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

Rev. Tues. 11-29-2005

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

The information is from the following OCLC sources, though some of the examples are original:

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

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

1. AUTHOR SEARCHES

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

4,3,1
roos,fra,d
=4,3,1
=inte,rev,s

* 1b) Keyword and phrase searches.

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

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

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

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

au:
au:beethoven and au:bernstein
au=
au=king stephen
auw=
auw=strauss, johann, 1804-1849

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

cn:
nc:disney

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

pn:
np:beethoven and pn:bernstein
pn=
np=king stephen
pnw=
npw=strauss, johann, 1804-1849

2. AUTHOR/TITLE SEARCHES

4,4
hemi,fare

* 4,4
au: and ti:(longer alternative)

au:hemingway and ti:farewell

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

lc:
lc:ps3515.e37

* Hopefully, the difference between lc: and lc= is not important. (The example is the call
number for Ernest Hemingway.)
4. DATE QUALIFIERS
/ \ /1980 \ /1981-1990
and yr: \ (new longer alternative) and yr:1980 and yr:1981-1990
* "and yr: " searches Date only.

5. FOREIGN ALPHABET QUALIFIERS (NEW)
and vp: \ and vp:ara \ and vp:cjk
* and vp:ara retrieves records where Arabic writing is included in the bib. record; and
vp:cjk retrieves records where Chinese, Japanese, or Korean writing is included in the

6. GENRE/AUDIENCE QUALIFIERS (NEW)
and mt: \ and mt:bio \ and mt=bio [limits to biographies]
and mt= \ and mt=dvd video [ditto]
* OCLC considers the genre/audience qualifiers to be specific material type qualifiers.
For more information and the difference between mt: and mt=, see #11 below.

7. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT NUMBER SEARCHES (for U.S. govt. docs., the SuDocs number)
bn: \ gn:i192y65nx
* Enter all the letters and numbers, the same as with the new publisher number search.
* The example shows that you would search SuDocs I 19.2:Y 65nx as gn:i192y65nx.

8. ISBN SEARCHES
(123456789X) \ bn:123456789x
* To search 13-digit ISBN's -- as of Nov. 2005 -- see STANDARD NUMBER SEARCHES
below.

9. ISSN SEARCHES
(1234-5678) \ in:1234-5678
* Include the hyphen. Used in cataloging periodicals.

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

11. LCCN SEARCHES (Library of Congress Card Number, also known as L. C. Control No.)
ln: \ ln:32-14 OR ln:32000014
* This is useful when searching gift books from the 1950's and 1960's, which often have
LCCN's on the back of the title page but not ISBN's.
* Either (a) include the hyphen, or else (b) omit the hyphen and pad with leading zeroes
if there are fewer than six numbers after the hyphen (see example).

12. MATERIAL TYPE QUALIFIERS aka SPECIFIC MATERIAL TYPE QUALIFIERS (NEW)
and mt: \ and mt:dvd \ [limit to DVD's]
and mt= \ and mt=dvd video \ [ditto]
* After mt: you use the new three-letter codes. After mt= you use the full word or phrase,
but it has to be the exact terminology which OCLC provides. Complete lists of the three-
letter codes and the full word or phrase expressions are in the new Reference Card
"Connexion: Searching WorldCat Quick Reference" (see the link given above).
Additional examples using the three-letter codes are:
and mt: \ and mt:csa \ [limit to compact disc sound recs.]
and mt: \ and mt:lps \ [limit to 33 1/3 phonodisks]
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and mt: and mt: [limit to large print text]
and mt: and mt:nsr [limit to spoken word sound recs.]
and mt: and mt:vhs [limit to VHS videotapes]

13. OCLC # SEARCHES -- the same!!!
# #12345678
* *12345678
no: no:12345678

14. PUBLISHER SEARCHES
pb: pb:Greenwood
* pb: is a keyword search which finds your word anywhere in the publisher's name.

15. PUBLISHER NUMBER SEARCHES
* These used to be called music number searches, but they changed the name. You can also use this search for the numbers which publishers assign to videos.

mn: mn:acs8512
mn= mn=acs8512
* This search searches the 028 field and is especially useful with sound recordings.
* Hopefully, the difference between mn: and mn= is not important.
* New improvement: it used to be we could only enter the first two letters and the first ten numbers. Now we enter all the letters and numbers which make up the publisher number. Example: the side of the compact disc says "CO 1979-AB5-1." We used to search it as mn:co197951. Now we search it as mn:co1979ab51.

16. STANDARD NUMBER SEARCHES
sn: sn:1234567890123
* sn: searches a variety of numbers of different lengths including ISBN's, ISSN's, LCCN's, publisher numbers, etc. It is OCLC's interim method for searching 13-digit ISBN's.

17. SUBJECT SEARCHES
* "su" searches every kind of subject heading, but is easier to remember.

su: su:calculus
su= su=personal narratives confederate
suw= [example is given on the next line]
suw=united states history civil war 1861-1865 personal narratives confederate

* "hl" searches only Library of Congress subject headings. (As a mnemonic, I suspect the h was chosen for "heading" and the lowercase L for "LC".)

hl: hl:calculus
hl= hl=personal narratives confederate
hlw= [example is given on the next line]

hlw=united states history civil war 1861-1865 personal narratives confederate
* The colon searches (su: and hl:) are subject keyword searches. They will find one word anywhere in the subject heading.
* With hlw= or suw= you begin at the beginning of the subject heading. With hl= or su= you begin at the beginning of any subfield within the subject heading (including subfield ≠a), but you cannot include words from more than one subfield.
* The advantage of using the hl index label is then you don't have to worry about some of
the subjects being Sears subject headings or LC children's headings or Medical Subject
Headings. They'll all be regular LC subject headings, "our kind of subject headings."

18. TITLE SEARCHES

\[ 3,2,2,1 \]

| ti= | scan ti= | scan tiw=
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_</td>
<td>title keyword search</td>
<td>title phrase search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scan ti=</td>
<td>title phrase search, searching 245</td>
<td>a and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(not</td>
<td>n and</td>
<td>p)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[also searches title phrases from non-245 fields]</td>
<td>(scan) tiw=</td>
<td>title phrase search,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>searching 245</td>
<td>a and</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>p (but not</td>
<td>b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[also searches title phrases from non-245 fields]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. UNIFORM TITLE SEARCHES

| utw= | ut=
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_</td>
<td>Bible. o.t. Isaiah xl-lv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu teper moi shmel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* Punctuation is optional. The second example retrieves records for recordings and scores which include Rimsky-Korsakov's "Flight of the Bumblebee." The full heading is "Rimsky-Korsakov, Nikolay, |d 1844-1908. |t Skazka o tsare Saltane. |p Nu, teper', moi shmel'." Using ut= instead of utw= you can just key in the subfield |p.

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

   am: docsouth

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

21. A NOTE ON SEARCHING THE AUTHORITY FILE IN OCLC

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

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

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

   english language -- textbooks for foreign speakers --- chinese
   english language -- study and teaching -- chinese speakers
PART TWO. MATERIAL TYPE QUALIFIERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

and mt:rep art reproduction
* and mt:atl atlas
and mt:bks OR /bks books (but actually it means any published text, including microforms, websites, etc.) books (this should come close to limiting the search to actual books: nmc means "not microform" while not mt:url means "not internet resources")

and mt:brl Braille
and mt:map OR /map cartographic materials (atlases, maps, and globes)
and mt:cdr CD-ROM ("CD for computer")
and mt:cht chart
and mt:cig clip art, online image or graphics
* and mt: Gda compact disc audio
and mt:com OR /com computer files
and mt:cmcp computer game
and mt:312 diskette (3 1/2 inch)
and mt:514 diskette (5 1/4 inch)
* and mt:dvd DVD (digital videodisc)
and mt:flm filmstrip
* and mt:crd flash cards
and mt:gam game
* and mt:glb globe
and mt:kit kit (see definition and discussion in *Bibliographic Formats and Standards* under "Fixed Field: Type (Type of Material)," especially the paragraphs headed "Multiple kinds of material and collections" and "o : Kit." Note that since not all things which are called kits in libraryland are coded as kits in their bib. records, it follows that this qualifier is not as useful as you might think, and should be used with caution.)

and mt:lpt large print text
and mt:upl looseleaf publication
and mt:mss manuscript (unpublished text)
and mt:mcm map (manuscript map)
* and mt:pcm map (published map)
* and mt:mfc microfiche
* and mt:mfl microfilm
and mt:mic map (including microfiche, microfilm, and micro-opaque)
and mt:mcld micro-opaque (including microcards?)
and mt:mix OR/mix mixed materials
and mt:new newspaper
and mt:per periodical
--- phonodisks or records -- see sound discs
and mt:pht photograph
and mt:ngr picture (non-machine-readable, not stored on computer) ("2-D image")
and mt:grp picture (non-machine-readable, not stored on computer) ("graphic")
and mt:pic picture (non-machine-readable, not stored on computer) ("picture")
and mt:art realia ("3-D object/artifact")
and mt:rbj realia ("real object")
and mt:mot reel-to-reel motion picture ("film")
and mt:rtr reel-to-reel sound tape
and mt:rll roll (early type of sound recording)
and mt:sco OR/sco scores (any)
and mt:mmu scores (manuscript music)
and mt:pmu scores (published music)
and mt:ser OR/ser serials (including newspapers, periodicals, etc.)
and mt:sld slides
and mt:cas sound cassette (audiocassette)
and mt:lps sound disc (LP, 33 1/3 rpm)
and mt:45s sound disc (45 rpm)
and mt:78s sound disc (78 rpm)
and mt:rec OR/rec sound recordings (any)
and mt:msr sound recordings (musical)
and mt:nsr sound recordings (non-musical)
and mt:toy toy
and mt:tns transparencies
and mt:vca videocassette (any)
and mt:bta videocassette (Beta)
and mt:pal videocassette (PAL)
and mt:vhs videocassette (VHS)
and mt:vdc videodisc (any, including laserdiscs and DVD's)
* and mt:dvv videodisc (DVD)
and mt:vid videorecording (including both videocassettes and videodiscs)
and mt:vis OR /vis visual materials (including filmstrips, motion pictures, slides, transparencies, videorecordings, pictures, etc.)
and mt:wxc wax cylinder (early type of sound recording)
* and mt:url website ("internet resources," not listed with the other specific material type qualifiers, but rather with the MARC formats in an earlier table headed simply "Qualifiers")
and mt:upw website ("updating website," listed under "serial publications")
and mt:web website ("web access," listed under "all material types")

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

and mt:45s sound disc : analog (45 rpm) (little black phonodisks with one song on each side)
and mt:78s sound disc : analog (78 rpm)
and mt:312 diskette (3 1/2 inch)
and mt:514 diskette (5 1/4 inch)
and mt:art realia ("3-D object/artifact")
and mt:atl atlas
and mt:bks OR /bks books (but actually it means any published text, including microforms, websites, etc.)
* and mt:nmc not mt:url books (this should come close to limiting the search to actual books: nmc means "not microform" while not mt:url means "not internet resources")
and mt:brl Braille
and mt:bta videocassette (Beta)
and mt:cas sound cassette (audiocassette)
and mt:cda compact disc audio (sound disc : digital)
and mt:cdc CD-ROM ("CD for computer")
and mt:cgm computer game
and mt:cht chart
and mt:cig clip art, online image or graphics
and mt:com OR /com computer files
and mt:crd flash cards
and mt:dvv videodisc (DVD)
and mt:flm filmstrip
and mt:gam game
and mt:glb globe
and mt:grp picture (non-machine-readable, not stored on computer) ("graphic")
* and mt:kit kit (see definition and discussion in Bibliographic Formats and Standards under "Fixed Field: Type (Type of Material)," especially the paragraphs headed "Multiple kinds of material and collections" and "o : Kit." Note that since not all things which are called kits in libraryland are coded as kits in their bib. records, it follows that this qualifier is not as useful as you might think, and should be used with caution.)
and mt:lps sound disc : analog (LP, 33 1/3 rpm) (long-playing black vinyl phonodisks)
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and mt:lpt  large print text
and mt:map OR/map cartographic materials (not just maps, also atlases and globes)
and mt:med micro-opaque (including microcards?)
and mt:mcm map (manuscript map)
and mt:mfc microfiche
and mt:mfl microfilm
and mt:mic microform (including microfiche, microfilm, and micro-opaque)
and mt:mix OR/mix mixed materials
and mt:mmu scores (manuscript music)
and mt:mot reel-to-reel motion picture ("film")
and mt:msr sound recordings (musical)
and mt:mss manuscript (unpublished text)
and mt:new newspaper
and mt:ngr picture (non-machine-readable, not stored on computer) ("2-D image")
and mt:nsr sound recordings (non-musical)
and mt:pal videocassette (PAL)
and mt:pcm map (published map)
and mt:per periodical
and mt:pht photograph
and mt:pic picture (non-machine-readable, not stored on computer) ("picture")
and mt:pmu scores (published music)
and mt:rbj realia ("real object")
and mt:rec OR/rec sound recordings (any)
and mt:rep art reproduction
and mt:rll roll (early type of sound recording)
and mt:rtr reel-to-reel sound tape
and mt:sco OR/sco scores (any)
and mt:ser OR/ser serials (including newspapers, periodicals, etc.)
and mt:sld slides
and mt:toy toy
and mt:trn transparencies
and mt:upl looseleaf publication
and mt:upw website ("updating website," listed under "serial publications")
and mt:url website ("internet resources," not listed in the Quick Reference with the other specific material type qualifiers, but rather with the MARC formats in an earlier table headed simply "Qualifiers")
and mt:vca videocassette (any: Beta, U-matic, VHS)
and mt:vdc videodisc (any, including laserdiscs and DVD's)
and mt:vhs videocassette (VHS)
and mt:vid videorecording (including both videocassettes and videodiscs)
and mt:vis OR/vis visual materials (including filmstrips, motion pictures, slides, transparencies, videorecordings, pictures, etc.)
and mt:web website ("web access," listed under "all material types")
and mt:wxc wax cylinder (early type of sound recording)
PART THREE. NEW AND OLD COMPARED:
SEARCHING IN CONNEXION CLIENT VERSION 1.30 AND UP,
VERSUS SEARCHING IN CATME

1. The Searching Pattern for Keyword and Phrase Searching

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

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

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

2. Index Label Changes

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

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

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

(Note: As it was before, the index label is still OPTIONAL with derived searches.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEARCH TYPE</th>
<th>INDEX LABEL WAS</th>
<th>INDEX LABEL IS NOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keyword author (personal)</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>\textit{pn}: or au: [tutorial]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyword from corporate name</td>
<td>co</td>
<td>\textit{cn}:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyword: LC call number</td>
<td>lc</td>
<td>\textit{lc}:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truncated (class number)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyword: language from the MARC language code</td>
<td>la</td>
<td>\textit{la}:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyword from notes (5XX)</td>
<td>nt</td>
<td>\textit{nt}:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyword from publisher</td>
<td>pb</td>
<td>\textit{pb}:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyword from series</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>\textit{se}:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyword from subject hdg.</td>
<td>su</td>
<td>\textit{su}:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto from LC subject hdg.</td>
<td>sl</td>
<td>\textit{hl}:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto from LC children's hdg.</td>
<td>sc</td>
<td>\textit{hc}:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto from MeSH</td>
<td>sm</td>
<td>\textit{hm}:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto from Sears subject hdg.</td>
<td>ss</td>
<td>\textit{hs}:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyword from title</td>
<td>ti</td>
<td>\textit{ti}:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyword from uniform title</td>
<td>ut</td>
<td>\textit{ut}:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Phrase search: title                    | (scan) ti       | ti=                |
| Phrase search: author (pers.)           | (Not available) | pn= \textit{pnw}= |
| Phrase search: corporate name           | (Not available) | cn= \textit{cnw}= |
| Phrase search: publisher                | (Not available) | pb=               |
| Phrase search: series                   | (Not available) | se= \textit{sew}= |
A "w" added as the third letter of the index label makes a distinction between two types of phrase searching in the new system. When there is a contrast between xx= and xxw=, the xx= means "search from the beginning of any subfield within the field," while the xxw= search means "search from the beginning of the field."

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

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

a. For more precise author searches, you can now search on the established form of an author's name. For example,  
   pnw=strauss, johann, 1804-1849  
   [If you know he is the one you're looking for, with this enhancement you don't have to wade through the works of his more prolific composer son, Johann Strauss Jr., 1825-1899.]

b. You can now search WorldCat by whole subject headings, by beginnings of subject headings, and by subject subdivisions. For example,  
   suw=united states history civil war, 1861-1865 personal narratives, confederate  
   (or)  
   hlw=united states history civil war, 1861-1865 personal narratives, confederate  
   
   su=personal narratives, confederate  
   (or)  
   hl=personal narratives, confederate  
   
   su=study and teaching middle school  
   (or)  
   hl=study and teaching middle school  
   
   suw=english language study and teaching chinese speakers  
   (or)  
   hlw=english language study and teaching chinese speakers

Notes compiled by Frank Newton, Dover Memorial Library, Gardner-Webb University, Boiling Springs, NC. Please e-mail me at fnewton@gardner-webb.edu if you observe any mistakes in the above.