

FIELD SEARCHING AND SETTING LIMITS

We usually do not specify fields in a Google search, which leads to unwanted output. It is possible, however, to specify certain fields in your search string.

TITLE: If you want to find pages with certain words in the title of the page, use the command *intitle:* before your search term. [Note that there is no space after the full colon.]

e.g. *intitle:avian virus* will find *avian* in the official title of the page, and *virus* somewhere in the text.

e.g. *intitle:"avian virus"* will find the phrase *avian virus* in the title of the page.

WEB SITE: If you want to find material in a particular web site, use the *site:* command before your search term.

[Note that there is no space after the full colon.]

e.g. *site:www.theglobeandmail.com palin* finds any mention of *Palin* in the *Globe and Mail's* website.

WEB SITE, INCOMPLETE URL: Sometimes you want to find material in a particular site but do not have the complete web address for that site. In this case, you can limit your search to sites with part of the web address by using the command *inurl:* before your search term. [Note that there is no space after the full colon.]

e.g. *inurl:nlm diabetes* will find anything with *diabetes* from the web sites of the *National Library of Medicine*.

PARTICULAR FILE TYPE: If you want to limit your search to a particular file type, use the command *filetype:* before your search term. [Note that there is no space after the full colon.]

For example, *filetype:ppt* finds powerpoint files and *filetype:pdf* finds .pdf files.

e.g. *filetype:ppt castles* will find powerpoint files on the topic of castles.

PAGES FROM A FOREIGN COUNTRY: If you want to limit your search to pages from a foreign country, use that country's Top-Level Domain (TLD) code (uk, cz, ca, nz). To do this, first do your Google search, then add to the search URL (the web address which is at the top of the screen): *&restrict=countryXX* (where *XX* is the TLD code in CAPS). For example, if you want to find web pages about cathedrals from the United Kingdom, you would do a general search for cathedrals and then limit by adding *&restrict=countryUK* to the output URL.

You can find the official list of TLD's here: <http://www.iana.org/domains/root/db/>

GOOGLE SCHOLAR

If you want to use Google for university-level research, then use Google Scholar:

ACCESSING FULL-TEXT ARTICLES

Here is how you can easily access full-text articles provided by UNB Libraries from search result in Google Scholar:

1. Start at the homepage (lib.unb.ca) and choose **Google Scholar** from the list of **Databases** or visit go.lib.unb.ca/google.
2. Configure your settings in Google Scholar so that UNB Libraries' holdings are linked directly.

Before you start your search, go into Settings (click the top-left dropdown menu) in Google Scholar. Choose **Settings** and **Library Links**, choose the *University of New Brunswick*, and **Save your settings**. No , **Check for fulltext @ UNB as a link forso e citations.**

EXPORTING TO ZOTERO

Learn about how to use Zotero, the citation management system, here: <https://guides.lib.unb.ca/guide/206>

Choose from Zotero's browser connectors to easily export citations from Google Scholar using your favourite browser.

ADVANCED SEARCH

Select *Advanced search* from the top-left, dropdown menu of Google Scholar, which allows you to refine your search in different ways. You can make use of these limiters along with the regular limits you learned in general Google searching.