OCLC Connexion: Searching WorldCat Quick Reference

OCLC Connexion Interfaces

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

- To open the client, click **Start > Programs > OCLC Connexion**, or double-click the client icon .

- To open the Connexion browser, open your Web browser and go to **http://connexion.oclc.org**.

Multiscript support in the client only: The following non-Latin scripts are supported in the client for cataloging and searching: Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Cyrillic, Devanagari, Greek, Hebrew, Japanese, Korean, Tamil, and Thai.

Enter Command Line or Guided Search/Browse

Search—Client or browser

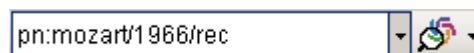Open the Search WorldCat client window or browser screen:

Step	Action
1	**Client:** Click **Cataloging > Search > WorldCat**, or click , or press <F2>. **Browser:** Click the **Cataloging tab > Search > WorldCat**, or press <Ctrl><Shift><W>.
2	Enter a complete search or browse in correct search syntax in the Command Line Search box. Type any of these search types: • Numeric • Keyword • Derived • Browse (scan an index) Or Enter a guided search in parts in the Keyword/Numeric area and select an index using text boxes and drop-down lists. Let the system create the correct search syntax. Enter any of these search types: • Numeric • Keyword • Derived search term (no browse) For details, see the next section, "General Guidelines"

Tip: Collapse or re-expand the Search WorldCat window or screen to show only the Command Line or show the full window/screen:

- **Client:** Click **Expand/Collapse**.
- **Browser**: Click the plus or minus button: or .

Quick search: Client only

Use the WorldCat Quick Search box on the toolbar to enter a command line search or browse. Click the button to the right to send the search.

pn:mozart/1966/rec

Guided browsing—Client or browser

Open the Browse WorldCat client window or browser screen to enter a guided browse term:

Step	Action
1	**Client:** Click **Cataloging > Browse > WorldCat**, or click , or press <F2>. **Browser:** Click the **Cataloging tab > Browse > WorldCat**, or press <Ctrl><Shift><B>.
2	Enter a browse term in the Browse for box.
3	Select an index in the adjacent list

For details, see the next section, "General Guidelines."

Batch process searches—Client only

Step	Action
1	Click **Batch > Enter Bibliographic Search Keys**, or press <Alt><B><B>.
2	Select a local file to store searches (**default**: DefaultBib.bib.db).
3	Select an index in the adjacent list.
4	Enter a numeric, keyword, or derived search in the **Query** box, using full search syntax (same as command line search syntax).
5	Click **Add** or press <Enter
6	Repeat steps 3 and 4. As you add searches, the client displays them in a list.
7	When finished, click **Save**.
8	When ready, run batch processing (**Batch > Process Batch**).

General Guidelines

Command line (full syntax) search or browse

For a command line search (a complete search in a single string):

- Precede a browse term with the Scan command (**sca**) followed by a space, but use no command for a search.
  Example of browsing: sca ti:roots

- Include index labels followed by correct punctuation to indicate a word, phrase (subfield data) or whole phrase (field data) form of the index.
  - Use a two-letter index label and a colon (**:**) for word indexes.
    Example: ti:nexus
  - Use a two-letter index label and an equal sign (**=**) for phrase indexes.
    Example: ti=connected islands new and selected*
  - Use a three-letter index label ending in the letter **w** and an equal sign (**=**) for whole phrase indexes.
    Example: pnw=woolf, leonard 1880-1969
  - **Exceptions.** Index labels are optional for:
    - Derived search if it is the first or only search term
    - ISBN search if it is the first or only search term
    - OCLC number search, if preceded by an asterisk (*****) or number sign (**#**)

- **Options**
  - Type Boolean operators **and**, **or**, or **not** to combine multiple terms in different indexes.
  - Type proximity operators **with** (**w**) or **near** (**n**) with numbers (1 to 25) to find multiple terms in one index that have a specified number of intervening words.
  - Include only one qualifier of any one type.
  - Use slashes or index labels for format, year, microform, or source qualifiers
  - Use index labels only (cannot precede with a slash) for Internet/non-Internet or language qualifiers
  - Type symbols for wildcards (**#** or **?**) and truncation (*****) in place of characters to retrieve different forms of a word. (Available for Latin script searches only.)
    Note: Precede symbols by at least three characters.

- **Client only—no separate indexes for non-Latin script search terms:** Use the same indexes, operators, and qualifiers as for Latin script searches. Enter search terms in Latin script.

Guided search or browse

For a guided search (entered in parts; system creates the syntax):

- In the Search WorldCat window or screen, type a keyword, numeric, or derived search term in any **Search for** box.

- **Optional.** Type multiple search terms in a single box to combine search terms in a single index. Between terms, type appropriate Boolean operator(s):
  - **and**, **or**, or **not**
  - **with** (**w**) or **near** (**n**). **Optional:** Add numbers (1 to 25) to specify the number of intervening words

- Select an index from the adjacent list.

- **Other options:**
  - Type search terms in additional **Search for** boxes and select **and**, **or**, or **not** from lists to combine search terns in different indexes.
  - Type symbols for wildcards (# or ?) and truncation (*) in place of characters or endings in a search term to retrieve different forms of a word.
    Note: Precede symbols by at least three characters.
  - Select or enter qualifiers in lists or boxes.

Tip: Switch between long and short selection lists:

- **Client**: Click plus (+) or minus (-) to expand or shorten index, material type, or language lists.
- **Browser**: Click **More Indexes** or **Fewer Indexes** or click **More Material Types** or **Fewer Material Types** to expand or shorten index or material type lists.

Note: All search examples and guidelines in this Quick Reference are in command line format (full syntax) only.

Words, phrases, and whole phrases

Index	Searches for …	Examples
Word	Word or number anywhere in a field	**pn:stansbury dd:151**
Phrase	Words in a single subfield from the beginning, in sequence, including all subfield data	**pn=james, henry pb=Pearson Addison Wesley**
Whole phrase	All words in a field in sequence from the beginning, including all data across indexed subfields.	**pnw=james, henry 1843-1916 sew=poetry in public places**

Notes:
- Enclose multiple words in quotation marks (") to find records with that exact sequence in a word index.
  Example: ti:"asian crisis"
- Omit initial articles in titles for phrase and whole phrase searching.
- Truncate a phrase or whole phrase using an asterisk (*), or use browsing for automatic truncation.
- The truncation symbol (*) is available for Bengali, CJK, Devanagari, Tamil, and Thai script searching but not for other non-Latin script searcg terms.

Search Formats

Numeric searches

Guidelines

- **Command line numeric searches:** Always precede search term with an index label and punctuation—a colon (**:**) for numbers or an equal sign (**=**) for number phrases.
  Exception: ISBN does not require label if it is first or only search.

- Type all numbers and letters in an ISBN, government document number, publisher number (formerly music publisher), etc.
  Tip for entering ISBNs ending in x: If you use the number keypad, truncate the number using the asterisk (*) key.

- Omit spaces.

- In class number searches:
  - Include periods. **Example:dd:616.46**
  - Omit all other punctuation in class numbers.
  - Omit spaces.

- See notes in the following tables on the treatment of hyphens in ISBN, ISSN, and LCCN searches.

Numeric indexes and search examples

ISBN index	To find this number …	Enter this search …
Label = bn:	0-85109-130-x	**085109130x** or **bn:085109130x**
	0-8247-7142-7	**0824771427** or **bn:0824771427**
Notes: • Use an index label if the number is not the first search term. • Omit hyphens if no index label; omit or enter hyphens with index label.		

ISSN index	To find this number …	Enter this search …
Label = in:	1234-5678	**in:1234-5678**
	0018-165x	**in:0018-165x**
Note: Always include hyphens.		

LCCN index	To find this number …	Enter this search …
Label = ln:	map32-14	**ln:32000014** or **ln:32-14**
	2002-580246	**ln:2002-580246** or **ln:2002580246**
Notes: • Enter with or without the hyphen. • Include the year portion (2 or 4 digits). • Use a circumflex (^) to exclude LCCNs that have prefixes.		

Government document number index	To find this number …	Enter this search …
Label = gn:	a 1.2:R31/14/984	**gn:a12r3114984**
	NAS 1.2:SP1/46	**gn:nas12sp146**
Notes: • Enter all numbers and letters. • Omit punctuation.		

OCLC control number index	To find this number …	Enter this search …
OCLC control number (no:)	10998406	**no:10998406** or ***10998406** or **#10998406**
Notes: • **Command line/full syntax search:** Precede with index label, asterisk (*), or number sign (#). • **Keyword/Numeric guided search: Optional.** Precede with * or # instead of selecting an index. Do not use the index label.		

Publisher number indexes	To find this number …	Enter this search …
Number label = mn:	CO 1979-AB5-1	**mn:co1979ab51**
Note: Formerly called music publisher number.		
Number phrase label = mn=)	BBC 001	**mn=bbc 001**
Note: You can include spaces in a phrase search.		

Keyword searches

Guidelines

- For searches of the Access Method index (**am:** or **am=**)
  - Omit *http:* and *https:*.
  - Treat punctuation marks as word divisions.
  - Include stopwords for this index.
    Example: am:his

- Internet qualifier (**mt:**) limits results to:
  - Internet-only resources (that is, records with field 856 and second indicator <blank>, 0, or 1).
    In the **Command Line**, type **mt:url**

  Or

  - Non-Internet resources (that is, all other records).
    Type **not mt:url**.

Keyword index stopwords

The system ignores the following common words in a keyword search:

a	be	has	in	of	that	was	you
an	but	have	into	on	the	were	
and	by	he	is	or	their	when	
are	for	her	it	she	there	which	
as	from	his	its	so	this	with	
at	had	if	not	than	to	would	

Enclose any stopword in quotation marks to include it in a search.

> **Example:** To search for the title *And Then There Were None*, type:
> **ti:"and" then "there" "were" none**

Selected keyword indexes and search examples

Keyword index	Label	Example
Corp/Conf Name	**cn:**	**cn:enron**
Corp/Conf Name Phrase	**cn=**	**cn=enron corp**
Corp/Conf Name Whole Phrase	**cnw=**	**cnw=enron corp board of directors special investigative committee**
Name	**au:**	**au:kahlo**
Name Whole Phrase	**auw=**	**au=kahlo, frida 1910-1954**
Personal Name	**pn:**	**pn:salinger j d**
Publisher	**pb:**	**pb:thousand oaks**
Series	**se:**	**se:ergonomic**
Series Phrase	**se=**	**se=ergonomic management series**
Subject Phrase	**su=**	**su=aquatic ecosystems**
Title	**ti:**	**ti:gerontological**
Title Phrase	**ti=**	**ti=gerontological nursing**

Derived searches

Derived search key limits

Derived index	Label	Minimum key	Maximum key
Personal Name	**pd:**	4,1,blank	4,3,1
Corp/Conf Name	**cd:**	=4,1,blank	=4,3,1
Name/Title	**nd:**	4,4	4,4
Title	**td:**	none	3,2,2,1

Notes:
- For records without 1xx fields, the minimum search key can be blank,4.
- Even if data has fewer than the required number of words, type all required commas.
  Example: To find *Roots*, type **td:roo,,,** or **roo,,,**
- For Corp/Conf Names, precede with the index label and a colon **or** with an equal sign (=).

Guidelines

- Omit index label if it is the first or only search in the command line.
- Omit initial articles (*a*, *an*, *the*, and non-English equivalents).
- Include articles within titles.
- Include letters and numbers.
- Exclude all other characters; for example, exclude diacritics and punctuation.
- Use a circumflex (^) to narrow a search (but do not use the circumflex in a derived title search).
  Example: pd:harv,hen,^ or **harv,hen,^**
- For names beginning with *Mc* or *Mac* followed by an uppercase letter, type **m** and omit the *c* or *ac.* If followed by a lowercase letter, include the lowercase letter *c* or *ac.*
  Examples: For *MacDonald, Marion B.*, type **pn:mdon,mar,b**.
  For *Macdonald, Andrew T.*, type **pd:macd,and,t**.

- For compound or hyphenated surnames, treat all parts of a name up to the first comma as the first derived search element.
  Example: For *Li-Marcus, Moying*, type **pd:lima,moy,**.
- For forenames only, treat each part as separate segments. Treat each part of a hyphenated forename as separate.
  Examples: For *White Bull*, type **pd:whit,bul,**. To find *Li-Min Tau*, type **pd:li,min,t**.
- Do not use non-Latin scripts in derived searches.

Derived search stopwords

Omit the following words from the first segment of a corporate/ conference name when you use the derived search indexes **cd:** and **nd:**. Otherwise, include the words.

&	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**

Examples of omitting initial stopwords

Omit initial stopwords in a search for …	Enter search as …
Corporate author: *Great Britain **Fore**stry **Com**mission* (works published in 1985)	**cd:fore,com,/1985**
Corporate author: *United Nations Committee on **Econ**omic, **Soc**ial and **C**ultural Rights*	**cd:econ,soc,c**
Corporate name and title: *Indiana **Supr**eme Court* [name] and ***Race** and gender fairness* [title]	**nd:supr,race**

Derived search examples

Index (label)	To find this data…	Enter this search…
Personal name derived (pd:)	Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus	**pd:moz,wol,a** or **moz,wol,a**
	De Groot, Adriaan	**pd:degr,adr,** or **degr,adr,**
	Kübler-Ross, Elisabeth	**pd:kubl,eli,** or **kubl,eli,**
Corp/Conf derived (cd:)	American Rock Garden Society	**cd:rock,gar,s** or **=rock,gar,s**
	World Energy Conference	**cd:worl,ene,c** or **=worl,ene,c**
Name/Title derived (nd:)	Bergson, The creative mind	**nd:berg,crea** or **berg,crea**
	Clarke, 2001 : a space odyssey	**nd:clar,2001** or **clar,2001**
Title derived (ti:)	Hotel	**td:hot,,,** or **hot,,,**
	Miracle on 34th street	**td:mir,on,34,s** or **mir,on,34,s**

Browse (scan an index)

Browsing matches your term or phrase character by character, from left to right, across.

Guidelines

- Include up to 60 letters, numbers, spaces, or these characters: ( ) # &
- Omit initial articles (*a*, *an*, *the*, and non-English equivalents)
- Include hyphens or substitute with a space.
- Type any word to browse a word index (need not be the first word). The system matches any instance of the word in indexed fields/subfields.
- Begin a phrase or whole phrase with the first word in a field or subfield (exclude initial articles). The system matches the exact term, beginning with the first word, in sequence, across indexed fields/subfields.
- Use the title whole phrase index (**tiw=**) to browse for a title proper, or cataloger-constructed title access point. The index **excludes** 245 ‡b.
- Use the title phrase index (**ti=**) to browse for title/subtitle combinations. The index **includes** 245 ‡b.
- 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 tiw=let us now praise**
- Do not combine terms or use qualifiers, truncation, or masking.
- If you copy text across subfields in a record and paste as a browse term, remove delimiters, subfield codes, and punctuation.
- If you are unsure of an exact browse term, use a keyword search instead.

Selected browse indexes and examples

Index	Label	Example
Corp/Conf Whole Phrase	**cnw=**	**sca cnw=hershey chocolate**
Dewey Class Number	**dd:**	**sca dd:151**
LC Class Number	**lc:**	**sca lc:z5063.2.a2**
Name Whole Phrase	**auw=**	**sca auw=dewey, melvil**
Personal Name Whole Phrase	**pnw=**	**sca pnw=james, henry 1843-1916**
Publisher Phrase	**pb=**	**sca pb=macmillan**
Series Whole Phrase	**sew=**	**sca sew=literacy 2000**
Subject Whole Phrase	**suw=**	**sca suw=library science**
Title Whole Phrase	**tiw=**	**sca tiw=birds and beasts**
Uniform Title Whole Phrase	**utw=**	**sca utw=concertos f 44 f major**

Qualify, Combine, or Expand Searches

Use qualifiers, Boolean and proximity operators, and wildcard and truncation symbols to qualify, combine, and/or expand searches.

Qualifiers

Add qualifiers to limit search results.

Qualifier (label)	You type …
Type/Format (**mt:**)	**/bks** or **mt:bks** (Books)
	/com or **mt:com** (Computer Files)
	/cnr or **mt:cnr** (Continuing Resources)
	/map or **mt:map** (Maps)
	/mix or **mt:mix** (Mixed Materials)
	/sco or **mt:sco** (Scores)
	/rec or **mt:rec** (Sound Recordings)
	/vis or **mt:vis** (Visual Materials)
	Note: You can also use: **/ser** or **mt:ser** (Serial) **/int** or **mt:int** (Integrating resource) (The broader continuing resources index (**cnr**) listed above includes these formats.)
Year(s) of publication (**yr:**)	Single year (**example: /1980** or **yr:1980**)
	Decade (**example: /198?** or **yr:198?**)
	Century (**example: /19??** or **yr:19??**)
	Single year and all following years (**example: /1980-** or **yr:1980-**)
	Single year and all previous years (**example: /-1980** or **yr:-1980**)
	Range of years (**examples: /1980-3** or **/1980-93** or **/1880-921** or **/1990-2005** or precede with an index label instead of a slash)
	Unknown dates (code *u*) (**example:** for Date1 value *19uu*, type **/1900** or **yr:1900**)
	No date: Enter zeroes (**example: /0000** or **yr:0000**)
Microform/not microform (**mf:**)	**/mf** or **mf:mic** (microform)
	/nm or **mf:nmc** (not microform)
Source (**dl:**)	**/dlc** or **dl:y** (records contributed by Library of Congress/Program for Cooperative Cataloging)
	Note: Use the Cataloging Source phrase index (**cs=**) with an OCLC symbol to find records contributed by a specific library.
Internet/ non-Internet (**mt:**)	**mt:url** (Internet resources only)
	not mt:url (exclude Internet resources)
Language (**la:**)	Index label followed by language name or MARC code **Example: la:english** or **la:eng**

Note: you can also qualify searches by language of cataloging (checks for a language in 040 ǂb):

- In the command line: Use index label **ll:** (two lowercase letter "ells" followed by a colon) and a language code. (See a list of codes at **http://www.loc.gov/marc/languages**.)
  Example: ti=to the lighthouse and ll:ger

Or

- In the keyword/numeric search area: Enter a language in one of the **Search for** boxes and select the **Language of Cataloging** index in the adjacent list. Combine with another search term.

Qualifier guidelines

- Use **slashes or index labels** for format, years, microform, or source qualifiers (called "slash qualifiers"). Use **index labels only** for Internet/non-Internet and language qualifiers.
- Use only one qualifier of each type per search.
- "Slash" qualifiers must appear at the end of a search. Qualifiers with index labels can appear anywhere in a search, combined with a Boolean operator.
- Type qualifiers in any order.

Operators

Use Boolean and proximity operators to combine search terms.

Operator	What the operator does
and	Finds all terms anywhere in a record. **Example: su:wom?n and ti:history and yr:1970-**
or	Finds any single term or all terms. **Example: pn=woolf, virginia or pn=woolf, leonard and yr:1900-50**
not	Excludes the term that follows **not**. **Example: ti=civil war not su:battle not gc=united states**
with (w)	Finds records containing both terms, in the order typed, or if followed by a number (1 to 25), finds records with no more than the specified number of words between the terms. **Examples:** **ti:aluminum w wiring** or alternatively, enclose the phrase in quotation marks: **ti:"aluminum wiring"** Or **ti:aluminum w2 wiring**
near (n)	Same as for **with**, except that the words can be in any order. **Examples: ti:moon n eclipse** **ti:chicken n3 egg**

Operator guidelines

- Do not use **and**, **or**, **not**, **with**, or **near** for browsing.
- Do not use **with** or **near** for derived searching.
- Type the maximum number of characters in the segments of each derived search that you combine with **and**, **or**, or **not**.
- To use **and**, **or**, **not**, **with**, or **near** as a keyword in a search, enclose the word in quotation marks.
  Example: To search for the title *Neighbors Near and Far*, type **ti:neighbors "near" "and" far**.
- Qualifiers apply to all parts of combined searches.

Truncation and wildcard symbols

Use truncation and wildcard symbols to expand or focus search results.

Truncation	How to use
* (asterisk)	Place at the end of a word to retrieve variant endings. **Example: invest*** retrieves *investor*, *investment*, *investment fraud*, etc.

Wildcard	How to use
#	Replace one unknown character in a word. **Example: wom#n** retrieves *woman* and *women*
?	Replace multiple unknown characters in a word **Example: emp?e** retrieves *empire*, *empale*, *emphasize*, and *emplace*
?n	Specify the number of characters to replace (n=number of characters, 1-9) **Example: str?3** retrieves *street*, *stream*, *streak*, *stride*, *strait*, *string*, etc.

Truncation and wildcard guidelines

- **Limitation:** Precede symbols by at least three characters.
- **Non-Latin script searches:** Truncating searches is supported for Bengali, CJK, Devanagari, Tamil, and Thai script search terms only. For other scripts, use browsing for automatic truncation.

Qualified, combined, and expanded search examples

Searches in both keyword/numeric and derived search format:

Keyword/numeric search	Derived search
au:rendell, ruth or au:vine, barbara	**rend,rut, or vine,bar,** Or **pd:rend,rut, or vine,bar,**
au:cervantes/1970-80/vis Or **au:cervantes and mt:vis and yr:1970-80**	**cerv,mig,d/1970-80/vis** Or **pd:cerv,mig,d and yr:1970-80 and mt:vis**
au:camus and ti:etranger and la:french	**pd:camu,alb, and td:etr,,, and la:french**

More examples of qualified, combined, and expanded searches:

> **su:scotland and mt:map and yr:2000-**
> **cn:microsoft and yr:2003 not mt:url**
> **su:civil and war not battle/1970**
> **dd:880 and la:eng/bks/1960-70**
> **ti:bring w2 bacon**
> **gon,wi,th,w/bks/19??/mf/dlc** or **td:gon,wi,th,w/bks/19??/mf/dlc**
> **=adri,col,/bks/1970-90** or **cd:adri,col,/bks/1970-90**

Qualify searches by specific material types

To qualify searches by material type, use a word or phrase qualifier index label (**mt:** or **mt=**) with the 3-letter code or name for a material type, as shown in the table below (names are not case-sensitive but must be entered exactly as shown).

> **Example:** To find *The Sound of Music* in CD audio only, type: **sou,of,mu, and mt:cda** or **sou,of,mu, and mt=cd audio**

6

Material type codes and names below are organized by broad qualifier group and then alphabetically by name within each group.

Code	Name		Code	Name
Universal types:				
Books (use **mt:bks** or **/bks**) and **Mixed materials** (use **mt:mix** or **/mix**)				
shs	Adolescent		**mss**	Manuscript
arc	Archival material		**mmc**	Master microform
acp	Article		**mcd**	Micro-opaque
bio	Biography		**mfc**	Microfiche
brl	Braille		**mfl**	Microfilm
cnp	Conference publication		**ngp**	National government publication
elc	Electronic		**ejh**	Pre-adolescent
fic	Fiction		**pre**	Preschool
gpb	Government publication		**pri**	Primary school
igp	International government publication		**sgp**	State or province government publication
juv	Juvenile (includes all juvenile types)		**deg**	Thesis/dissertation
lpt	Large print		**web**	Web access
lgp	Local government publication			
Sound recordings (use **mt:rec** or **/rec**)				
45s	45 rpm		**msr**	Musical recording
78s	78 rpm		**nsr**	Non-musical recording
cas	Cassette		**rtr**	Reel-to-reel tape
cda	CD audio		**rll**	Roll
dva	DVD audio		**wxc**	Wax cylinder
lps	LP		**wrr**	Wire recording
mp3	MP3			
Visual materials (use **mt:vis** or **/vis**)				
ngr	2-D image		**oar**	Original artwork
art	3-D object		**pal**	PAL
anm	Animation		**pan**	Partial animation
rep	Artwork reproduction		**pht**	Photograph
ats	ATSC		**pgr**	Projected image
bta	Beta		**rbj**	Real object (realia)
blu	Blu-ray		**rbj**	Real object (realia)
cht	Chart		**scm**	SECAM
dio	Diorama		**sld**	Slide
dio	Diorama		**tch**	Technical drawing

Code	Name		Code	Name
Visual materials, continued				
dvv	DVD video		**toy**	Toy
mot	Film		**trn**	Transparency
flm	Filmstrip		**umc**	U-matic
crd	Flash card		**vhs**	VHS
gam	Game		**vca**	Videocassette
grp	Graphic		**vdc**	Videodisc
kit	Kit		**vid**	Videorecording
msl	Microscope slide			
mdl	Model			
nts	NTSC			
Maps, cartographic materials (use **mt:map** or **/map**)				
atl	Atlas		**mcm**	Manuscript cartographic material
cgl	Celestial globe		**mmp**	Model map
egl	Earth globe		**pgl**	Planetary globe
gsc	Geological section		**pcm**	Published cartographic material
glb	Globe		**rsi**	Remote-sensing image
Musical scores (use **mt:sco** or **/sco**)				
mmu	Manuscript music		**pmu**	Published music
Continuing resources (use **mt:cnr** or **/cnr**)				
***int**	*Integrating resource		**mse**	Series
new	Newspaper		**upd**	Updating database
per	Periodical		**upl**	Updating loose-leaf
***ser**	*Serial		**upw**	Updating website
Computer files (use **mt:com** or **/com**)				
312	3.5 in. disc		**fnt**	Font
514	5.25 in. disc		**imm**	Interactive multimedia
bdt	Bibliographic data		**ndt**	Numeric data
cdc	CD for computer		**oss**	Online system or service
cgm	Computer game		**pgm**	Program
cig	Clipart images graphics		**snd**	Sound effects
dct	Document			

*For integrating resource (**int**) and serial (**ser**) material types only, you can **either** precede with **mt:** or **mt=** or add to the end of a search as a slash qualifier (**/ser** or **/int**), similar to the main qualifiers (see page 5).

More Information

- For comprehensive information on WorldCat search indexes, see:

  Searching WorldCat Indexes

- For using the Connexion client, see:

  Connexion Client System Guide: Search WorldCat (or see client Help)

  Searching WorldCat tutorial (client-only)

- For using the Connexion browser, see:

  Connexion Browser System Guide: Find Bibliographic Records (or see browser Help)

  Searching WorldCat tutorial (browser-only)

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(7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., U.S. Eastern time, Monday–Friday)

Use a **support form** on the Web.

Within the Connexion client or browser

- **Client:** Click **Help > Contact Support**.
- **Browser:** Click **Contact** in the title bar at the top of the screen.

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