

Top tips for searching Google & Google Scholar

What	How	Example
Phrase searching	Use “phrase marks” to find an exact match for words in a string Phrase marks around a single word force that exact spelling (in Google only, you can also use Tools -> All Results -> Verbatim)	“failure to thrive” “smoking cessation” “paediatric” “TGF-β”
OR	Use OR , always in capital letters, or if your keyboard has it, to join search words you want to use as alternatives (synonyms). Using brackets to group your alternatives makes it easier for you to keep track of how you are defining each concept	diarrhoea OR diarrhea “pressure ulcer” OR “bed sore” (smoking cigarettes) (quit cessation)
Title or author search	Use the command intitle: to restrict a word to website title In Google Scholar <u>only</u> , use the command author: plus name in phrase marks to restrict to articles by a specific author	intitle:diabetes author:"b gazzard" OR author:"b g gazzard"
Key term	Use the command intext: for words or phrases which must appear in the results Phrase marks around a single word also ensure that word will appear in each result	"kaupapa Maori" intext:research "kaupapa Maori" "papakainga"
Website or domain search	Use the commands site: or inurl: to restrict search results to specific types of site, or to an individual website. The command site: does not work well for limiting by country: some websites use generic suffixes, e.g. http://nzshs.org/ , and not all .nz sites originate in New Zealand The command inurl: does <u>not</u> work in Google Scholar	site:govt.nz (site:govt.nz OR site:gov.au) health policy site:health.govt.nz site:nhs.uk incontinence inurl:bpac
File format	Use the command filetype: to restrict search returns to specific types of file, e.g. limiting to PDF can be useful for identifying grey literature in Google	filetype:pdf filetype:ppt OR filetype:pptx