



Customizing and Sharing Content



Filtering Content



Boolean Logic Operators

. Exact Phrase

Enter multiple words and surround them in double quotes will find these exact phrases:

• "breaking news"

2. Multiple Keywords

Enter multiple words and join them with + (AND), | (OR), and - (NOT) operators:

- +jack +jill returns articles that contain both jack and jill
- +ahab -moby returns articles that contain ahab but not moby
- tom | jerry returns articles that contain tom or jerry, or both

3. Wildcards

The search would not be a search without wildcards. You can use the * character for multiple character wildcards or the ? character for single character wildcards:

• Mar* – will match the previous words and March, Market, and Maritime

4. Order of operations

This works just like mathematical formulas which can use nested parentheses to group parts of a query. For example, if we want to know if someone died regardless if it was from a gun or bomb, we could search for "gun" or "bomb" and "died" using parentheses to group each part of the query like this:

 +(gun | bomb) +(died | deaths) – result would include mentions of "reports of a gun and shots were fired, and someone died" or "a bomb exploded in the city center and there were five deaths".

5. Proximity of Words

Specifying a ~ and a number can search for the distance between two words. For example:

 +coronavirus +deaths ~5 – will find those two words within 5 words of each other. So, it would match the phrase "for Italy, the coronavirus has claimed more than 1,000 deaths today".

6. Fuzzy Search Queries

Fuzzy searching matches terms that are similar in spelling. This is great when your data set has misspelled words. Use the tilde ~ to find similar terms:

• blow~ - will return results like "blew," "brow," and "glow."