

# How to be a Google Power Searcher

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## Searching Google

This guide covers selected tips and tricks used to refine searches in Google. There is a separate sheet for searching Google Scholar.

## Setting your Preferences

<b>Search results</b>	Under <b>Bibliography manager</b> – click <b>Show links to import citations into</b> and use the drop down menu to click <b>RefWorks</b>
<b>Library Links</b>	Show library access links for Wilfrid Laurier University – get it! Laurier

## Default Search Settings Or How Google Interprets your Query:

<b>Implicit AND</b>	Google returns pages that match all your search terms with the term Search terms are automatically combined using AND
<b>Exact Matching</b>	Google returns pages that match your search terms exactly
<b>Word Variations</b>	Google returns pages that match variants of your search terms. This means that it will automatically look for correct spelling of misspelled words
<b>Common-Word Exclusion</b>	Google ignores some common words called “stop words,” the, on, where, how
<b>32-Word Limit</b>	Search queries limited to 32 words
<b>Not case sensitive</b>	Capital letters of search terms are ignored
<b>Search</b>	Searches documents by keyword
<b>Word order</b>	Google gives more priority to pages that have search terms in the same order as the query
<b>Ignoring Punctuation</b>	Google ignores most punctuation and special characters including . ; ? [ ] ( ) @ / * < >
<b>Truncation</b>	Automatic – no additional symbols required to search for alternative word endings
<b>Search results</b>	Displays by relevance attributed to Google’s algorithm
<b>Compound words</b>	Searches both the compound word and the with a space between the airline air line

## Options to refine your search Or Crafting queries with special characters:

<b>“phrase searching”</b>	Use quotations marks around phrases	“birds eye”
<b>OR and  </b>	Interchangeable use of OR or  . Results include either search term. OR must be capital letters	tourism OR travel
<b>exclude</b>	Use –immediately before a search term you want to exclude	wine -barrel
<b>..</b>	Specify the results contain numbers in a range	1800..2000
<b>*</b>	Use *, an asterisk character, known as a wildcard, to match one or more words in a phrase (enclosed in quotes)	“Google * my life”
<b>synonyms</b>	Use ~(the tilde symbol) immediately before a search term to include synonyms	~tourism
<b>intitle:</b>	Finds results with your search term in the document title	intitle:tourism
<b>allintitle:</b>	Finds results with your search terms in the document title	allintitle:confidential
<b>inurl:</b>	Finds results with your search term in the URL	inurl:healthy
<b>allinurl:</b>	Finds results with your search terms in the URL	allinurl:google.faq
<b>Info:</b>	Finds results about the web page	Info:library.wlu.ca
<b>related:</b>	Finds results with content related to a specific website	related: <a href="http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/">http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/</a>
<b>filetype:</b>	Limits your search results to a specific file type. Examples of file types include; doc xls ppt mp4	filetype:pdf
<b>site</b>	Limits your search to searching within a specific site	site:www.library.wlu.ca
<b>searching</b>		
<b>link:</b>	Use to see what sites link to a specific website	link:www.library.wlu.ca
<b>define:</b>	Find definitions sourced from a range of online resources	define:tourist

## Advanced Search

Advanced search provides a form to structure your search.

## Alerts

Once you have refined your Advance Search, you can watch for changes in the top 20 results by setting up a Google Alert.

## Ultimate Interface

Test out [www.faganfinder.com/google.html](http://www.faganfinder.com/google.html). This interface allows you to use the above search features in a form. Or you can check out [www.soople.com/soople\\_int.php](http://www.soople.com/soople_int.php).