

# Lexis<sup>®</sup> Library Connectors Guide

# LexisLibrary

## How to Search

LexisLibrary will search for consecutive words as phrases, unless they are separated by a **connector**.

For example: Searching for *Human Rights* only brings back articles with those words next to each other in that order.

For example: searching for *fraud and online banking* will find the word fraud and the phrase online banking.



Connectors and wildcards enable you to conduct more efficient and effective searching on LexisLibrary. The key connectors are outlined below.

<b>and</b>	Links words or phrases that appear anywhere in the same document. <i>Example: armed robbery <b>and</b> weapon finds both the phrase armed robbery and the word weapon anywhere in the same document.</i>
<b>or</b>	Links synonyms, alternative forms of expression, abbreviations, acronyms, etc. <i>Example: lawyer <b>or</b> counsel finds either the word lawyer or the word counsel</i>
<b>w/n</b>	Links search words and phrases to create concepts, without specifying word order. 'n' represents any number from 1 to 255. <i>Example: dismissal <b>w/5</b> constructive finds dismissal within 5 words or fewer of constructive, regardless of which word appears first.</i>
<b>w/s</b>	Looks for documents with search words in the same sentence. <i>Example: cloning <b>w/s</b> legislation finds cloning within the same sentence as legislation.</i> <i>Note: The w/s connector cannot be combined with the w/n connector.</i>
<b>w/p</b>	Looks for documents with search words in the same paragraph. <i>Example: unfair <b>w/p</b> dismissal finds unfair within the same paragraph as dismissal.</i> <i>Note: The w/p connector cannot be combined with the w/n connector.</i>
<b>! Truncation</b>	The truncation symbol (an exclamation mark) replaces any number of characters at the end of a word and allows you to search for alternative word endings. Example: <i>acqui!</i> will find <i>acquire, acquires, acquired, acquiring, and acquisition</i> <i>Note: Words that work best with ! are those that are unique in their truncated form. For example, if you search <i>fir!</i> (to retrieve <i>fired, firing or fires</i>), your results will also include <i>first, firm, etc.</i></i>
<b>* Wildcard</b>	The wildcard symbol (an asterisk) replaces a single character at any point in a word, except for the first character. <i>Example: wom*n will find both woman and women. The wildcard (*) is particularly useful if you are unsure of the spelling of a particular word or name. You can also use multiple wildcards in a single word.</i> <i>Example: int**net finds both internet and intranet. Using wildcards at the end of a word will truncate a word for a specific number of characters. Example: Transplan*** finds <i>transplant, transplants or transplanted, but will not find transplantation, transplanting, etc.</i></i>

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