entering the file numbers.

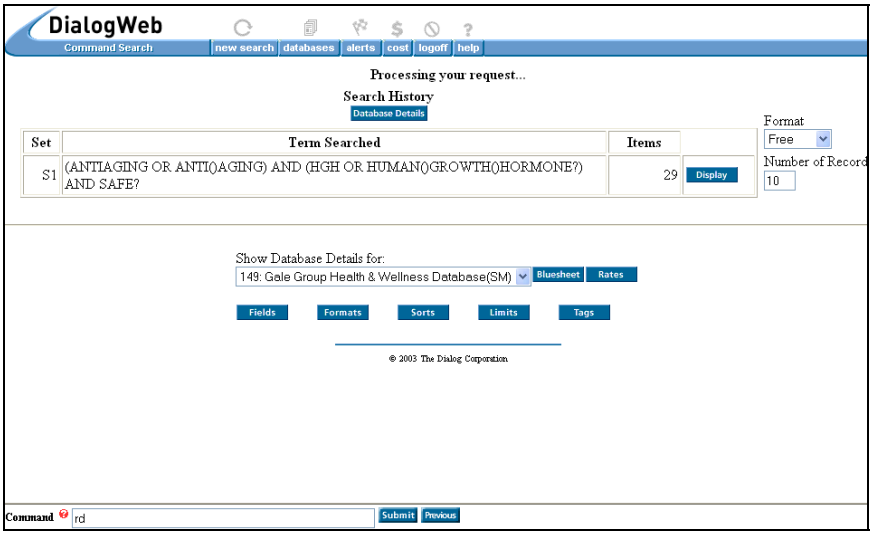
Enter the search statement in the Command text box using the SELECT command.

Click the Submit button.



When searching more than one database, you can remove duplicate records before viewing them.

Use the command REMOVE DUPLICATES or RD.

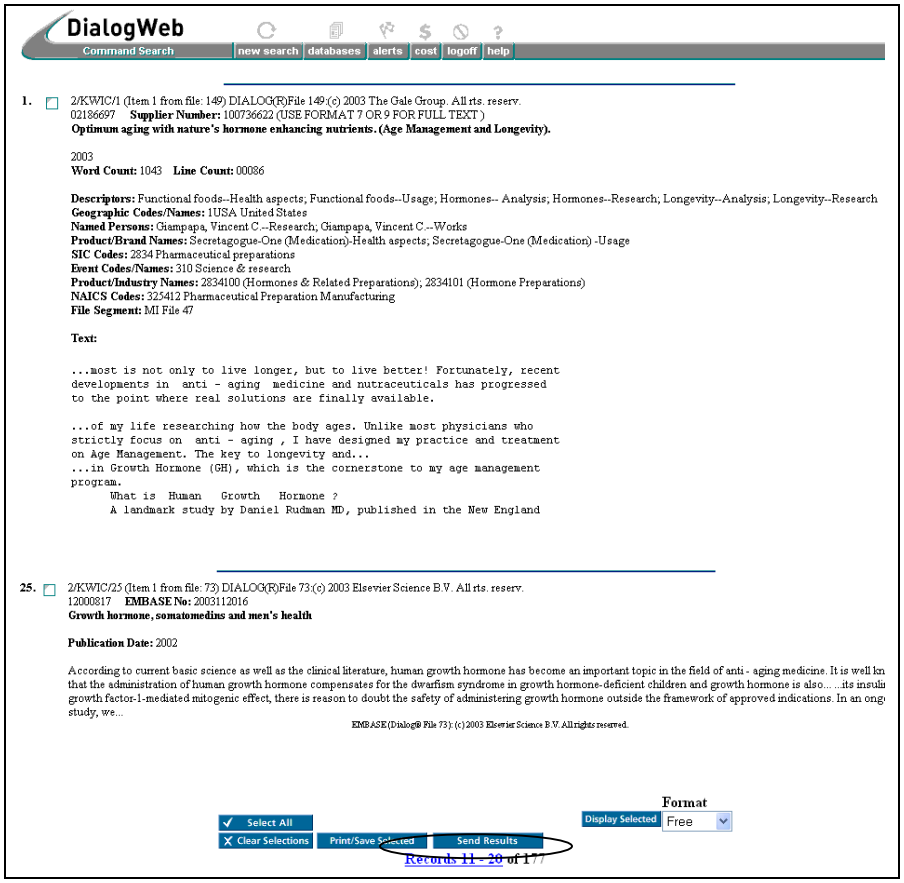


TYPE a record using FREE format to see the title and KWIC format to view your keywords in the context of the article.

Use FROM EACH at the end of the TYPE command to see a sampling of records from each database in this multiple-file search.

Then choose those record(s) you want to see in their entirety. Click the check box of the record and change the format to FULL from the drop down box.

Click the Display Selected *button.*



You can view more of the records by clicking the link Records 11-20 at the bottom of the screen.
Note: If you move to another group of records, any check or tic marks entered on the previous page are lost.

✓ Learning Check

1. What does the command "RD" do and why is it used?
2. What is the proper syntax for a TYPE command?
3. What is the purpose of the Sort Results button in the Databases Selection Tool?
4. Why is a shorter format sometimes used to view records?
5. What is the advantage to using the KWIC (K) format?

Using the Dialog Bluesheets

A Bluesheet is a written guide for a database on Dialog and includes detailed instructions on search techniques for the special features of the database. This section focuses on Bluesheets, their main parts, and how to use them to modify a search.

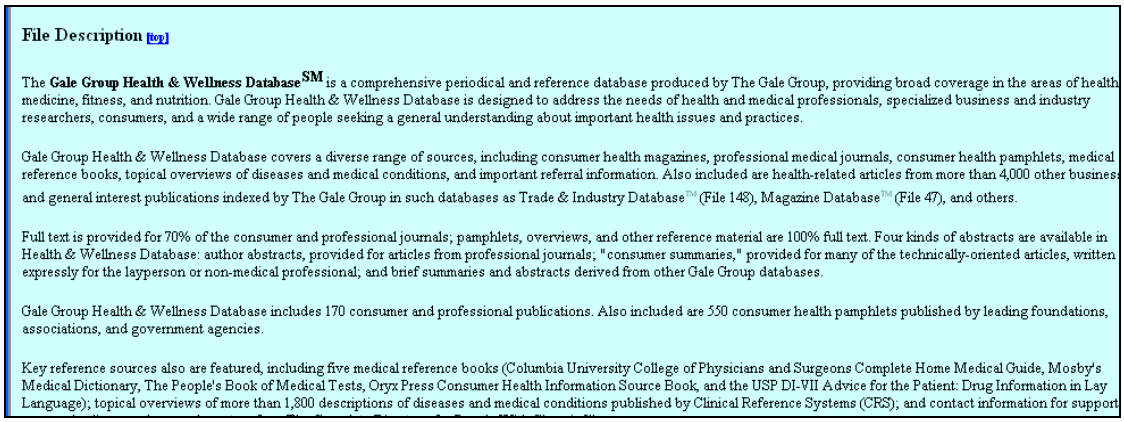
When first starting a search, review the Dialog Bluesheets for the databases you are going to use. You may want to identify searchable codes, limits, and formats. Each searchable part of a database record is called a "field." For example, a record usually has a Title field, Author Name field, and Publication Year (or Date) field, among others. Each database can contain unique fields, as well as fields that are common to many databases. The Bluesheet identifies the searchable fields available in the database.

The Bluesheets can be accessed directly from DialogWeb by clicking the Bluesheet button. View the different parts of the Bluesheet by clicking the part you want to see.

Dialog Bluesheets are also available in print, electronically in File 415 and on the Internet at ***support.dialog.com/bluesheets/***.

Main Parts of the Bluesheet

- **Front Page**: The front page of the Bluesheet introduces you to the database and its content. Included on the front page is a file description, subject coverage, date range, update frequency, sources of the data and the origin of the information.



File Description [top]

The **Gale Group Health & Wellness Database**SM is a comprehensive periodical and reference database produced by The Gale Group, providing broad coverage in the areas of health medicine, fitness, and nutrition. Gale Group Health & Wellness Database is designed to address the needs of health and medical professionals, specialized business and industry researchers, consumers, and a wide range of people seeking a general understanding about important health issues and practices.

Gale Group Health & Wellness Database covers a diverse range of sources, including consumer health magazines, professional medical journals, consumer health pamphlets, medical reference books, topical overviews of diseases and medical conditions, and important referral information. Also included are health-related articles from more than 4,000 other busines and general interest publications indexed by The Gale Group in such databases as Trade & Industry Database™ (File 148), Magazine Database™ (File 47), and others.

Full text is provided for 70% of the consumer and professional journals; pamphlets, overviews, and other reference material are 100% full text. Four kinds of abstracts are available in Health & Wellness Database: author abstracts, provided for articles from professional journals; "consumer summaries," provided for many of the technically-oriented articles, written expressly for the layperson or non-medical professional; and brief summaries and abstracts derived from other Gale Group databases.

Gale Group Health & Wellness Database includes 170 consumer and professional publications. Also included are 550 consumer health pamphlets published by leading foundations, associations, and government agencies.

Key reference sources also are featured, including five medical reference books (Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons Complete Home Medical Guide, Mosby's Medical Dictionary, The People's Book of Medical Tests, Oryx Press Consumer Health Information Source Book, and the USP DI-VII Advice for the Patient: Drug Information in Lay Language); topical overviews of more than 1,800 descriptions of diseases and medical conditions published by Clinical Reference Systems (CRS); and contact information for support

- **Coverage:** The Bluesheet also lists the subjects covered in the database.

Subject Coverage [top]

Coverage includes, but is not limited to:

- Alcohol & Drug Abuse
- Aging
- AIDS
- Alternative Medicine
- Biotechnology
- Cancer
- Cardiovascular Disease
- Clinical Medicine
- Dentistry
- Diabetes
- Diagnostic Tests
- Diseases & Treatments
- Drug Information
- Fitness/Exercise/Sports
- Handicapped/Disabled
- Health Care Administration
- Health Care Costs
- Health Insurance
- Health Legislation
- Hotline Information

- **Sample Record**: A sample record appears on the second page of the Bluesheet. It shows what you can expect to obtain when you perform a search in the database. It also lists the codes you can use for searching.

SAMPLE RECORD [top]

```
                DIALOG(R)File 149: Health & Wellness Database(SM)
                (c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
          AA=   00000909    SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17311230   (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)
          /TI    Baby boomers come of age: nutrition in the 21st century.
          AU=   Chernoff, Ronni
          JN=   Journal of the American Dietetic Association, v95, n6, p650(5)
     PD=, PY=   June, 1995
SN=, LA=, RT=   ISSN: 0002-8223  LANGUAGE: English  RECORD TYPE: Fulltext;
                Abstract
          WD=   WORD COUNT:   5038    LINE COUNT:  00404
     /AB, /XT   ABSTRACT:  The aging of the baby boom generation is expected to
                have a substantial impact on the profile of the country's elderly
                population. For nutrition professionals, this development can have
                important implications. It is important to plan for the future in
                order to be better prepared to cope with these changes. Planning
                should take into account the professional environment, available
                resources, changing demographics and the political realities of
                the 21st century.
                TEXT:
  /LP,/XT,/TX    In the summer of 1994, Jesse Brown, Secretary of the
                Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), sent a message to
                all VA employees about health-care reform that is relevant
                in a broader context. Brown said stop worrying about the
```

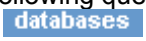
- **Format Options**: Pre-defined formats are used to display specific parts of the record. Always check the Bluesheet for formats as they will vary in different databases.

PREDEFINED FORMAT OPTIONS [top]

NO.	DIALOGWEB FORMAT	RECORD CONTENT
1	--	DIALOG Accession Number
2	--	Bibliographic Citation, Word Count, and Indexing
3	Medium	Bibliographic Citation and Word Count
4	--	Bibliographic Citation and Abstract
5	Long	Full Record except Text
6	Free	Title and Word Count
7	--	Bibliographic Citation and Text
8	Short	Title, Word Count, and Indexing
9	Full	Full Record
K	--	KWIC (Key Word In Context) displays a window of text; may be used alone or with other formats

- **Search Options**: These are the most important parts of the Bluesheet. When Dialog prepares a database for online searching, the fields in the database records are divided into two general categories: fields related to the subject content and those related to non-subject aspects of the record. These are called Basic Index fields and Additional Index fields, respectively. Section 7 will review these fields.

Command Search Online Practice Exercises 2

Use the Databases Selection Tool to obtain the answers to the following questions. Begin the searches by clicking "Databases" on the main search screen, or 

on the toolbar, and then conduct the searches in the databases you find with the highest number of records.

Business and News

1. Find information about a Japanese company, "Rei Denshi." HINT: Try the Business and Company Directory categories to get started.

2. What are the main ingredients in a rich dessert called gianduja?

Life Science and Chemistry

3. Snatches of a conversation were overheard in which the phrases "Factor C" and "horseshoe crabs" were mentioned. Use The Databases Selection Tool to determine what the conversation was about. HINT: Search the entire NEWS category.

4. Do fish that live in the Antarctic, or other very cold waters, have some sort of anti-freeze to protect them from freezing?

Intellectual Property

5. Much attention is focused on creating micro-electro mechanical systems (MEMS)—machines that are made of molecular-sized components. One important device for any machine is a hinge. Have any patents been granted for a "micro-hinge"? HINT: Try Intellectual Property and the PATENTS category.

6. In which countries has the trademark "Legoland" been registered?

Engineering and Technology

7. Find recent articles that discuss the manufacturing method called "micro-origami." HINT: Try the Science and Technology category and Engineering.

8. What recent developments are there in the use of flywheel technology for energy storage?

THOMSON
DIALOG

Section 7: Modifying and Enhancing a Search

In this section you will learn how to:

- Apply suffixes and prefixes to refine a search
- Use the Dialog Bluesheet for code searching
- Use the EXPAND command

Restricting the search to specific parts of a record can focus the retrieval to the most relevant records on a topic. In this section you will learn about qualifiers (suffixes and prefixes) to search in different parts of a record.

The Basic Index

When you enter subject terms in a search statement without any qualifiers, the system automatically searches all fields of the Dialog index called the Basic Index.

Suffixes are qualifiers in the Basic Index. They are used to search the most important, subject-related information within each record. They are appended to the end of a search word, a search phrase, or a set number (e.g., **antiaging/ti**). You can use more than one suffix by separating them with commas (e.g., **antiaging/ti,de**). Always check the Bluesheet to see which suffixes are available in the database you are using.

Table 7-1. Common Suffixes

Suffix	Field Name	Example
/ti	Title	S skin/ti S skin(2n)cancer/ti
/de	Descriptor	S cancer/de S human(w)growth(w)hormone/ti,de
/co	Company Name	S campbell/co S s1/co,ti

The comma between /ti,de instructs the system to search in both the title and descriptor fields. It is functionally equivalent to using OR. For example,
s portals/ti or portals/de retrieves the same information as **s portals/ti,de**

BASIC INDEX [top]

SEARCH SUFFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
None	None	All Basic Index Fields	Word	S BABY(W)BOOM
/AB	AB	Abstract[1]	Word	S BABY(W)BOOM/AB
/CO	CO	Company Name[2]	Word	S COLGATE(W)PALMOLIVE/CO
/CP	CP	Caption[3]	Word	S DRUG(W)USE/CP
/DE	DE	Descriptor[4]	Word & Phrase	S BABY(W)BOOM(W)GENERATION/DE S BABY BOOM GENERATION/DE S NUTRITIONISTS(L)PLANNING
/GN	GN	Geographic Name[2]	Word	S NORTH(W)AMERICA/GN
/LP	LP	Lead Paragraph[1]	Word	S JESSE(W)BROWN/LP
/NM	NM	Named Person[2,5]	Word	S EVERETT(1N)KOOP/NM
/TI	TI	Title	Word	S NUTRITION(2W)21ST(W)CENTURY/TI
/TN	TN	Brand Name[2,6]	Word	S LANACORT(W)10/TN
/TX	TX	Text	Word	S HEALTH(W)CARE(W)REFORM/TX

Note the following columns of the Basic Index in File 149:

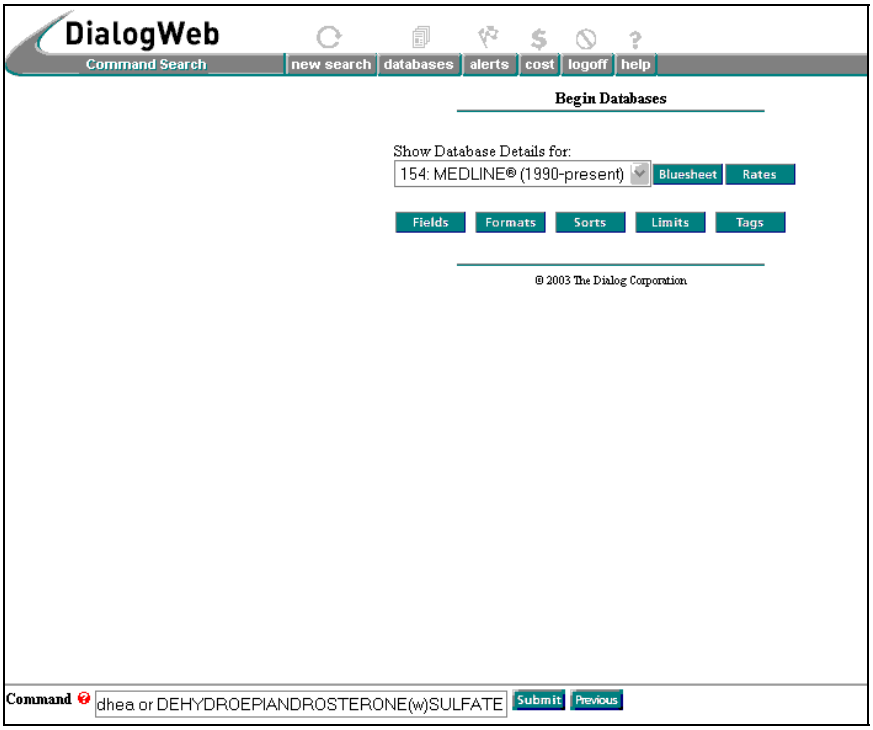
- Search suffixes like /ab and /de and the field name for each
- Indexing, either “word” or “phrase,” which determines whether proximity connectors (N), W) are needed with two-word phrases
- The examples which illustrate how to enter the term(s)

►**Topic**◄ Check the medical literature for any studies of DHEA as a treatment for Alzheimer’s Disease. It is important when searching publications written for a professional audience that you be mindful of jargon and technical terms that are more likely to appear. (HINT: DHEA is short for DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE SULFATE)

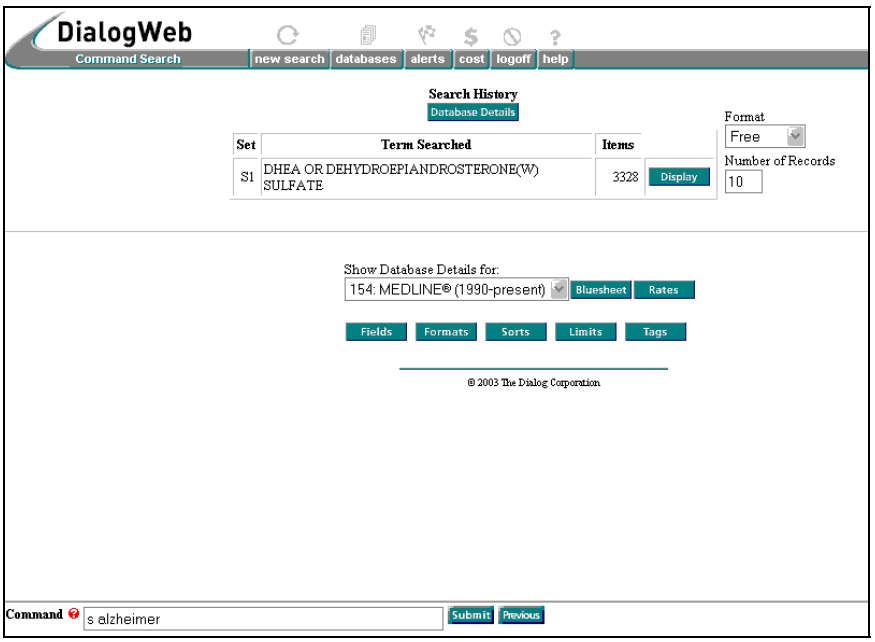
BEGIN in MEDLINE, a file specializing in medical literature.

SELECT keywords making sure to use synonyms.

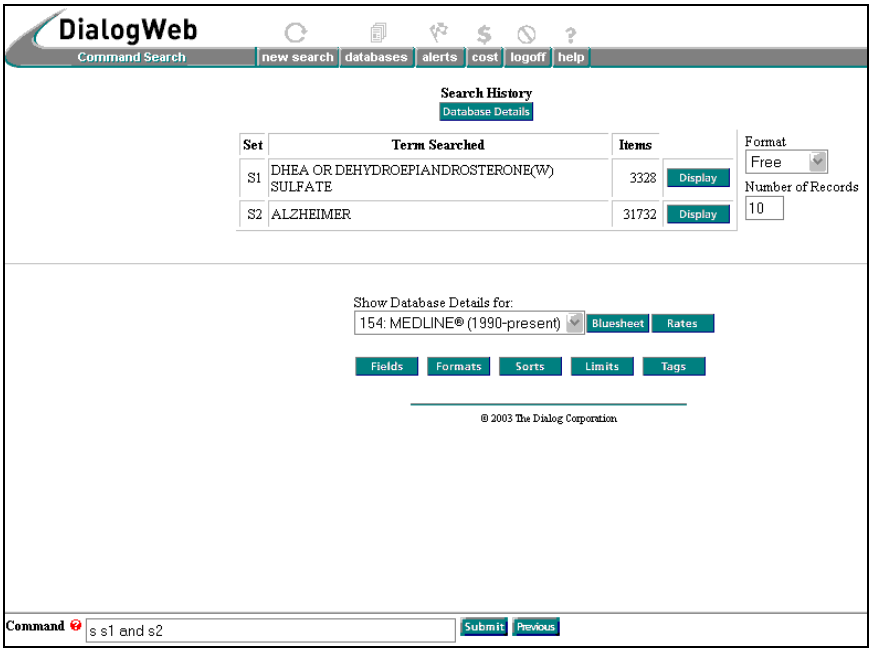
Use the OR connector to connect sets of synonyms.



SELECT additional keywords.

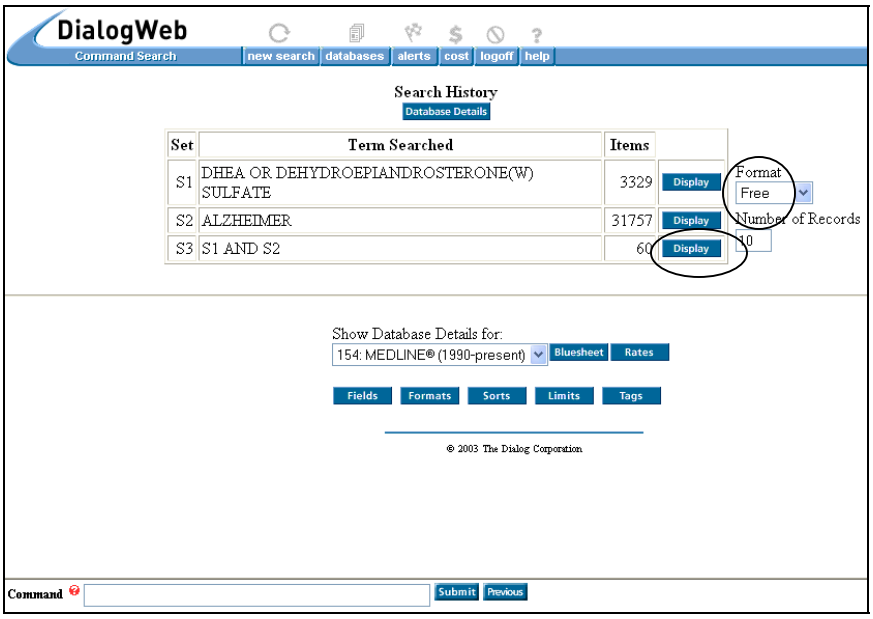


Use the AND operator to connect different concepts.

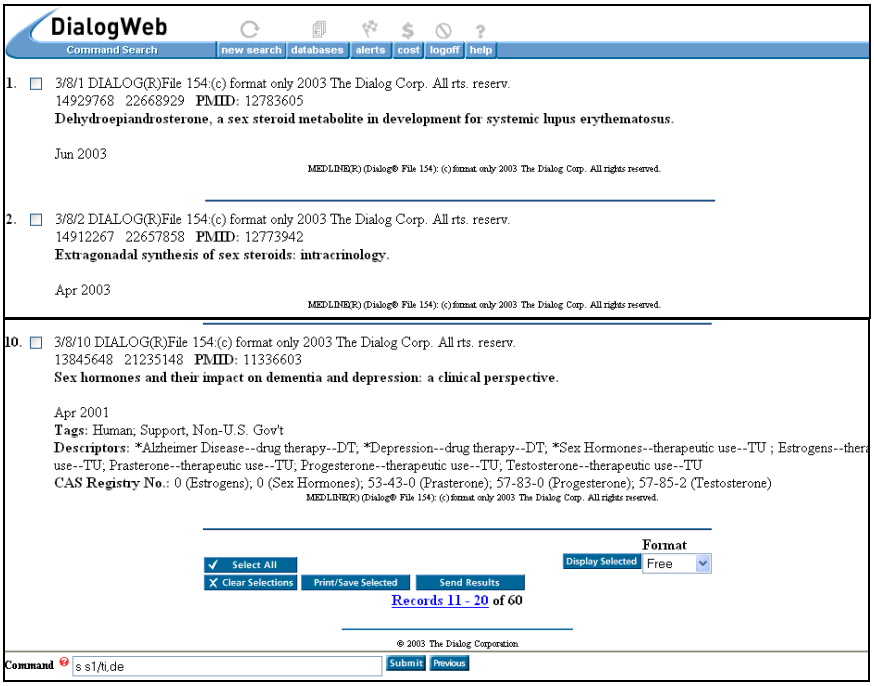


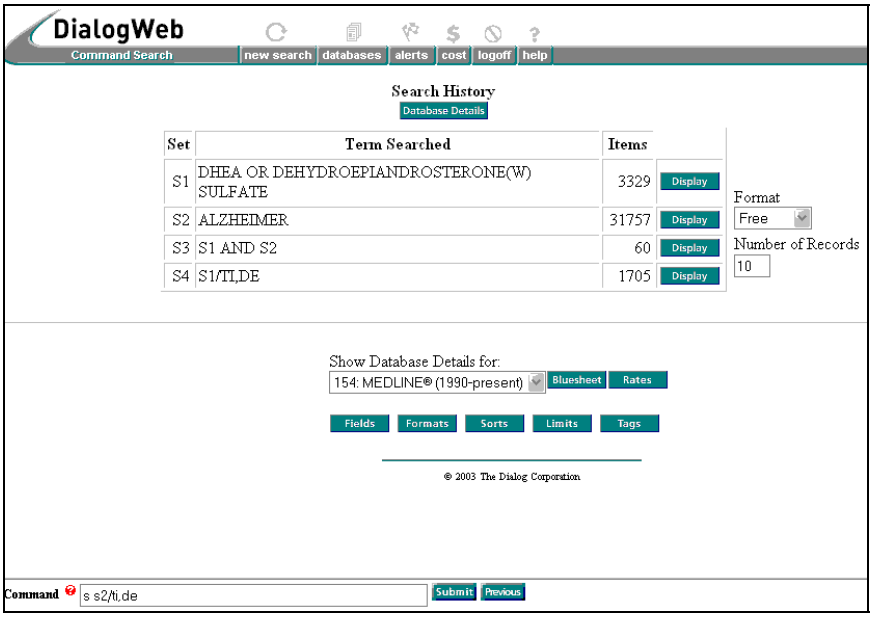
Use a FREE format in the Format drop down box.

Click the Display *button.*

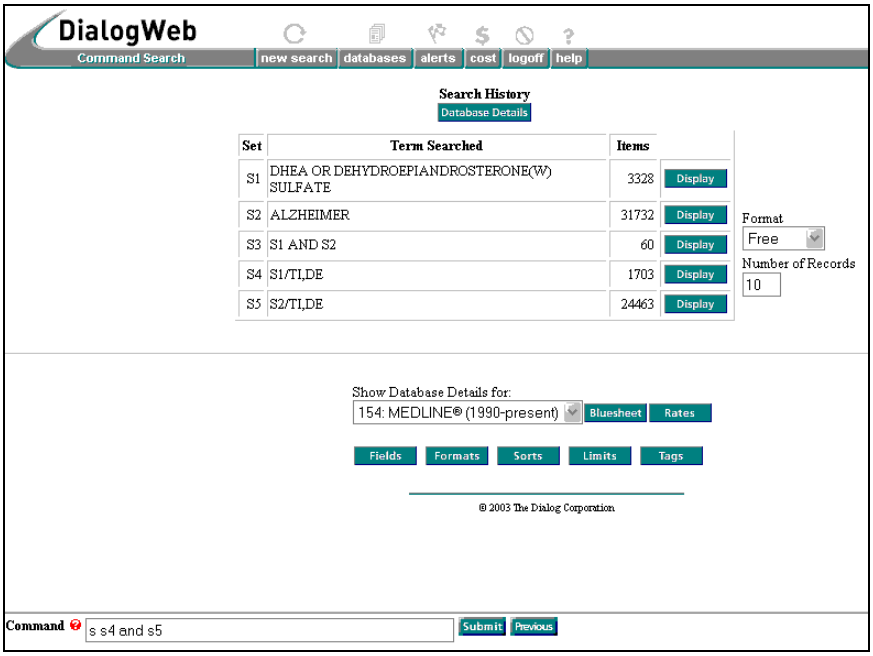


Narrow the previous searches using suffixes, in this case limit to the title (/TI) and descriptors (/DE).



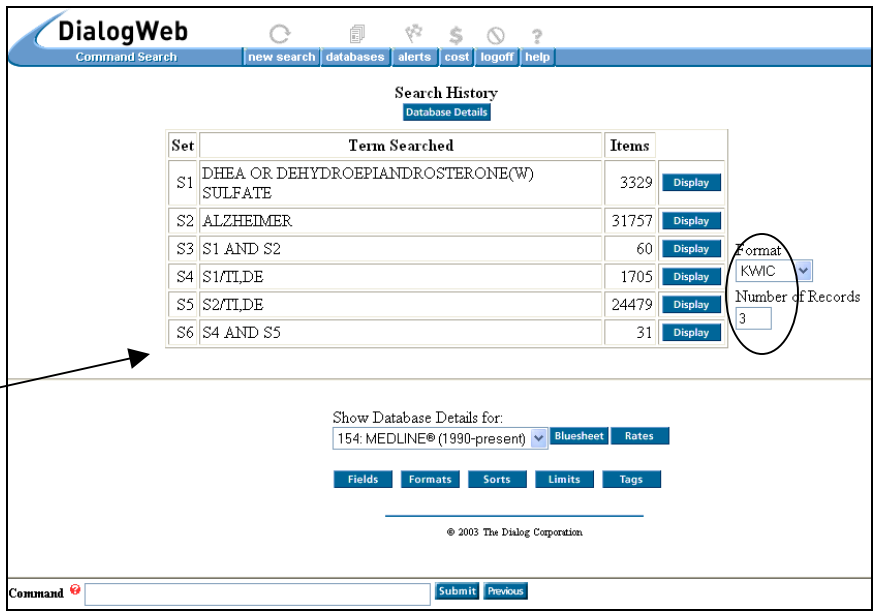


Combine the resulting sets.

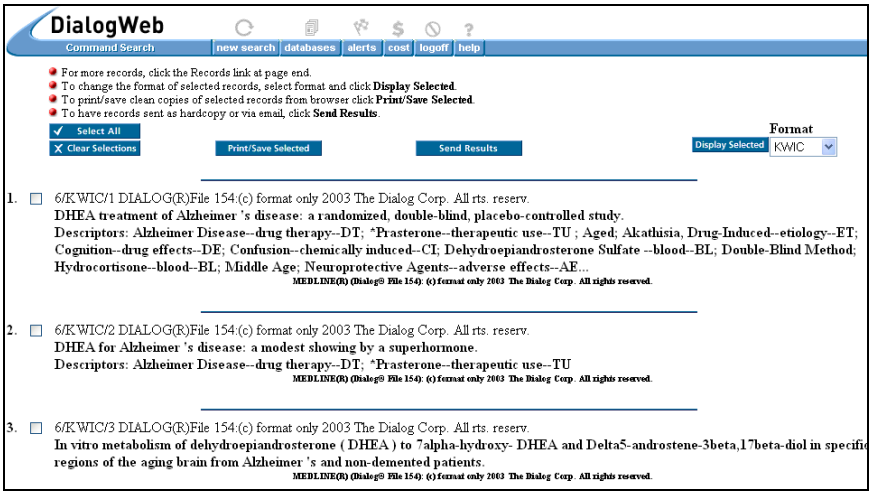


Use the KWIC format in the Format drop down box and limit the number of records to 3 in the Number of Records box.

Click the Display *button for Set 6.*



Note that all of the records from this search seem to be relevant.



Had the search been done using only the term “DHEA,” a scan of the results would have turned up the full chemical name (e.g., record 3). It is a good idea when reviewing your search results to watch out for alternate terms and to redo your search if appropriate.

The Additional Indexes

Prefixes are used to search the Additional Indexes, which focus on non-subject related information in the database. The Additional Indexes are also listed on the Bluesheet as shown in the excerpt from File 149. To search the Additional Indexes, you must specify the field you want to search by using two-character codes (PY=). These prefix codes can be used to further narrow the search or to find one specific piece of information. Check the Bluesheet for specific prefixes since many are database specific. Note also whether a field is phrase-indexed, word-indexed, or both. Finally, if you are searching names, check the examples on the Bluesheet to see how names are indexed (e.g., smith, edward or smith, e or smith e).

Table 7-2. Common Prefixes

Prefix	Field Name	Example
PY=	Publication Year	S py=2003
PD=	Publication Date	S pd=20030211
JN=	Journal Name	S jn=national geographic?
AU=	Author Name	S au=koop, c?

- Use truncation (?) at the end of a search term expressing a name to retrieve all variations of the name (e.g., s co=colgate-palmolive?)
- Use a colon (:) to search a range of dates (e.g., s py=2000:2003)
- For publication date, use 4-digit year, 2-digit month, 2-digit day (e.g., s pd=20030406)

ADDITIONAL INDEXES [top]

SEARCH PREFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
AA=	AA	IAC Accession Number	Phrase	S AA=17311230
None	AN	DIALOG Accession Number		
AU=	AU	Author	Phrase	S AU=CHERNOFF, RONNI
CC=	CN	Case Citation	Word & Phrase	S CC=(N(W)Y(W)APP) S CC=N.Y. CT. APP.?
None	CG	Copyright		
CN=	CN	Case Name	Word & Phrase	S CN=(WESTCHESTER(W)COUNTY) S CN=DELIO V. WESTCHESTER COUNTY?
CO=	CO	Company Name[2]	Phrase	S CO=COLGATE-PALMOLIVE?
DD=	DD	Mosby's Dictionary Definition	Word	S DD=(INFLAMMATORY(W)CONDITION)
DT=	DT	Document Type[7]	Phrase	S DT=REVIEW
EC=	EC	Event Code	Phrase	S EC=310
EN=	EN	Event Name	Phrase	S EN='SCIENCE & RESEARCH'
FS=	FS	File Segment	Phrase	S FS=HI FILE 149
GC=	GC	Geographic Code	Phrase	S GC=NNCN
GN=	GN	Geographic Name[2]	Phrase	S GN=BETHESDA, MD.
GR=	GR	Review Grade	Phrase	S GR=A
JN=	JN	Journal Name	Phrase	S JN=JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN DIETETIC?
LA=	LA	Language	Phrase	S LA=ENGLISH

✓ Learning Check

1. Using the sample Bluesheet excerpts on the previous page, choose the correct codes to search the following:

   a. Articles written in French
   b. A geographic name
   c. The lead paragraph
   d. A journal name

Using the EXPAND Command

In Additional Indexes that contain names (e.g., companies, authors, journals, patent assignees, etc.), the names must be entered exactly the way they appear in the database. The EXPAND command (abbreviated E) is used to verify the spelling of names and to view names that are similar in spelling. EXPAND shows you a 50-item list from that database.

There are two steps to using EXPAND:

Step 1: Use EXPAND (E) to verify the spelling, punctuation, and other variations of the name in the name field. Use a two-letter qualifier, called a prefix, followed by an equal sign (=) before the name.

Example: E. au=williams, b

Step 2: Use the E reference number to SELECT the desired entry(s).

Example: s e4
s e4 or e5
s e3:e6

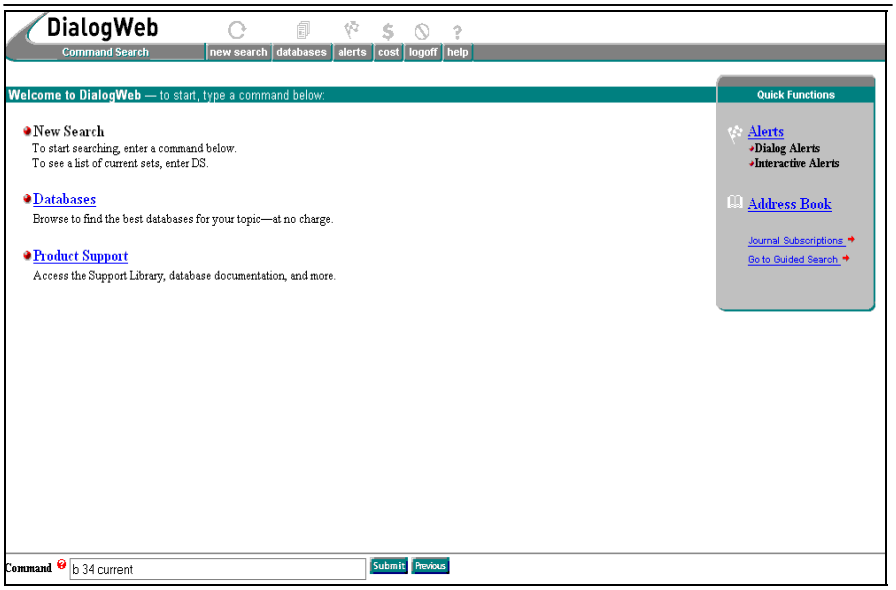
When using EXPAND, do not use proximity connectors or truncation.

►**Topic**◄ One of the experts interviewed in the article from *Natural Health* is Thomas Perls. Dr. Perls has written an article in which he describes how to live to be 100 years old. Find this article. (HINT: It was published in 2002).

Enter the BEGIN command followed by the database number for SciSearch® (File 34) in the command text box.

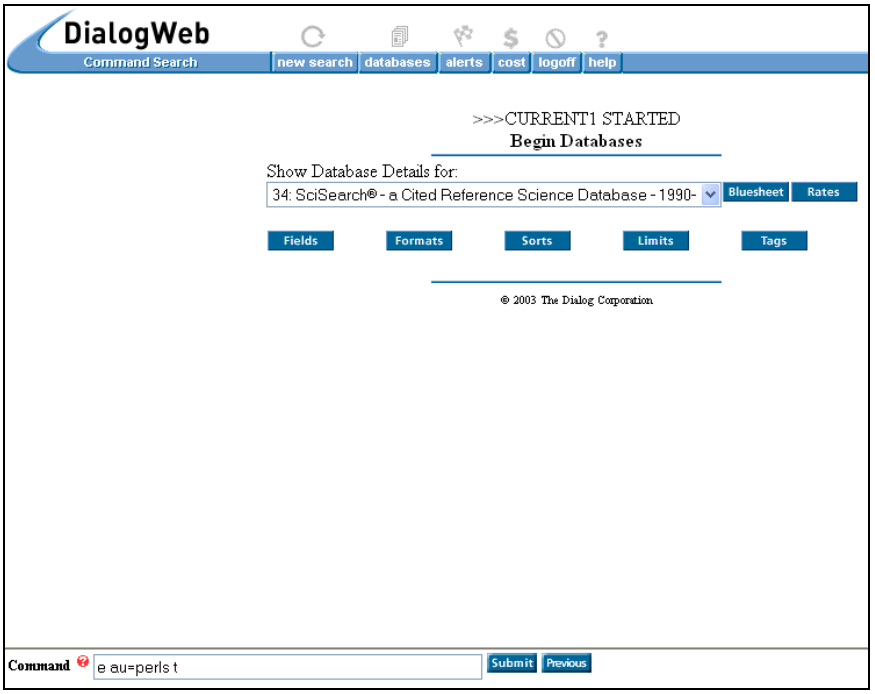
Add the CURRENT command to narrow the search to the current year plus one back year.

Click the Submit *button.*



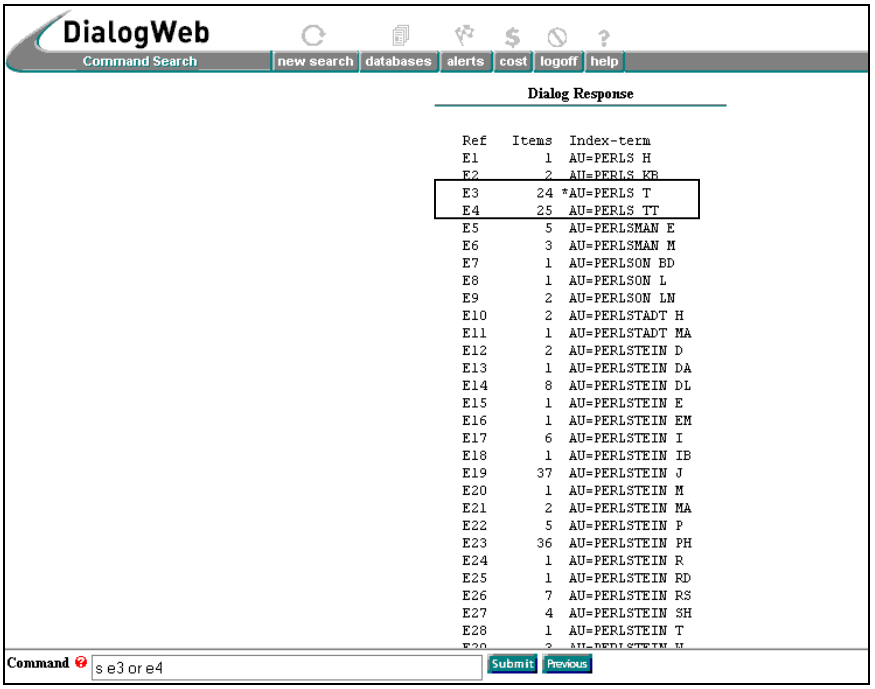
To view the spelling, punctuation, and other variations of the author name, EXPAND using the prefix AU= and the author name with the Last Name first. This database uses initials for author first names.

Click the Submit *button.*



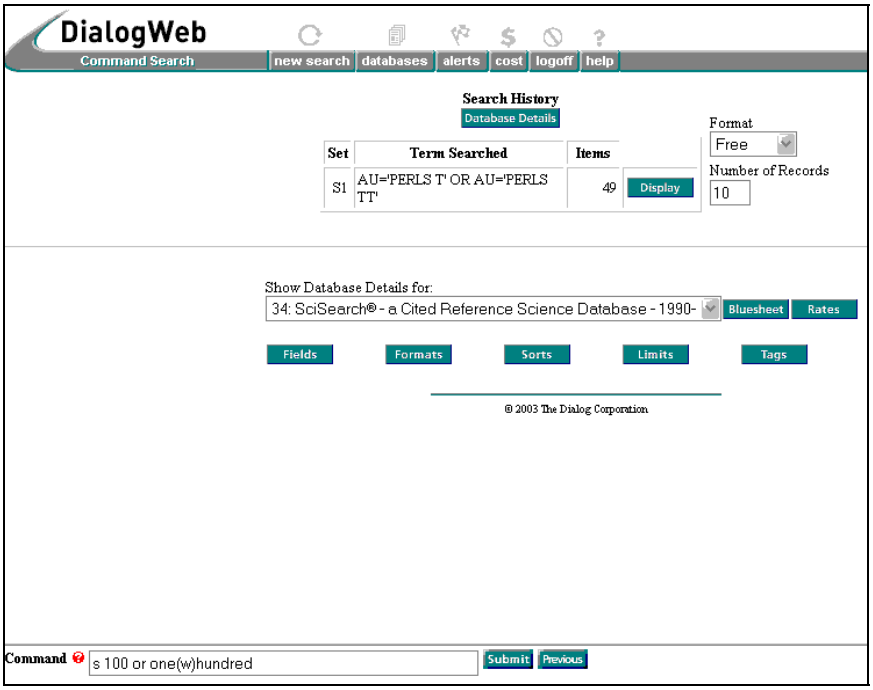
SELECT any E numbers that might be the author name you want (e.g., e3:e4) and enter the command in the text box.

Click the Submit *button.*



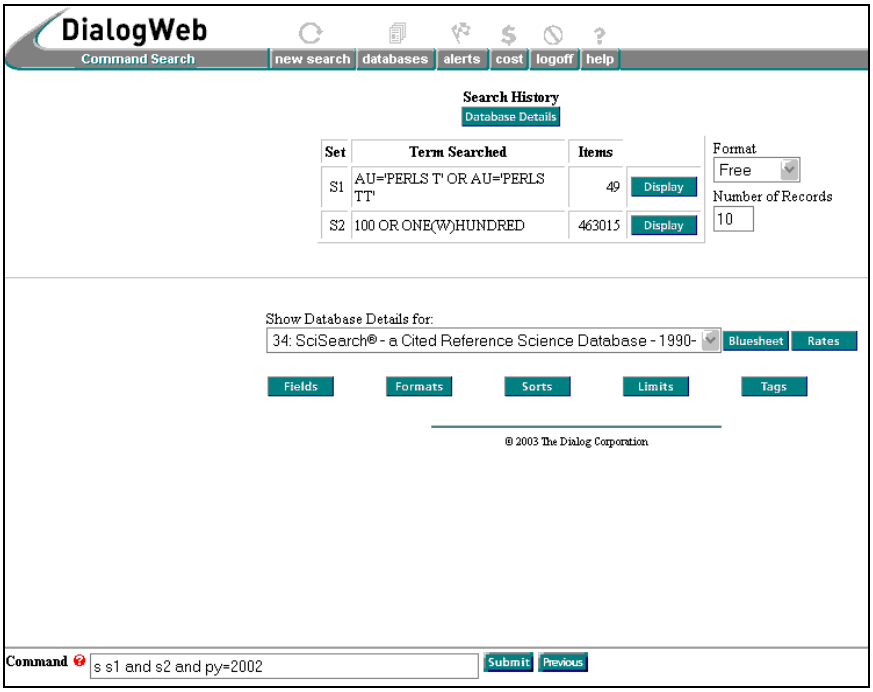
Use keywords to narrow the search. Use numbers and the (W) connector to take the place of any punctuation.

Click the Submit *button.*



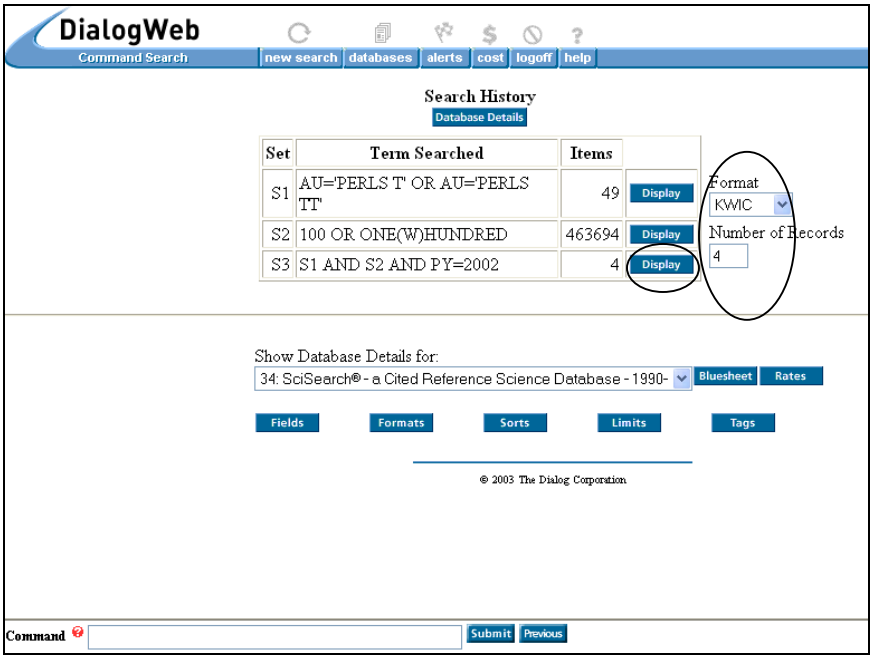
Combine sets and modify the search by adding a publication year restriction using (PY=).

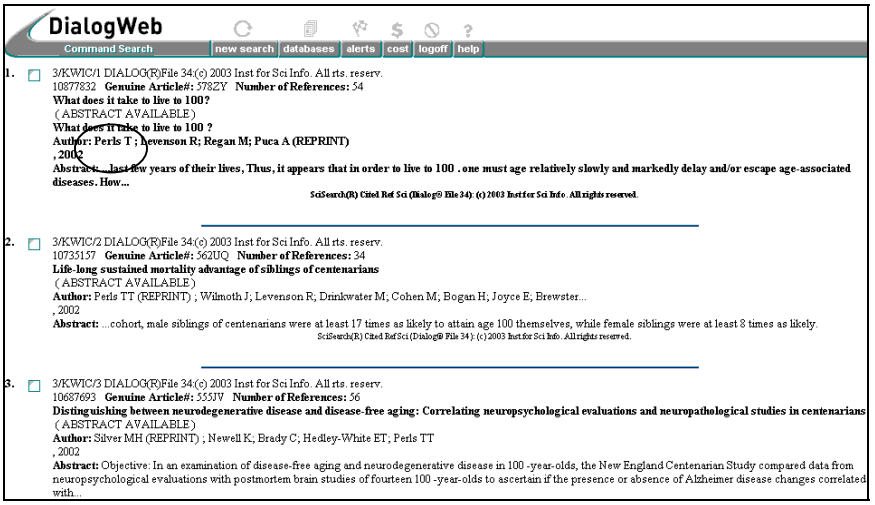
Click the Submit *button.*



Review the records using the KWIC format.

Click the Display *button for S3.*





Command Search Online Practice Exercises 3

News & Business

1. Your company is interested in doing business with Starguide Digital Networks, a U.S. company. Check Experian (formerly TRW) Credit Reports (File 547) to determine if the company has any accounts past due.

2. Dietary supplements that promise to slow aging and improve health are bound to appeal to pet owners. Farnham Pet Doctor Products has released a line of "Nutra-Sure Supplements," including DHEA for pets. Find out more about this company. Check D&B®—Dun's Market Identifiers (File 516).

Life Sciences and Chemistry

3. Search the Pesticides Fact File (File 306) to get a chemical profile of the pesticide diflubenzuron. HINT: EXPAND on the Chemical Name field (NA=).

4. Try the same search on Dr. Perls in MEDLINE (File 154). Remember in the article he describes how to live to be 100 years old. It was published in 2002.

Intellectual Property

5. What are the ingredients for the soft drink described in U.S. patent 6,403,129? Search in U.S. Patents Fulltext (File 654). Hint: Omit the commas from the patent number.

6. What trademarks was Italian pharmaceutical company, Rottapharm, granted in the United States in 2003? Use TRADEMARKSCAN—U.S. Federal (File 226).

Engineering/Technology

7. Find articles that discuss the use of liquid anti-corrosion treatment of packaging that protects electronic equipment against electrostatic discharge (EDS). Limit retrieval to English only abstracts. Check the *Database Catalog* for an appropriate database.

8. Find recent technical articles that discuss robot-assisted surgeries. Check the *Database Catalog* for an appropriate database.

Section 8: Wrap Up

Summary

You have now learned and practiced the basics of searching on Dialog. You have learned Dialog basic commands, how to identify key terms and choose synonyms. In addition, you have learned how to truncate, use proximity connectors and logical operators. You have also used the *Dialog Database Catalog*, the Databases Selection Tool, and the Dialog Bluesheets to select databases. Finally, you have restricted searches to Basic and Additional Indexes, using suffixes and prefixes and the EXPAND command. A list of the commands covered in this session follows:

Basic Commands

BEGIN begin 9 or b 9

EXPAND e pa=milton bradley
expand au=jones d

SELECT select skelly

Display Button

LOGOFF

Truncation

Truncation allows you to look for words, which may have several different endings. Place a question mark (?) at the end of a word stem to retrieve all endings.

s lemon? Retrieves lemon, lemons, lemonade, lemonbutter

Set History

Displays the set history since the last BEGIN command

DISPLAY SETS or **DS**

Proximity Connectors

(n)	**s game?(n)board?**	Retrieves words next to each other in any order. **Example:** game boards or board games
(w)	**s indoor(w)game?**	Retrieves words next to each other in the order expressed. **Example:** indoor game or indoor games
(#n)	**s game(2n)board**	Retrieves words that are up to # words apart in any order. **Example:** the board for the game is missing
(#w)	**s game(5w)board**	Retrieves words that are # words apart in the order expressed. **Example:** the game is played on a board
(s)	**s game(s)board**	Retrieves words in the same paragraph in fulltext databases.

Logical Operators

AND	**s skelly and game**	Retrieves all records that contain all of the search terms.
OR	**s game or toy**	Retrieves all records that contain at least one of the search terms.

When AND and OR are used in the same search statement put the ORed terms in parentheses.

CURRENT

Use CURRENT to BEGIN a database or a group of databases during a specified time period. CURRENT means current year plus one back year, e.g., **B 148 CURRENT**. Add a number up to 5 to "CURRENT" to extend the time period, e.g., **B 148 CURRENT3** (Current year plus three years back).

Bluesheets

Dialog Bluesheets provide information about the content and search features for each database on Dialog. You can access Bluesheets from any of the following:

Dialog's Home Page
File 415
Print Copy

Qualifiers

Suffixes or two-letter codes appended to the end of the search term allow you to restrict a search to a specific part of the record, such as the Title or Company Name.

/TI Taco(n)shell/ti

They also include two-letter codes that precede the search term (prefixes), followed by an equal sign (=), such as Author Name or Publication Year.

AU= AU=Hess, glenn
PY= PY=2003

Other Dialog Training Tools

- Practice so that using Dialog commands and features becomes automatic.
  - Online Training and Practice (ONTAP) Databases provide practice in subsets of the complete databases. They are ideal to use to practice techniques learned in this seminar. Try the ONTAP practice exercises in the ONTAP Workbook found at ***training.dialog.com/sem_info/courses/#ontap***.

- Obtain help
  - Call the Knowledge Center help line nearest you for search help.
    North America: 1-800-334-2564
    Europe, Middle East, Africa: 0800.690.000
    Asia Pacific: Australia – 1-800-65 45 25
    Outside Australia – 61 2 8587 7719

- Enhance your Dialog search skills by taking advantage of additional training opportunities.

  - At the Dialog Training Center on the Web (***training.dialog.com****)* you can find training schedules, seminar workbooks, and subject-specific short training aids.

  - Of particular interest may be the Introduction to Dialog online courses available at the Dialog training Web site at ***training.dialog.com/onlinecourses***. Each course is designed as a beginning course for the business, patent, life sciences, and engineering researcher.

  - You can also sign up for remote training with a Dialog training consultant. See a schedule of sessions in your geographic area on the Dialog Web site at ***www.dialog.com/training***.

Appendixes

Appendix A: Setting Up a Dialog Alert Using Guided Search
Appendix B: Setting up a Dialog Alert Using Command Search
Appendix C: Using DIALINDEX® to Locate Databases
Appendix D: Answers to Practice Exercises
Appendix E: Search Worksheet

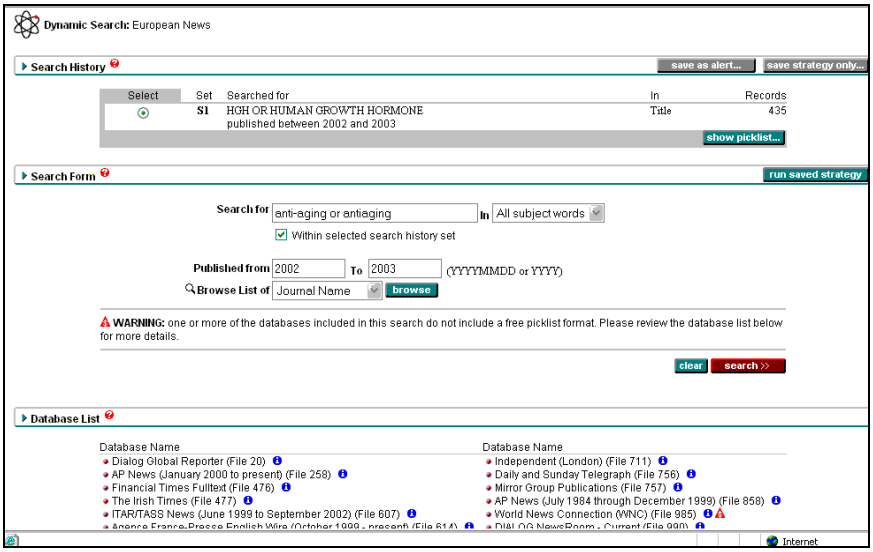
Appendix A: Setting Up a Dialog Alert℠ Using Guided Search

It is often necessary to monitor what a specific company is doing, what technologies are being created, or what drugs are in the pipeline. Dialog Alert is a current awareness service that allows a search to run automatically whenever new records are added to the database and have the results delivered via postal mail or electronically via fax or e-mail. The Alert service is available for most regularly updated databases on the Dialog service.

The procedure for creating, modifying and deleting an Alert is illustrated below.

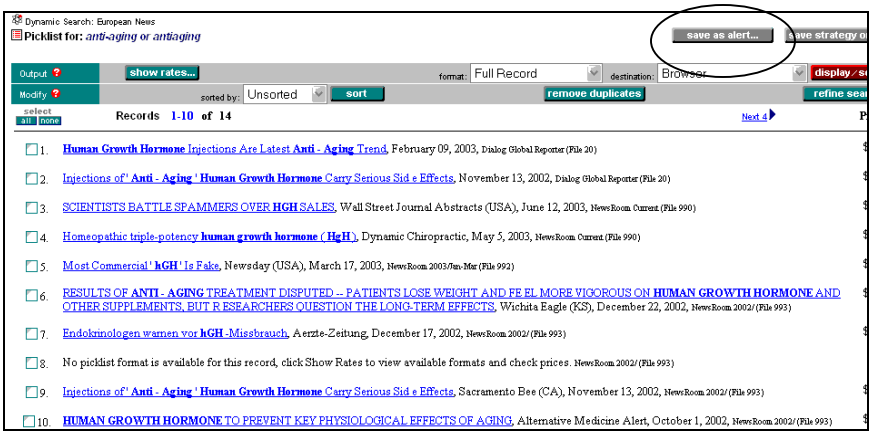
►**Topic**◄ Keep up to date on new information about the use of Human Growth Hormone (HGH) for anti-aging treatment.

Complete the search that you want to have run on a regular basis.



TYPE a few records to make sure the search is on target.

Then click the save as alert... *button to set up the Alert.*



Enter a name for the Alert of up to 6 characters.
Note: *You can also enter a title for the Alert.*

Click checkboxes for those databases in which you want the Alert to run.

Review the search strategy.

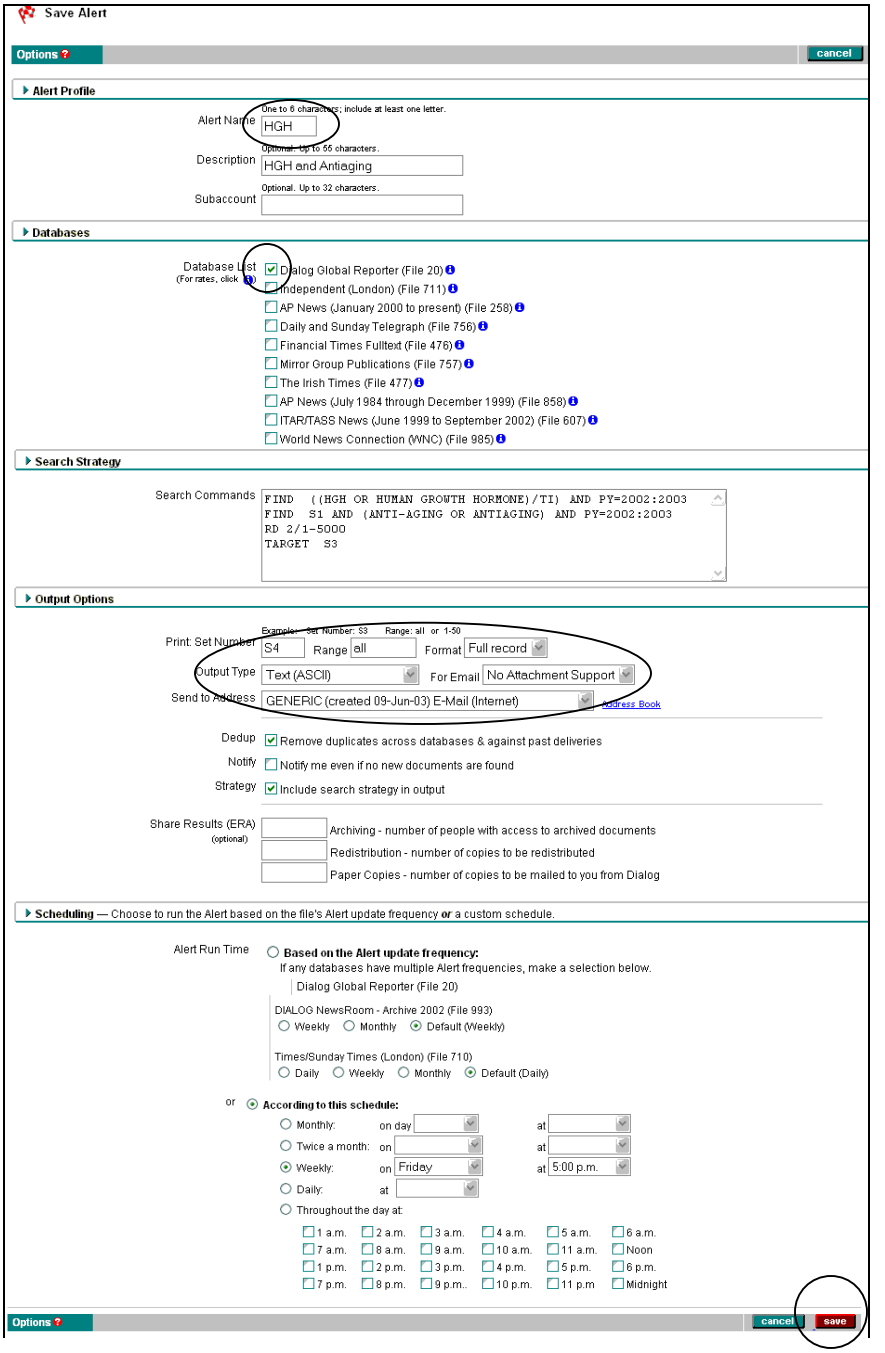
Review the Output options including set number, format, and address.

Note*: You may want to set up an address in the* Address Book ***before*** *creating your Alert.*

When setting up the Alert in multiple files, you can have duplicate records removed.

You can be notified that your Alert was run even if there are no new records.

You can choose to have the Alert run when the file is updated or on a custom schedule. The system will prompt you as shown (e.g., weekly on Friday at 5 p.m.)

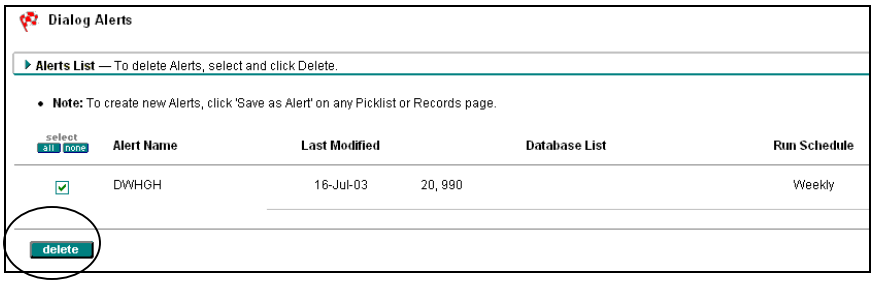


Once the Alert is set up, click the save button to save the Alert.

Your Alert has been saved.

To see an Alert you set up, click list all alerts.

To delete an Alert, check the Alert you want to delete and click the delete *button.*



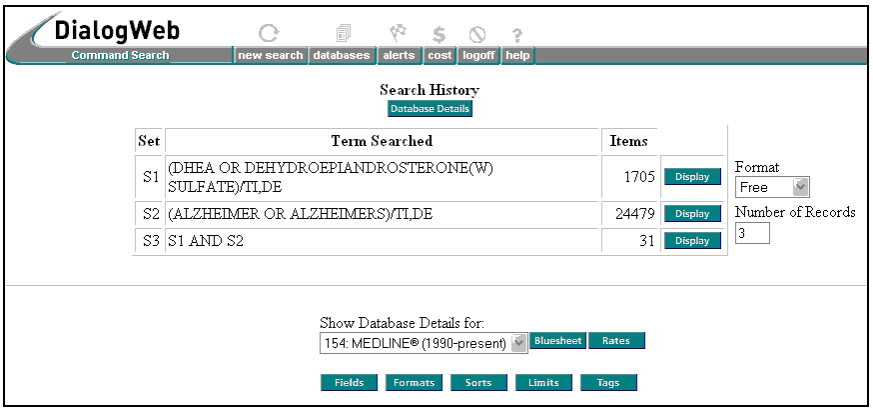
Appendix B: Setting Up a Dialog Alert℠ Using Command Search

It is often necessary to monitor what a specific company is doing, what technologies are being created, or what drugs are in the pipeline. Dialog Alert is a current awareness service that allows a search to run automatically whenever new records are added to the database and have the results delivered via postal mail or electronically via fax or e-mail. The Alert service is available for most regularly updated databases on the Dialog service.

The procedure for creating, modifying and deleting an Alert is illustrated below.

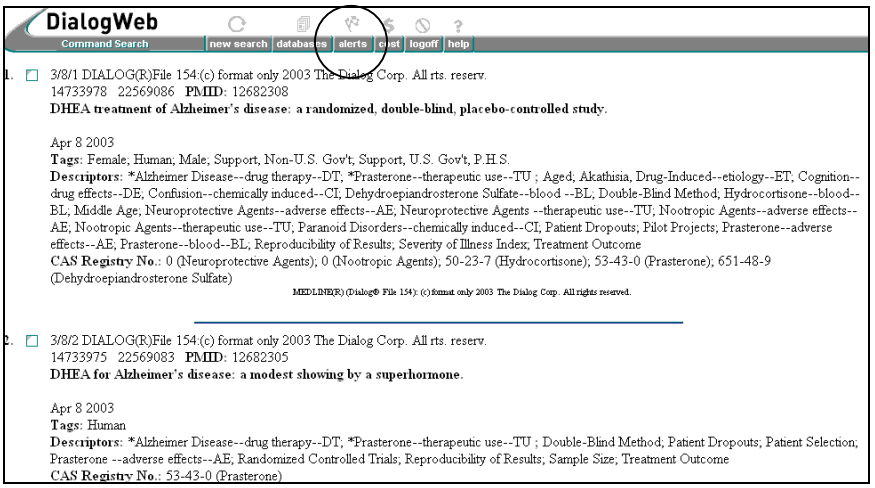
►**Topic**◄ Keep up to date on any new studies of DHEA as a treatment for Alzheimer's Disease.

Complete the search that you want to have run on a regular basis.



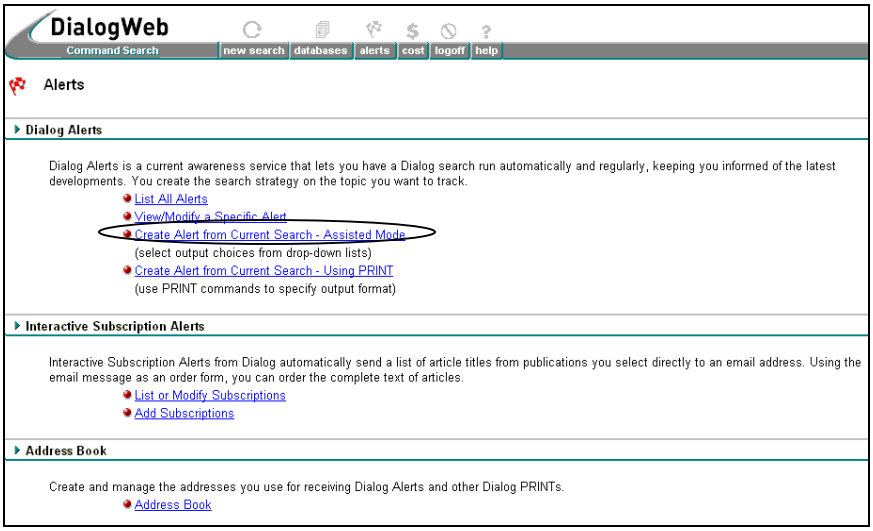
TYPE a few records to make sure the search is on target.

Then click the alerts *button to set up the Alert.*



By clicking the Assisted Mode *for creating the Alert, you can be prompted through the process.*

You may want to set up an address in the Address Book *before creating your Alert.*



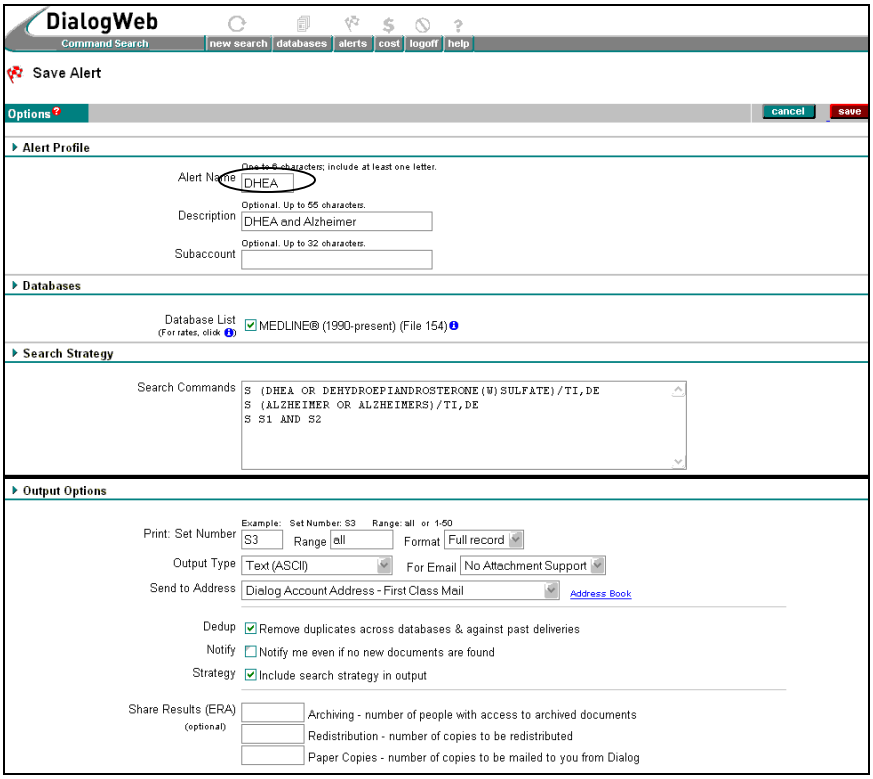
Enter a name for the Alert of up to 6 characters.
Note: *You can also enter a title for the Alert.*

Review the search strategy for the Alert.

Review the Output options including set number, format, and address.

Note: *When setting up the Alert in multiple files, you can have duplicate records removed.*

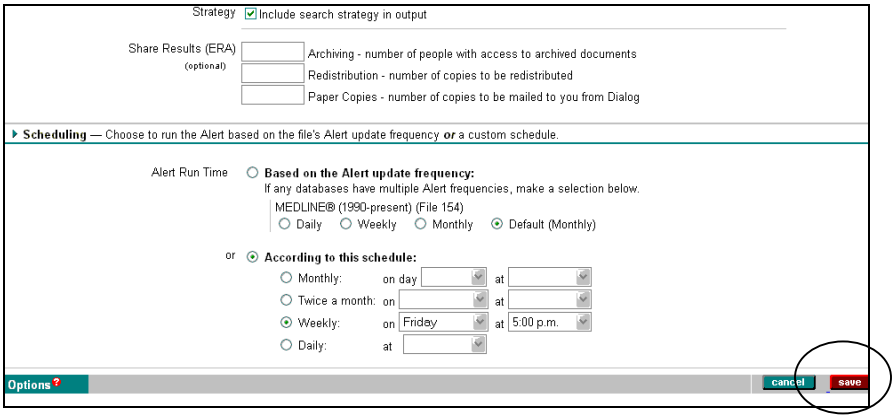
You can choose to be notified that your Alert was run even if there are no new records.



You can have the Alert run when the database is updated or select a day and time of your own choosing.

The system will prompt you as shown (e.g., weekly on Friday at 5pm)

Review the Alert setup and then save *it.*



Your Alert has been saved.

To see an Alert you set up, click list all alerts.

To delete an Alert, click. list all alerts and check the Alert you want to delete. Click the delete button.

Appendix C: Using DIALINDEX® to Locate Databases

Identifying relevant databases to search can be a very simple task—if you take advantage of the Dialog DIALINDEX tool. Instead of using the BEGIN command and then entering a search, DIALINDEX lets you do a preliminary scan of some—or all—Dialog databases to ascertain exactly which databases have how many matching records. DIALINDEX can save you time and money by ensuring that your search will produce relevant results.

What is DIALINDEX?

DIALINDEX (File 411) is a central index to most of the Dialog databases. In DIALINDEX, you can compare the number of records retrieved from a group of databases. Using a SELECT statement of up to 240 characters to describe the search topic, you can easily determine which databases are the best candidates for a search on a desired subject.

Use DIALINDEX to:

- Identify the most relevant database(s) before conducting a search
- Test out the effectiveness of your search strategy
- Save time and money by trying out your search before actually running it
- Search all 65+ billion documents on Dialog to search for a specific piece of data, such as a name, company, etc.

This section focuses on various techniques for searching multiple databases at a time, such as using DIALINDEX and OneSearch® categories.

DIALINDEX Categories

To use DIALINDEX, you must specify which databases are to be scanned. You can scan all Dialog databases, a combination of several categories, or specific databases or groups of databases. Categories are listed in the *Dialog Database Catalog*. They comprise three groups:

- *Supercategories*: All-inclusive broad subject categories, such as ALLSCIENCE or ALLNEWS. These categories are only searchable in DIALINDEX.
- *OneSearch subject categories*: Groups of databases in particular subject areas, searched using acronyms (PAPERS, BIOCHEM, MERGEACQ)
- *User-defined categories*: Groups of databases selected by the user. These categories may include combinations of subject categories and/or individual databases.

You can search all of the databases in DIALINDEX at one time using the category ALL.

DIALINDEX Commands

One of the advantages of using the Dialog search system is that you can search in multiple databases at the same time using the same search strategy.

The DIALINDEX/OneSearch commands, presented in Table C-1, allow you to scan multiple databases for your search terms, save your search strategy, and execute a search in one or more databases identified in the DIALINDEX search.

Table C-1. DIALINDEX Commands

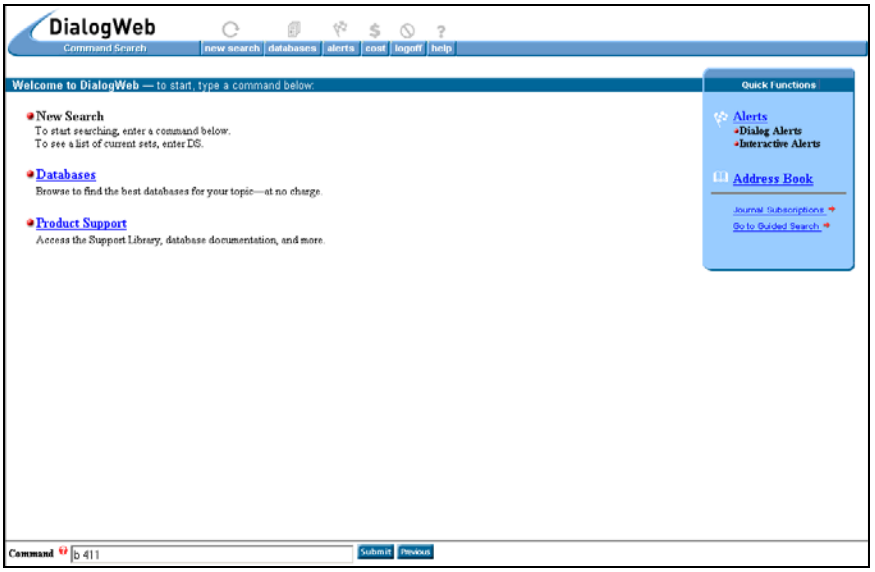
Commands	Abbreviation	Description
BEGIN 411	B	Opens File 411, DIALINDEX.
SET FILES	SF	SET FILES <file list> specifies the databases you wish to scan for your search terms. The file list can contain pre-defined categories, supercategories, file number(s), or a combination.
SELECT	S	Creates a set of records that contain the specified term(s).
Sort Results	Or use the command RF	Lists files in descending order by number of items.
Begin Databases	Or use the command BEGIN n#	Opens the selected database(s) for searching.
Previous		Recalls the previous command entered in the Command box. Each click displays the next previous command.
REMOVE DUPLICATES	RD	Removes duplicate records from the set.

TYPE	T	An alternative to DISPLAY, use TYPE to display records retrieved by the SELECT command. TYPE is followed by set number/format/range of records, e.g.
		`TYPE S1/FREE/1`
		`T s3/6,KWIC/1-5`
		`t s2/3,k/all`

FROM EACH	T S1/6/1-2 from each	Displays records from each database in a multiple-file search.

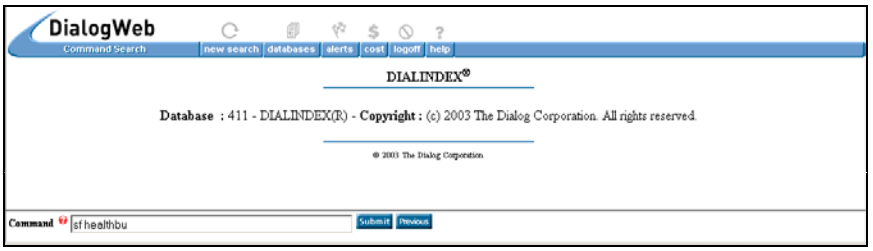
►Topic◄ In an attempt to control the aging process, doctors are prescribing “hormone cocktails,” including those that contain human growth hormone (HGH). What can you find out about the risks of using this hormone?

BEGIN DIALINDEX (File 411).




```
b 411
```

Define the group of databases to be scanned using SET FILES (SF) followed by acronyms and/or file numbers.




```
sf healthbu
```

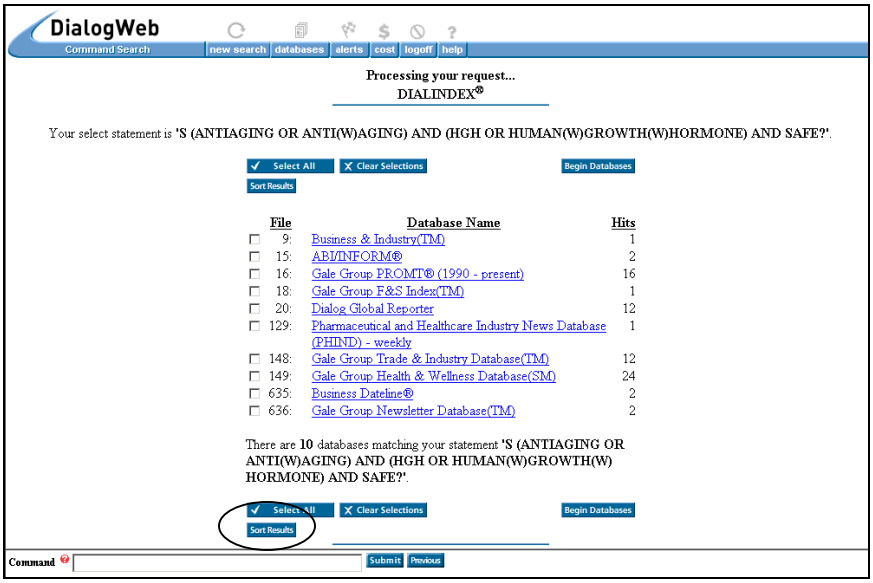
Click the Submit button.

Enter the search statement in the Command text box using the SELECT command.

You must use a single line command in DIALINDEX.

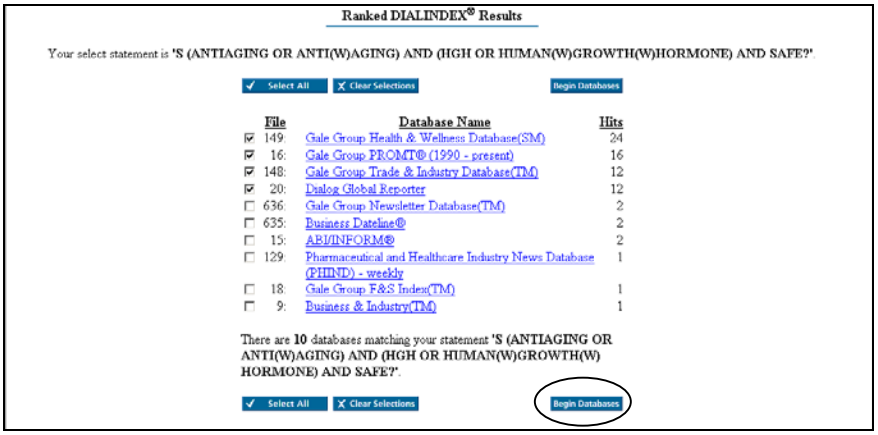
```
s (antiaging or anti(w)aging) and (hgh or human(w)growth(w)hormone) and
safe?
```

Click Sort Results *to rank the list of databases by number of matching records.*

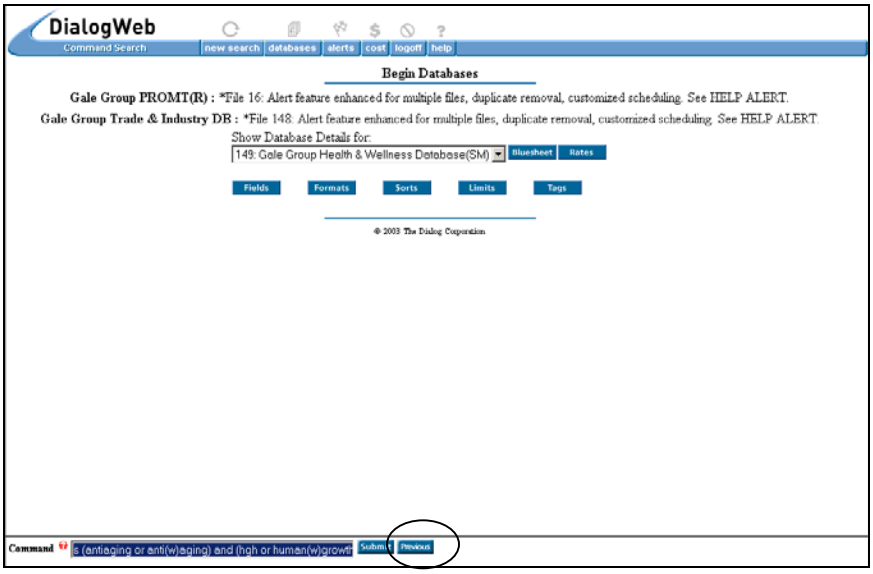


Click the box next to database(s) to run the search in. In this example, the top four databases are selected.

Click Begin Databases *to open the databases for searching.*



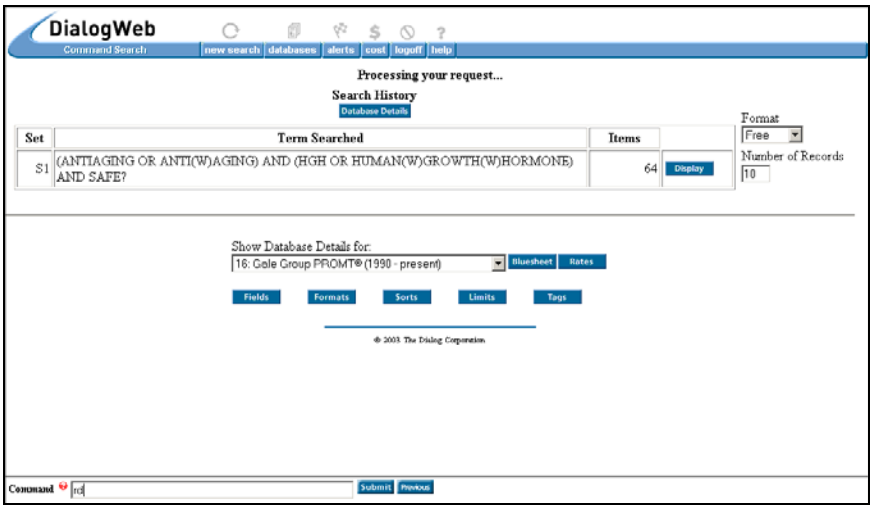
Recall the search strategy by clicking Previous.



When searching more than one database, you can remove duplicate records before viewing them.

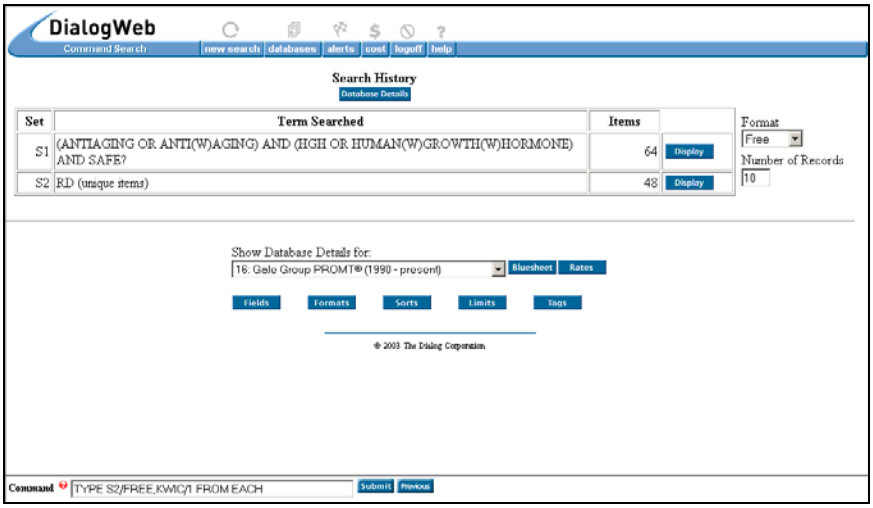
Use the command REMOVE DUPLICATES or RD.

```
rd
```



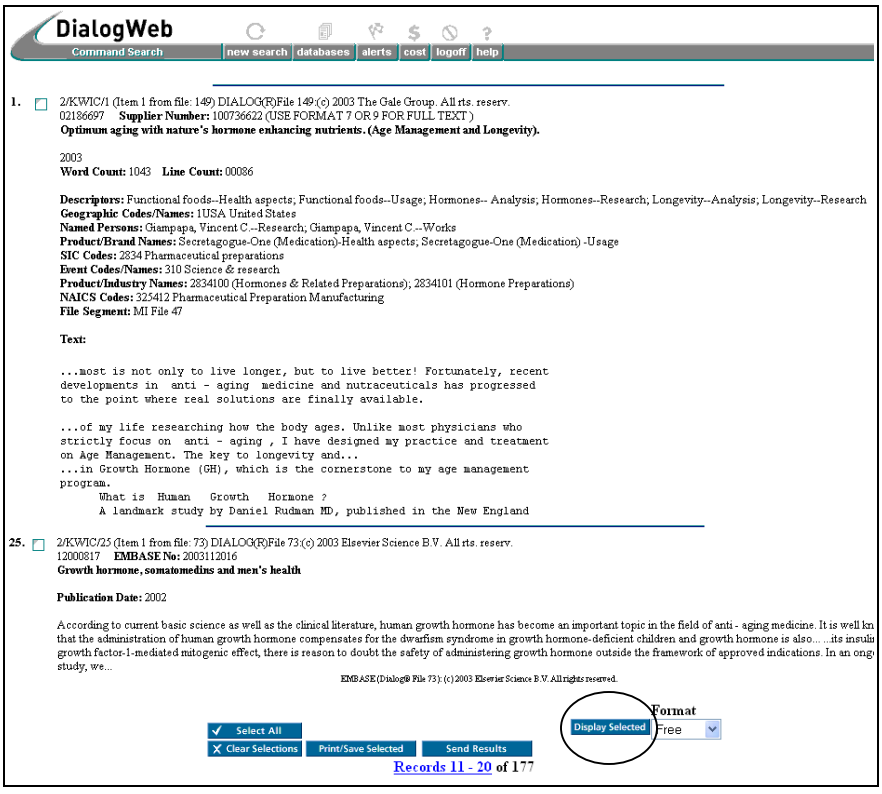
TYPE a record using FREE format to see the title and KWIC format to view the keywords in the context of the article.

Use FROM EACH at the end of the TYPE command to see a sampling of records from each database in this multiple-file search.



To see the entire record, choose record(s) by clicking the check box and change the format to FULL from the drop down box.

Click the Display Selected *button.*



Appendix D: Answers to Practice Exercises

Page 32: Guided Search Exercises

Life Sciences and Chemistry

1. Search the medical literature to find out about the use of aloe vera as an antiseptic.
   Medicine & Pharmaceuticals/Research & Development/Medicine
   Dynamic Search
   Search: aloe vera and antiseptic?

2. Locate articles in the medical literature on the prevention of Lyme Disease.
   Medicine & Pharmaceuticals/Research & Development/Biological Sciences
   Dynamic Search
   Search: lyme disease and prevent?

Business and News

3. Which databases would you search to find information about the Irish Company Telecom Eireann?
   Business/Company Directories/All Company Directories
   Dynamic Search
   Eireann (limited to company name)
   Telecom?

4. Find articles that discuss Carrefour and plans or forecasts for the future.
   Business/Industry and Markets/Industry News/General Industry Sources/Search Database group
   Dynamic Search
   Carrefour (limited to title)
   Expan? or forecast? or predict?

Engineering and Technology

5. What are the costs for the Skynet 5 satellite system?
   Science & Technology/Research & Development/Aerospace & Defense News
   Dynamic Search
   Skynet and cost?

6. Find articles on benzene exposure by inhalation and limit to 2002 and 2003.
   Science & Technology/Research & Development/Engineering/Engineering Research
   Dynamic Search
   Benzene and inhalation

Intellectual Property

7. Who owns the trademark for Rx Success? What does the company do? Use TRADEMARKSCAN®—U.S. Federal.
   Intellectual Property/Trademarks/Countries & Regions/Americas/United States/Federal

Targeted Search
Rx success

8. Find the patent for a rollator made by Samhall. What is a rollator?
   Intellectual Property/Patents/Countries and Regions/Worldwide
   Dynamic Search
   Samhall and rollator?

Page 39: Group Exercise

Antiaging	hormone	treatment
Anti-aging		therapy

Page 39: Individual Exercise

Hormone?
Therap?
Treatment?

Page 41: individual Exercise

Anti(w)aging

Page 43: Learning Check

B 149
S anti(w)aging or antiaging
S hormone?
S treatment? or therap?
S s1 and s2 and s3
T s4/FREE/1-5

Page 52: Online Practice Exercises 1

Business and News

1. A major art theft often makes the headlines. What is the world's most stolen painting?
   Search the Times/Sunday Times (File 710). HINT: It's a Rembrandt.
   B 710
   S most(w)stolen(s)painting

2. Australian pharmaceutical producer, SIRTeX [sic] Medical has been rumored to be a takeover target. What is the latest news on this possibility? Try a business news file, such as Gale Group PROMT (File 16), Business & Industry (File 9) or Dialog Global Reporter (File 20).
   B 9
   S sirtex(w)medical
   S takeover or acqui? or merge?
   S s1 and s2

3. Loudeye Technologies, a U.S.-based Web media delivery company, has recently been involved in forming partnerships in Europe. What information can you find in the news about this company's activities? Search Dialog NewsRoom (File 990) or Global Reporter (File 20).
   B 990
   S loudeye(w)technolog? and (partner? or acqui? or merge?)

4. What company produces "Funky Fruit Pops"? What are some of the "funky" flavors available? Try a business news file, such as Gale Group PROMT (File 16) or Business & Industry (File 9).
   B 16
   S funky(w)fruit(w)pop?

Life Sciences and Chemistry

5. A promising new HIV vaccine is undergoing clinical trials in Botswana. What is the drug name? Search World News Connection (File 985).
   B 985
   S hiv
   S vaccine?
   S clinical(w)trial?
   S Botswana
   S s1 and s2 and s3 and s4

6. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, or SARS, appears to be caused by a coronavirus, possibly transmitted from animals. What reports can you locate on the coronavirus-related diseases in turkeys? Search MEDLINE (File 154).
   B 154
   S coronavirus or corona(w)virus
   S turkey?
   S s1 and s2

7. Search the chemical literature for articles on the toxicity of the pesticide diflubenzuron. Use CA®Search® (File 399).
   B 399
   S diflubenzuron and toxic?

Intellectual Property

8. Search the current U.S. Patents Fulltext database (File 654) for any patents issued for metal baseball bats.
   B 654
   S metal or metallic
   S baseball (w) (bat or bats)
   S s1 (s) s2

9. Who is the current assignee for the U.S. trademark "Bioengine"? Use U.S. TRADEMARKSCAN—Federal (File 226).
   B 226
   S bioengine

Engineering and Technology

10. What new developments are there in “direct-to-home” or “DTH” satellite services? [HINT: Watch out for stop words!] Search INSPEC (File 4).
    B 4
    S direct(2n)home or dth
    S satellite?
    S s1 and s2

11. MPEG-3, developed by ISO/IEC's "Moving Picture Experts Group,” has proven to be an extremely popular format for distributing music over the Internet. Development of a new standard, MPEG-4, for multimedia digital formats such as streaming video, began in 2001. What is the current status of MPEG-4? Search INSPEC (File 4).
    B 4
    S mpeg(w)4 and streaming(w)video

Page 56: Learning Check

1. RD removes duplicate records when searching more than one database
2. The TYPE command contains set number/format/range of records
3. A free format is usually Format 6 and sometimes Format 8
4. Type out a few records in a short format to check for relevancy
5. Use Format K to see search terms as they are used in the records
6. To search two databases: BEGIN 9,20
   One search strategy might be: s Microsoft and (wireless? or network?) OR
   S Microsoft
   S wireless? or network?
   S s1 and s2

Page 67: Online Practice Exercises 2

Business and News

1. Find information about a Japanese company, “Rei Denshi.” HINT: Try the Business and Company Directory categories to get started.
   Business/Company Directories/Asia Pacific
   S rei()denshi

2. What are the main ingredients in a rich dessert called gianduja?
   News/NewsRoom
   S gianduja

Life Science and Chemistry

3. Snatches of a conversation were overheard in which the phrases “Factor C” and “horseshoe crabs” were mentioned. Use The Databases Selection Tool to determine what the conversation was about. HINT: Search the entire NEWS category.
   News
   s factor(w)c and horseshoe(w)crab?

4. Do fish that live in the Antarctic, or other very cold waters, have some sort of anti-freeze to protect them from freezing?
   Science & Technology/Water and Aquatic Sciences
   S (anti()freeze or antifreeze) and fish?

Intellectual Property

5. Much attention is focused on creating micro-electro mechanical systems (MEMS)—machines that are made of molecular-sized components. One important device for any machine is a hinge. Have any patents been granted for a "micro-hinge"? HINT: Try Intellectual Property and the PATENTS category.
   Intellectual Property/Patents
   s microhinge? or micro(w)hinge?

6. In which countries has the trademark "Legoland" been registered?
   Intellectual Property/Trademarks
   S legoland

Engineering and Technology

7. Find recent articles that discuss the manufacturing method called "micro-origami." HINT: Try the Science and Technology category and Engineering.
   Science and Technology/Engineering
   s micro(w)origami

8. What recent developments are there in the use of flywheel technology for energy storage?
   Science and Technology/Engineering
   s flywheel and energy(2n)storage

Page 75: Learning Check

1. Search articles in French using la=French
2. Search a geographic name using GN=
3. Search the lead paragraph using /lp
4. Search a journal name using JN=

Page 80: Online Practice Exercise 3

News & Business

1. Your company is interested in doing business with Starguide Digital Networks, a U.S. company. Check Experian (formerly TRW) Credit Reports (File 547) to determine if the company has any accounts past due.
   B 547
   S starguide/co
   T s1/9

2. Dietary supplements that promise to slow aging and improve health are bound to appeal to pet owners. Farnham Pet Doctor Products has released a line of "Nutra-Sure Supplements,"

including DHEA for pets. Find out more about this company. Check D&B®--Dun's Market Identifiers (File 516).

B 516
Expand co=farnham pet
S e4

Life Sciences and Chemistry

3. Search the Pesticides Fact File (File 306) to get a chemical profile of the pesticide diflubenzuron. HINT: EXPAND on the Chemical Name field (NA=).

B 306
E na=diflubenzuron
S e3

4. Try the same search on Dr. Perls in MEDLINE (File 154). Remember in the article he describes how to live to be 100 years old. It was published in 2002.

B 154
E au=perls t
S e numbers
S 100 or one(w)hundred
S s1 and s2 and py=2002

Intellectual Property

5. What are the ingredients for the soft drink described in U.S. patent 6,403,129? Hint: Use U.S. Patents Fulltext (File 654).

B 654
E pn=us 6403120
S e number

6. What trademarks was Italian pharmaceutical company, Rottapharm, granted in the United States in 2003? Use TRADEMARKSCAN—U.S. Federal (File 226).

B 226
E co=rottapharm
S e1:e8
S s1 and yr=2003
T s1/49/all

Engineering/Technology

7. Find articles that discuss the use of liquid anti-corrosion treatment of packaging that protects electronic equipment against electrostatic discharge (EDS). Limit retrieval to English only abstracts.

B 2,248
S anti()corros? and packag? and liquid
S s1/eng
T s2/6,k/1-2 from each

8. Find recent technical articles that discuss robot-assisted surgeries.

B 4,8

```
S robot?/ti,de
S surger?/ti,de
S s1 and s2
S s3 and py=2003
```

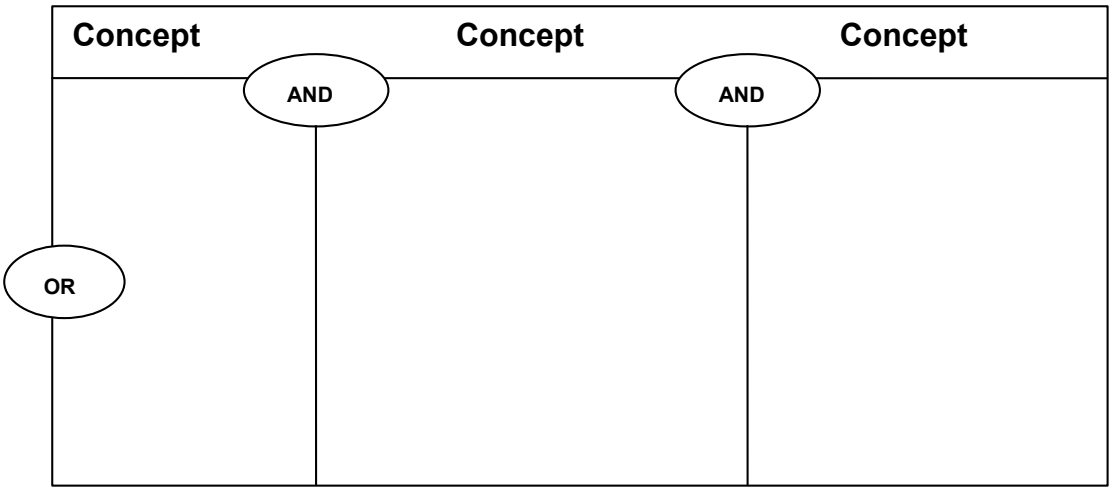
Appendix E: Search Worksheet

Search Worksheet

Topic:

Databases:

Important Ideas



Commands to Enter

THOMSON
DIALOG