


OCLC Connexion: Searching Authorities Quick Reference

OCLC Connexion interfaces

Use the Connexion client (Windows-based software) or the Connexion browser (opens in your default browser window).


- To open the client interface, on the desktop, click **Start > Programs > OCLC Connexion**, or double-click the client icon .
- To open the browser interface, open your Web browser and go to <http://connexion.oclc.org>.

Multiscript support for non-Latin script variant headings (for NACO participants): The following non-Latin scripts are supported for adding variant name headings and notes in authority records and can be used for constructing search terms: Arabic, Chinese, Cyrillic, Greek, Hebrew, Japanese, and Korean. You can enter scripts in the client by installing languages and keyboards using Windows® settings, or in the browser, by copying and pasting from other software programs or by using the Windows Character Map utility. See documentation for the [client](#) or [browser](#) or see Windows Help for details.

Search and browse authority records


Search—Client or browser

Open the Authorities Search window:

	Action
1	<p>Client: Click Authorities > Search > LC Names and Subjects, or click , or press <Shift><F2>.</p> <p>Browser: Click the Authorities tab > Search > Authority File, or press <Ctrl><Shift><J>.</p>
2	<p>For a command line search: In the Authorities Search window, enter a complete search or browse string in correct search syntax in the Command Line Search box for any of these search types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numeric search Text keyword search Derived search Text browse (scan an index) <p>Or</p> <p>For a guided search: In the Authorities Search window, use boxes and lists in the Keyword/Numeric area to enter search term(s) and select index(es) and/or Boolean operators. The system creates the correct search syntax from your entries. Enter one of these search types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numeric search Text search using keywords <p>Note: You must open a different window for guided browsing. See next procedure.</p> <p>See more details on command line versus guided searching and browsing on page 2.</p>
3	<p>Optional. Click a check box to show See and/or See Also references in search results.</p>
4	<p>Click OK (in the client) or click Search (in the browser), or press <Enter>.</p>

Guided browsing—Client or browser

Open the Authorities Browse window:

	Action
1	<p>Client: Click Authorities > Browse > LC Names and Subjects, or click , or press <Alt><F2>.</p> <p>Browser: Click the Authorities tab > Browse Options > Authority File, or press <Ctrl><J>.</p>
2	<p>Enter a browse term in the Browse for box. Do not precede the term with the Scan (sca) command or an index label.</p>
3	<p>Select an index from the drop-down list.</p>
4	<p>Optional. Type a subheading term in the Expanded Term box to limit results to headings that contain the term in a subheading.</p> <p>In the browser, you must also specify a root index position number (1 through 20). For the closest match, specify 9.</p>
5	<p>Click OK (in the client), or click Browse (in the browser), or press <Enter>.</p>

Batch process searches—Client only

Construct and save command line searches and process them all at once in a batch (available in the client only):

	Action
1	<p>In the Connexion client, click Batch > Enter Authority Search Keys, or press <Alt><A>.</p>
2	<p>Select a local file for storing the searches you enter (default: DefaultAuth.auth.db).</p>
3	<p>Enter any search type in the Query box, except browse terms, using full search syntax in the same way you construct a command line search, using full search syntax.</p>
4	<p>Click Add or press <Enter>.</p>
5	<p>Repeat steps 3 and 4 to enter more searches.</p> <p>Note: There is no limit on the number of searches you can enter. However, the maximum number of search results you can download is 100 records. (You can set the number of results to download, in the range 1 to 100, in Tools > Options > Batch tab.)</p>
6	<p>When finished, click Save.</p>
7	<p>When ready, run batch processing (Batch > Process Batch).</p>

Command line versus guided searching and browsing

Command line search or browse

Experienced searchers can use the Command Line Search box to enter a complete search or browse string in correct search syntax (that is, enter all parts of a search or browse query in a single string in correct order and with correct spacing).

To use the **Command Line Search** box:

Action	
1	In the client, click Authorities > Search > LC Names and Subjects . Or In the browser, click the Authorities tab > Search > Authority File .
2	In the Command Line Search box of the Search window, enter a keyword text or numeric search, a derived search, or a browse query in full syntax, following these guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precede a browse term with the Scan command (sca) followed by a space, but use no command for a search. Example: sca pn:vivaldi (browse) but pn:vivaldi (search) • Precede a search or browse term with a 2-letter index label followed by a colon (:) (see the pn: in the example above). • The index label and colon are optional for a derived search if it is the first or only search term. Example: To search for the name heading <i>Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus</i>, enter moza,wol,a or pd:moza,wol,a. Exception: Corporate/conference/geographic names require a preceding equal sign (=) or index label. Example: To search for the corporate name heading <i>Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory</i>, enter =envi,mon,s or cd:envi,mon,s. See details and examples for all of these search types in the following pages)
3	Optional. Combine searches in the Command Line Search box by entering Boolean operators and , or , or not between them. Do not combine browse queries. See more details about Boolean operators in following pages. Example: su:carillon or su:bells
4	Optional. Use the truncation symbol (*) and wildcard symbols (# or ?) in search terms in place of characters to retrieve different forms of a word. Do not use truncation or wildcards for browsing. Do not use them in non-Latin script searches. Required if you use these symbols: Precede a symbol by at least three characters. Example: ti:librar* See more details about truncation and wildcards in following pages.

Note: For batch searching in the Connexion client, enter complete search strings as you do for the Command Line Search box (note that you cannot batch-process browse queries).

Guided search

Searchers who do not want or need to remember index labels and syntax rules can use guided searching and browsing (that is, you enter the parts of a search and let the system create the correct syntax).

To enter a guided numeric or keyword search:

Action	
1	In the client, click Authorities > Search > LC Names and Subjects . Or In the browser, click Authorities tab > Search > Authority File .
2	In the Keyword/Numeric Search area of the Search window, type a keyword text or numeric search term in any Search for box.
3	Optional. Combine search terms. To search for multiple terms in a single index: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type the terms in a single Search for box and combine them with Boolean operators and, or, or not. Example: pn:woolf, Virginia and ti:between the acts 2. Select an index from the list adjacent to the Search for box. To search for multiple terms in multiple indexes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type up to 5 search terms in separate Search for boxes. 2. Select an index from the list to the right of each term. 3. Select and, or, or not from lists to each additional Search for box following the first.
4	Optional. Use truncation and wildcard symbols in search terms as described in step 4 for command line searching.

Note: You cannot enter a derived search or a browse query in the **Keyword/Numeric Search** area.

Guided browsing

To enter a guided browse query:

Action	
In the client, click Authorities > Browse > LC Names and Subjects . Or In the browser, click the Authorities tab > Browse . Follow the instructions on page 1.	

Notes:

Procedures on pages 1 and 2 of this Quick Reference include slight differences between the Connexion client and the Connexion browser interfaces in how to access and enter searches.

The following pages, which give search and browse techniques, guidelines, and indexes, apply to both the client and the browser.

Also in the following pages, all search examples are shown in command line format (that is, in full search syntax).

Guidelines and examples for search types

Numeric search

Guidelines

- **ARN:** Enter all digits. Leading zeroes are optional.
- **LCCN:** Enter the year part of the LCCN (2 or 4 digits) and control number, with or without the hyphen. Leading zeroes in the control number are optional. Include or omit an alphabetic prefix.
- **ISBN:** Enter 10 digits or 13 digits, no hyphens (ISBNs are stored as both 10- and 13-digit numbers). Leading zeroes are optional. Type **x** (final character) in upper- or lowercase.
- **ISSN:** Enter 4 digits, hyphen, 4 digits. Type final **x** in upper- or lowercase.
- Numeric indexes are unavailable for browsing.
- **Tip:** Use the LCCN or the ARN for the most precise search.

Examples

Index	Example
ARN (an:)	an:01450635 or an:1450635
LCCN (ln:)	ln:78-5201 or ln:785201 or ln:78-005201 ln:2001-12345 or ln: 200112345 or ln:2001-012345 ln:82-12 or ln:8212 or ln:82-000012 ln:sh85-61704 or ln:8561704 or ln:85-061704
ISBN (bn:)	bn:188610111 or bn:978188610111
ISSN (in:)	in:9999-4444x

Text keyword search

Guidelines

- Search terms can be words or phrases.
- Omit prepositions and articles.
- If you enter diacritics, the system removes them automatically.
- Do not enter subfield codes.
- Include the comma between the parts of a name.
- All keyword indexes are also used for browsing.

Examples

Index	Example Keyword search	Example Browse query
Children's Subjects	sj:fantasy	sca sj:fantasy
Corporate/Conference Names	cn:habitat for humanity	sca cn:habitat for humanity
Genre	ge:fiction films	sca ge:fiction films
Geographic Names	gg:fort victoria, zimbabwe	sca gg:fort victoria, zimbabwe

Index	Example Keyword search	Example Browse query
LC Names	nw:corgi	sca nw:corgi
LCSH	su:cattle	sca su:cattle
Personal Name	pn:pascal, blaise	sca pn:pascal, blaise
Subdivision Headings	sb:criticism	sca sb:criticism
Title	ti:creative mind	sca ti:creative mind
Topicals	sp:literary	sca sp:literary

Browse (scan an index)

How browsing differs from searching

- Searching matches a term anywhere in indexed fields/subfields.
- Browsing matches your term or phrase exactly, character by character, left to right, starting with the first character in an indexed field/subfield.

Guidelines

- In the Command Line Search box, include the Scan command (**sca**) and an index label followed by a colon.

Example: sca pn:monet, claude

Exclude the command, index label, and colon from guided browsing.

- Guided browsing matches all forms (root) of a heading or you can also enter a subheading (expanded) term to find instances of the heading that have the specified subheading term.

Example: For guided browsing, enter the heading **roads** in the **Browse for** box and then enter **construction** in the **Expanded Term** box. In the browser, also enter the root index position number **9** (for the closest match) in the **Select root (sca)** box.

- For a personal name, include the comma after the surname.
- Omit initial articles (*a, an, the*, and non-English equivalents).
- If you enter diacritics, special characters, and/or subfield codes, the system removes them before processing the browse query.
- Browsing provides automatic truncation. Type only as many characters or words as needed.

Example: For the title *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*, type **sca ti:let us now praise**

- Do not combine terms or use truncation or wildcards for browsing.
- If you are unsure of an exact browse term, use a keyword search.

See more examples of browsing in the preceding table of keyword examples.

Derived search

How to construct a derived search

Enter a specific number of initial characters from the words in a name, title, or subject, combined with commas in a pattern unique to each index, as shown in this table:

Derived index (label)	Number of characters/pattern	Examples
Personal Name (pd:)	4,3,1	Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus Type moza,wol,a or pd:moza,wol,a
Corporate/Conference/Geographic Name (cd:)	=4,3,1	American Chemical Society Type =chem,soc, or cd:chem,soc, Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American is a stopword (omitted). Pattern requires 2 commas, though search term is only 2 words. Preceding = or index label is required.
Title (td:)	3,2,2,1	Adventures of Huckleberry Finn Type adv,of,hu,f or td: adv,of,hu,f
Subject (sd:)	5,3	civil rights Type civil,rig or sd:civil,rig

Guidelines

- Even if a search term has fewer words than required for an index pattern, type all required commas.
Example: For the title **Mrs. Dalloway**, type **mrs,da,,** or **td:mrs,da,,**.
- For a corporate, conference, or geographic name, you must precede the search term with the index label or an equal sign (=).
- Do not use non-Latin scripts in derived searches.
- Enter derived searches in the **Command Line Search** box only.
- Omit stopwords in corporate, conference, and geographic names if they appear in the first position. Include them otherwise.

Stopwords for Corporate/Conference/Geographic Names index

&	Commonwealth	Institute	South
a	Conference	International	State
American	Congress	Joint	Subcommittee
an	Council	Meeting	Symposium
and	Department	National	the
Association	Dept.	North	U.N.
at	Division	of	U. N.
Australia	East	Office	United Nations
Board	Federal	on	United States
Bureau	for	Organization	University
Canada	France	Parliament	U.S.
College	Great Britain	School	U. S.
Colloquium	House	Seminar	West
Commission	in	Senate	Workshop
Committee	India	Society	All names of U.S. states

Guidelines for stopwords

- Omit stopwords from the first segment of a corporate, conference, or geographic name (**cd:** or **gg:** indexes), but include them in other segments.
- Use a stopword if it is the only word.
- Use all stopwords if a search term consists of only stopwords.

Examples of when to omit or include stopwords

Stopwords to omit are shown in red. Stopwords to include are in blue.

Search for ...	Enter ...
<i>Great Britain Forestry Commission</i>	cd:fore,com,
<i>African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights</i>	cd:afri,com,o
<i>India</i> (Note: Use the word even though it is a stopword.)	cd:indi,,
<i>Community College of Rhode Island</i> (Note: Use all words, even though all are stopwords.)	cd:comm,col,r

Boolean operators, truncation, and wildcards

Boolean operators

Enter Boolean operators to combine full searches in the Command Line or enter in a single guided search box to combine multiple terms to search a single index.

Operator	What the operator does
and	Finds records containing all terms anywhere in a record. Example: pn:woolf, virginia and ti:between the acts
or	Finds records containing any single term or all terms. Example: su:carillon or su:bells
not	Excludes records containing the term that follows not . Example: su:civil war not su:american

Truncation and wildcards

Use the truncation symbol in search terms to retrieve variant endings.

Symbol	How to use
* (asterisk)	Add to the end of a word to retrieve variant endings Example: ti:librar* retrieves <i>library, libraries, librarians, etc.</i>

Use wildcard symbols in search terms to mask characters or find variant spellings.

Symbol	How to use
#	Add to the end of a word to retrieve variant endings. Example: ti:invest# retrieves <i>investor, investment, investment fraud</i>
?	Replace multiple unknown characters in a word Example: ti:emp?e retrieves <i>empire, empale, emphasize</i>
?n	Specify the number of characters to replace (where n = the number of characters, 1-9) Example: ti:str?3 retrieves <i>street, stream, streak, stride, strait</i>

Guidelines

- Do not use Boolean operators with browse terms.
- Precede truncation and wildcard symbols by at least 3 characters. (For example: The expressions **as*** and **e?er** do not work.)
- Do not use truncation or wildcards in browse terms or in non-Latin script searches.
- As an alternative to using truncation and wildcard symbols in search terms, use browsing instead for automatic truncation.

Indexes

Numeric search indexes

The following numeric search indexes cannot be used for browsing:

Index name (label)	Fields and subfields indexed
ARN (an:)	001
LCCN (ln:)	010 a z 667 a (see note following this table)
ISBN (bn:)	020 a z
ISSN (in:)	022 a y z
ISSN-L (ik:)	022 l m

Note: Indexing field 667 for LCCNs helps identify personal names that were previously in undifferentiated authority records, but were subsequently established as separate authority records, using unique control numbers. The index matches only the word **undifferentiated** (in upper- or lowercase) in field 667. LCCNs in field 667 are not compared or verified with LCCNs in field 010.

Text indexes (keyword search and browse)

The following indexes are available for both searching and browsing, unless noted:

Index name (labels)	Fields indexed	Subfields indexed (keyword)	Subfields indexed (browse—root)
Cartographic Data (cm:)	034	d e f g z	Not indexed for browsing
Children's Subjects (sj:)	100, 400, 500, 700	a b c d e f g h j k l m n o p q r s t v x y z	a b c d f h j k l m n o p q r s t
	110, 410, 510, 710	a b c d e f g h j k l m n o p q r s t v x y z	a b c d f g h j k l m n o p r s t
	111, 411, 511, 711	a b c d e f g h j k l m n o p q r s t v x y z	a b c d f g h j k l m n p q s t
	130, 430, 530, 730	a b c d e f g h j k l m n o p q r s t v x y z	a d f g h k l m n o p r s t
	150, 450, 550, 750	a b v x y z	a b
	151, 451, 551, 751	a v x y z	a
	180, 480, 580, 780	v x y z	v x y z

Index name (labels)	Fields indexed	Subfields indexed (keyword)	Subfields indexed (browse—root)
	181, 481, 581, 781	v x y z (781 z)	v x y z (781 z)
	182, 482, 582, 782	v x y z	v x y z
	185, 485, 585, 785	v x y z	v x y z
Corporate/Conference Names (cn: or co:)	110, 410, 510, 710	a b c d e n	a b c d e n
	111, 411, 511, 711	a c d e j n q	a b d d e j n q
	151, 451, 551, 751	a	a
Genre (ge:)	155, 455, 555, 755	a v x y z	a
Geographic Names (gg:)	151, 451, 551, 751	a v x y z	a
	181, 481, 581, 781	v x y z (781 z)	Not applicable
LC Names (nw:)	100, 400, 500, 700	a b c d f h j k l m n o p q r s t	a b c d e j q
	110, 410, 510, 710	a b c d f g h k l m n o p r s t	a b c d e n
See Note 1 below.	111, 411, 511, 711	a c d e f g h j k l n p q s t	a c d e j n q
	151, 451, 551, 751	a	a
	130, 430, 530, 730	a d f g h k l m n o p r s t	a d g h k l m n o p r s t
LCSH (su:)	100, 400, 500, 700	a b c d e f g h j k l m n o p q r s v x y z	a b c d f h j k l m n o p q r s t
See Note 2 below.	110, 410, 510, 710	a b c d e f g h j k l m n o p q r s v x y z	a b c d f g h j k l m n o p r s t
	111, 411, 511, 711	a b c d e f g h j k l m n o p q r s v z y z	a b c d e f g h j k l n p q s t
	130, 430, 530, 730	a b c d e f g h j k l m n o p q r s v x y z	a d f g h k l m n o p r s t
	150, 450, 550, 750	a b v x y z	a b
	151, 451, 551, 751	a v x y z	a
	180, 480, 580, 780	v x y z	v x y z
	181, 481, 581, 781	v x y z (781 z)	v x y z (781 z)
Musical Incipits (mi:) (Browse only)	182, 481, 582, 782	v x y z	v x y z
	185, 485, 585, 785	v x y z	v x y z
	031	Not indexed for searching	p
Personal Names (pn:)	100, 400, 500, 700	a b c d e j q	a b c d e j q

Index name (labels)	Fields indexed	Subfields indexed (keyword)	Subfields indexed (browse—root)
Subdivision Headings (sb:)	180, 480, 580, 789	v x y z	v x y z
	181, 481, 581, 781	v x y z (781 z)	v x y z (781 z)
	182, 481, 582, 782	v x y z	v x y z
	185, 485, 585, 785	v x y z	v x y z
Titles (ti:) (See Note 3 below)	100, 400, 500, 700	f g h k l m n o p r s t	f g h k l m n o p r s t
	110, 410, 510, 710	d f g h k l m n o p r s t	d f g h k l m n o p r s t
	111, 411, 511, 711	d f g h k l n p s t	d f g h k l n p s t
	130, 430, 530, 730	a d f g h k l m n o p r s t	a d f g h k l m n o p r s t
	031	d t	d t
Topicals (sp:)	150, 450, 550, 750	a b v x y z	a b

Note 1: The LC Names index includes all Library of Congress authority records with the 010 prefix starting with *n (n, nb, no, nr).

Note 2: The LCSH index contains all Library of Congress authority records with the 010 prefix sh and sj, as well as X51 headings from authority records with the 010 prefix starting with *n (n, nb, no, nr).

Note 3: Subfields for the Titles index for tags X00, X10, X11 are the reverse of subfields indexed for personal, corporate, and conference name indexes. In these notes, X represents any number.

Derived search indexes

The following derived search indexes are unavailable for browsing:

Index name (label) (pattern)	Fields indexed	Subfields indexed
Personal Name (pd:) (4,3,1)	100, 400, 500, 700	a
Corporate, Conference, or Geographic Name (cd:) (=4,3,1)	110, 410, 510, 710	a b
	111, 411, 511, 711	a e
	151, 451, 551, 751, 781	a v x y z
Title (td:) (3.2,2,1)	100, 400, 500, 700	f g h k l m n o p r s t
	110, 410, 510, 710	d f g h k l m n o p r s t
	111, 411, 511, 711	d f g h k l n p s t
	130, 430, 530, 730	a d f g h k l m n o p r s t
Subject (sd:) (5,3)	150, 450, 550, 750	a v x y z
	155, 455, 555, 755	a v x y z
	180, 480, 580, 780	v x y z
	181, 481, 581, 781	v x y z (781 z)
	182, 482, 582, 782	v x y z
	185, 485, 585, 785	v x y z

Support

Documentation

For more details, see [Authorities: Format and Indexes](http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/authorities/authfor mat/default.htm) (at <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/authorities/authfor mat/default.htm>)

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