Mastering STN Commands

Welcome to **Mastering STN Commands** - a series of instructional segments to guide users with some prior online searching experience in the effective use of STN commands.

Mastering STN Commands gives step-by-step instructions on when and how to use many of the most popular STN commands, including commands to:

- Identify files containing relevant information - INDEX
- Customize the STN online interaction - SET
- Manipulate answer sets - DUPLICATE, FOCUS, ANALYZE, TRANSFER, TABULATE
- Sort answer set results - SORT, FSORT

Comments or Suggestions? - send them to helpdesk@fiz-karlsruhe.de .

Mastering STN Commands

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Type Case	Command interactions are case-insensitive, so you may type command line information in uppercase or lowercase.

Command Line Order	Commands must come first in the command line. Generally, other fields of information may be in any order.

Series of Items	Use commas or spaces to separate a series of items typed in a command line, or at a system prompt.

Shortcut to Defaults	At system prompts within a command you may accept the default, which is in parentheses, by typing a period or space.

```
=> SDI

ENTER QUERY L# FOR SDI REQUEST OR (END):L2
ENTER UPDATE FIELD CODE (UP) OR ?:.
```

Canceling a Command	Type END at any system prompt to stop the command and return to an arrow prompt.

Command Abbreviations	All STN commands can be issued by typing the first 3 letters of the command.

Example:

=> DUPLICATE REMOVE

may be shortened to

=> DUP REM

The SEARCH, EXPAND, and DISPLAY commands can be issued using just the first letter of the command.

Online Assistance	Online assistance with commands is available.

STN gives different levels of assistance depending on how much of the command word is typed in the command line.

- If you enter the command, spelled out in its entirety, STN prompts you for all information required to complete the command.
- If you enter the first 3 letters, STN prompts you for some command parameters and assumes defaults for others.

Getting Help

STN Help Messages

A variety of help messages are available on STN to provide answers to your questions. There are two types of help messages:

- General help messages
- File-specific help messages

General help messages pertain to command usage and general system features. They can be accessed while in any STN file and their content is the same regardless of the file you are in when the message is accessed.

Type HELP MESSAGES while in any file to find information about the types of general help messages that are available and how to access them.

File-specific help messages deal with file features such as display fields, search costs, and database content. The range of file-specific help messages that are available, and their content, varies by file.

Type HELP DIRECTORY to see a master list of file-specific help messages for the current file.

Help Desk

For personal assistance, contact the Help Desk.

STN-Columbus customers:

- Telephone: 1-800-848-6533 (North America Only)
- Telephone: 1-614-447-3698 (Worldwide)
- Fax: 1-614-447-3798
- E-mail: help@cas.org

STN-Karlsruhe customers:

- Visit the Web site at http://www.stn-international.de to locate customer contacts
- E-mail: hlpdeskk@fiz-karlsruhe.de

STN-Tokyo customers:

- E-mail: helpdesk@mr.jst.go.jp

Training

CAS/STN offers a variety of training. For details visit our Web site at http://www.cas.org/support/custcare.html .

FILE

Description	The FILE command is used to enter one or more files (databases) where searches and related tasks are performed.

Command Line	To use the FILE command, follow this sample format:

```
=>      FILE      file name(s)
         1            2
```

Example: => FILE AEROSPACE GEOREF

Command Guidelines	Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: FILE
2	Type: One or more file names

Identifying Files Online	Use the following directions to identify files online:

To see	Type the following at an arrow prompt
A list of files	HELP FILE NAMES
General information on the current file	HELP CONTENT

Identifying Files on the Web	A list of all files and the database summary sheets for each file are available at: www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/dbsslist.html

Note!	When you log into STN, you are placed in the HOME file. To conduct a search, use the FILE command to enter another file.

STN Assistance	If you enter just the FILE command, STN prompts you for file names.

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, type a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

For more information on the FILE command, type HELP FILE. |

Mastering STN Commands

INDEX

Description	STNindex is a tool for identifying files with answers to your search question. It allows you to preview the number of answers a search question will retrieve in selected files.

Process   To use STNindex, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Enter the databases you want to preview for answers using the INDEX command.
2	Conduct the preview search. Result: STN displays a list of files and the number of answers in each file.
3 Optional	Organize STNindex results by number of answers using the DISPLAY RANK command.

Command Line   To use the INDEX command, follow this sample format:

=>	INDEX	file and/or cluster names
	1	2

Example: => INDEX AEROSPACE GEOREF

Command Guidelines   Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: INDEX
2	Type: Example: Two or more file names BIOSIS MEDLINE One or more cluster names CHEMISTRY A combination of

```
file and cluster
names                 BIOSIS MEDLINE CHEMISTRY

A cluster minus
a file(s)             CHEMISTRY -GENBANK
```

Identifying Files and Clusters

Type:

- HELP FILE NAMES to identify files
- HELP CLUSTERS to identify cluster names and the files making up a cluster

A list of all files is available on the Web at www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/dbsslist.html.

Example

The following example shows use of the STNindex feature to preview the number of answers in the GEOSCIENCE cluster (minus the SCISEARCH file).

D RANK is used to organize results by number of answers.

```
=> INDEX GEOSCIENCE -SCISEARCH

INDEX 'AEROSPACE, APILIT, APILIT2, APIPAT, APIPAT2, CAPLUS, COMPENDEX,
      CONFSCI, ENERGIE, ENERGY, GEOREF, IFIPAT, JICST-EPLUS, NTIS,
      TULSA, TULSA2, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:03:56 ON 14 APR 1998

17 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

=> S VENUS? AND ATMOSPHER? AND VOLCAN?

       134    FILE AEROSPACE
        14    FILE CAPLUS
         2    FILE COMPENDEX
         1    FILE CONFSCI
        30    FILE ENERGY
        69    FILE GEOREF
         3    FILE JICST-EPLUS
        28    FILE NTIS

  8 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   17 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1   QUE VENUS? AND ATMOSPHER? AND VOLCAN?

=> D RANK

F1        134    AEROSPACE
F2         69    GEOREF
F3         30    ENERGY
F4         28    NTIS
F5         14    CAPLUS
F6          3    JICST-EPLUS
F7          2    COMPENDEX
F8          1    CONFSCI
```

Notes:

- If a file does not have answers, the file information line is not displayed.
- A query L-number is created. The L-number can be used as a synonym for the search query with the SEARCH command.

- Each file in the RANK list is associated with an F-number. The F-number can be used as a synonym for the file name with the FILE command.

STN Assistance

If you enter just the INDEX command, STN prompts you for file and/or cluster names

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

For more information on the INDEX command, type HELP INDEX.

ANALYZE

Description | Diagram | Command Line | Command Guidelines | Restricting Extracted Terms | Results | Example | Limits | STN Assistance

---

Description

The ANALYZE command is used to extract terms, excluding stopwords, from an L-number and to provide statistical analysis of the terms.

Diagram

This diagram illustrates extraction of author names from an answer set using ANALYZE.
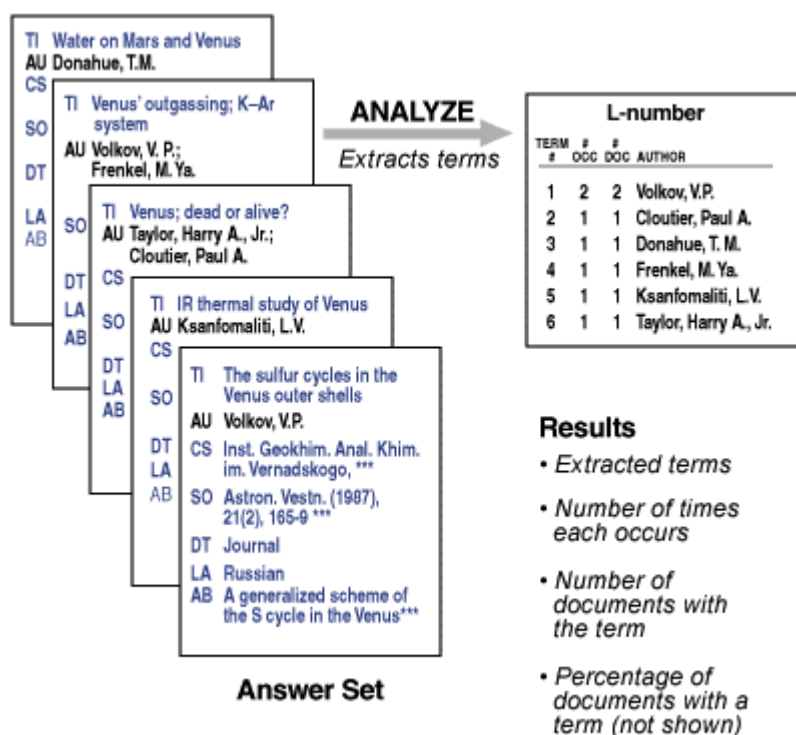
Command Line

To use the ANALYZE command, follow this sample format:

=>	ANALYZE	L-number	extraction field	answer or term numbers
	1	2	3	4

Example: => ANALYZE L3 AU 1-

Command Guidelines

Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: ANALYZE
2	Type:

	• the L-number of an answer set • An L-number created with ANALYZE Default: The last L-number created
3	What you type in Field 3 depends on what you type in Field 2.<table><tr><td>IF, in Field 2 you typed</td><td>THEN, in Field 3</td></tr></table>

3	What you type in Field 3 depends on what you type in Field 2.

IF, in Field 2 you typed	THEN, in Field 3
An answer set L-number	Type up to 5 extraction field codes. Default: The default extraction field of the file
An L-number created with ANALYZE	Do not type anything

4	What you type in Field 4 depends on what you type in Field 2.

IF, in Field 2 you typed	THEN, in Field 4
| An answer set L-number | ```
Type:                     Example:

A single answer number    3
Multiple answer numbers   1 5 7
A range of answer numbers 1-10
A combination of these    1-10 17
All the answers           1-

Default: All answers
``` |
| An L-number created with ANALYZE | ```
Type:                     Example:

A single term number      1
Multiple term numbers     2,4
A range of term numbers   1-10
A combination of these    1-10, 15
All the answers           1-
A range criteria          OGT 100

Range Criteria Definitions:
TOP n = the first n terms based
        on current ordering
OGT n = the terms with occurrence
        counts greater than n
DGT n = the terms with document
        counts greater than n
PGT n = the terms with percent
        of document counts
        greater than n

Default: All terms
``` |

Note: An L-number can only be ANALYZEd in the same file in which it was created.

Restricting Extracted Terms

You may use ANALYZE to extract terms only if they meet certain criteria.

IF, you want to	THEN, to the	Example

extract	command line add	
Terms that contain a 1-20 character string	WITH followed by the character string in quotes	=> ANALYZE L5 AU 1-10 WITH "BROWN"
Terms that do not contain a 1-20 character string	NOT followed by the character string in quotes	=> ANALYZE L9 TI 1- NOT "METHANE"
The first n characters of each term	LEN n	=> ANALYZE L6 1- LEN 10

Rules:

- When extracting from an ANALYZE L-number, WITH and NOT apply to both the term and the appended field code.
- WITH and NOT may not be used in the same ANALYZE command.
- LEN may be used with WITH or with NOT in one ANALYZE command.

Results

Results obtained with the ANALYZE command are placed in a new L-number.

Use the DISPLAY command with the ANALYZE L-number to view:

- Selected terms
- The number of times each term occurs
- The number of documents that contain each term
- The percentage of documents that contain each term

Specialized displays of ANALYZE results are available.

The ANALYZE L-number may be used:

- As a search term in subsequent SEARCH commands
- In subsequent ANALYZE or TABULATE commands

Example

The following example shows use of ANALYZE to extract and perform statistical analysis on authors from answer set L1.

```
=> FILE GEOREF

=> S VENUS AND (VOLCAN? OR OUTGAS? OR DEGAS?)

L1          917 VENUS AND (VOLCAN? OR OUTGAS? OR DEGAS?)

=> ANALYZE L1 AU 1-

L2          ANALYZE L1 1- AU :     815 TERMS

=> D L2

L2          ANALYZE L1 1- AU :     815 TERMS

TERM #   # OCC  # DOC  % DOC AU
------ ------- ------ ------ ---------------
     1      91     91   9.92 HEAD, JAMES W.
     2      57     57   6.22 HEAD, J. W.
     3      34     34   3.71 SOLOMON, SEAN C.
     4      29     29   3.16 CRUMPLER, L. S.
     5      25     25   2.73 BASILEVSKY, A. T.
     6      24     24   2.62 HEAD, JAMES W., III
```

```
     7        24       24    2.62  SAUNDERS, R. STEPHEN
     8        23       23    2.51  STOFAN, ELLEN R.
     9        21       21    2.29  GUEST, J. E.
    10        21       21    2.29  WILSON, LIONEL
```

Limits	50,000 terms may be extracted with ANALYZE. There is a limit of 1000 terms per answer.

STN Assistance	If you enter just the ANALYZE command, STN prompts you for:

- An answer set or ANALYZE L-number
- A term range
- An display (extraction) field code

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

For more details on the ANALYZE command, type HELP ANALYZE.

ANALYZE Results - Specialized Displays

Command Line | Command Guidelines | Example | STN Assistance

Command Line	To display ANALYZE results, follow this sample format:

=>	DISPLAY	L-number	term numbers	display format(s)
	1	2	3	4

Command Guidelines

Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: DISPLAY or D
2	Type: the L-number created using ANALYZE Default: The last L-number created
3	<pre>Type: To display:

1- or ENTIRE   All the terms

TOP n   Top n terms based on
                  frequency of occurrence

OGT n   Terms with Occurrence
                  Counts Greater than n

DGT n   Terms with Document
                  Counts Greater than n

%GT n   or   Terms with Percentage
PGT n   Counts Greater than n

m-n   A range of terms

Default: TOP 10</pre> |
| 4
Optional | <pre>Type: To display:

ALPHA   Terms in alphabetical
                  order

ANS   Answer numbers with
                  terms

WITH followed by Only terms containing
a 1-20 character the character string
string in quotes

NOT followed by   Only terms that do not
a 1-20 character contain the character
string in quotes string</pre> |

```
OCC                     Terms in order of
                        frequency of occurrence
                        in documents

DELIMITED               Terms in the delimited
                        format for downloading

Default: OCC
```

Example   The following example shows an alphabetical display of the top 5 extracted terms in an ANALYZE L-number, and the answer numbers associated with the extracted terms.

```
=> ANALYZE L1 AU 1-

L2          ANALYZE L1 1- AU :      815 TERMS

=> DISPLAY L2 TOP 5 ALPHA ANS

L2          ANALYZE L1 1- AU :      815 TERMS

TERM #   # OCC  # DOC  % DOC AU
------ ------- ------ ------ ---------------
    1       2      2   0.22 ADAMS, JOHN B.
                              (ANS: 335,869)
    2       1      1   0.11 ADLER, ISIDORE
                              (ANS: 869)
    3       1      1   0.11 AHRENS, THOMAS J.
                              (ANS: 867)
    4       1      1   0.11 AKIM, A. L.
                              (ANS: 739)
    5       1      1   0.11 ALEKSANDROV, YU. N.
                              (ANS: 739)
```

Notes: The display of the extracted terms gives:

- #OCC - The number of times each term occurs
- #DOC - The number of documents that contain each term
- %DOC - The percentage of documents that contain each term
- AU - The field from which the terms were extracted
- Answer numbers in L1 that are associated with the extracted terms in L2 appear in parentheses under the extracted term.

STN Assistance   For more details on displaying ANALYZE results, type HELP DISPLAY TERM.

PRINT

Description | Delivery Options | Command Line | Command Guidelines | Example | Managing PRINT
Requests | Additional Option | STN Assistance

Description   The PRINT command is used to send copies (prints) of records to you or a colleague.

Delivery Options   Print delivery options are:

Option	Used to request
OFFLINE	Mail delivery
FAX	FAX delivery
EMAIL	Internet or STNmail file delivery Note: E-mail delivery, whether it is via the Internet or STNmail file, requires an STNmail ID.

Command Line   To use the PRINT command, follow this sample format:

=>	PRINT	item	delivery option
	1	2	3

Example: => PRINT L7 FAX

Command Guidelines   Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: PRINT
2	Type: ● An answer set L-number ● ACC to print records by accession number
3	Type: ● OFFLINE ● FAX ● EMAIL

Note: After entering the PRINT command line, STN prompts you for delivery option-related details.

Example   The following example shows the use of the PRINT command to send titles from answer set L1 by E-mail via the Internet.

```
=> PRINT L1 EMAIL
```

```
L1 CONTAINS 113 ANSWERS CREATED ON 15 APR 1998 AT 10:19:02
ENTER EMAIL ID (4301C):MARYSMITH@CAS.ORG.INTERNET

MARYSMITH@CAS.ORG.INTERNET
RECEIVE DELIVERY NOTIFICATION? (Y)/N:.

PRINT ENTIRE ANSWER SET? (Y)/N:Y

ENTER PRINT FORMAT (FILEDEFAULT) OR ?:TI

   113 ANSWERS PRINTED FOR EMAIL REQUEST NUMBER E105221C

     APPROXIMATE EMAIL PRINT COST = 6.49 U.S. DOLLARS
```

Notes:

- STN displays a print identification number (in this case, E105221C) and the approximate print cost.
- It is necessary to append .INTERNET to an Internet address.
- Multiple Internet addresses and/or STNmail IDs may be specified in a PRINT request. (Separate addresses and/or IDs with a comma or space).

Managing PRINT Requests

To delete a PRINT request, use the DELETE command.

Additional Option

To send copies of answers from a specific file(s) of a multifile answer set use PRINT FROM.

STN Assistance

If you enter just the PRINT command, STN prompts you for:

- An L-number or accession number
- The method of delivery
- Delivery option-related details

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

Type:

- HELP PRINT for more information on the PRINT command
- HELP PRINT L# for more information on printing search results
- HELP PRINT ACC for more information on printing records

Mastering STN Commands

PRINT FROM

Description	The FROM option is used with the PRINT command to send copies (prints) of records from a specific file(s) of a multifile answer set to you or a colleague

Command Line	To use the PRINT command, follow this sample format:

=>	PRINT	item	delivery option	FROM	file name
	1	2	3	4	5

Example: => PRINT L7 EMAIL FROM MEDLINE

Command Guidelines	Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: PRINT
2	Type: ● An answer set L-number ● ACC to print records by accession number
3	Type: ● OFFLINE ● FAX ● EMAIL
4	Type: FROM
5	Type: ● EACH to print answers from each of the files ● A file name ● Multiple file names

Notes:

● Field 4 must precede Field 5, and they must be typed at the end of the command line.
● There can be no punctuation or other terms between FROM and the file name(s) or EACH.

- After entering the PRINT command line, STN prompts you for delivery option-related details.

Example

The following example shows use of the FROM option with the PRINT command to request faxes of the bibliographic information from the first 10 answers of the CAplus and BIOSIS files.

=> FILE BIOSIS CAPLUS MEDLINE

=> S (HEART# OR CARDI?) AND TRANSPLANT? AND EXERCIS?
AND (CHILD? OR PEDIATR?)

L1   84 (HEART# OR CARDI?) AND TRANSPLANT? AND
          EXERCIS? AND (CHILD? OR PEDIATR?)

=> PRINT L1 FAX FROM CAPLUS BIOSIS

L1 CONTAINS 84 ANSWERS CREATED ON 07 JUL 1998 AT 16:15:15
ENTER FAX NUMBER (?):**614-555-5000**

YOUR FAX REQUEST WILL BE DELIVERED TO OHIO
ENTER CONTACT PHONE NUMBER (?):**614-555-5555**

ENTER CONTACT NAME (?):**MARY SMITH**

PRINT ENTIRE ANSWER SET? (Y)/N:**N**

ENTER ANSWER NUMBERS OR (END):**1-10**

ENTER PRINT FORMAT (FILEDEFAULT) OR ?:**BIB**

   11 ANSWERS PRINTED FOR FAX REQUEST NUMBER F188241C

   APPROXIMATE FAX PRINT COST = 17.53 U.S. DOLLARS

STN Assistance

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

Type HELP DISPLAY FROM for information on the FROM option of the DISPLAY command

DISPLAY HISTORY

Description	The DISPLAY HISTORY command is used to display a list of all commands entered in the current session, except for HELP, DISPLAY, READ, and SEND.

Options   Two format options available with DISPLAY HISTORY are:

Format	Used to display
BRIEF	A short review of the session history
FULL	A complete review of the session history

Command Line   To use the DISPLAY HISTORY command, follow this sample format:

	DISPLAY HISTORY	format	L-number
=>	1	2	3

Example: => DISPLAY HISTORY FULL L7

Command Guidelines   Use the guidelines below to enter command line information.

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: DISPLAY HISTORY or D HIS
2	Type: • BRIEF • FULL Default: BRIEF
3	Type: Example: A specific L-number L5 An L-number range L5-L10 The L-number range L3- from Ln through highest L-number The L-number range -L20 from L1 to Ln L# for the most recently L# created L-number A number, n, to display 8 the n most recent L-numbers

```
Default: L1-
```

STN Assistance

If you enter just the DISPLAY HISTORY command, STN prompts you for:

- The review option
- The L-number

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

For more information on displaying the session history, type HELP DISPLAY HISTORY.

EXPAND

Description	The EXPAND command is used to see a partial, alphabetical list of terms in a search field of a database(s).
When to Use	Use EXPAND to view a list of terms in a search field to: • Verify the terms are present and searchable • Look for word stem variations in order to apply wildcard symbols • See the number of records in the database having that term in a specified search index
Diagram	The EXPAND list below is a partial list of terms from the 'V' section of the Basic Index (/BI) of the CAplus file. (The Basic Index of CAplus is a collection of single words from the title, abstract, and indexing term fields of records in CAplus.)

An arrow is used to indicate the term used with EXPAND.

/BI indicates that this list of terms is from the Basic Index.

```
E1       3    VOLCANNI/BI
E2       1    VOLCANNIC/BI
E3    5356 →  VOLCANO/BI
E4       1    VOLCANOCHARACTERIZED/BI
E5       1    VOLCANOCHLASTIC/BI
E6       1    VOLCANOCLASIC/BI
E7     200    VOLCANOCLASTIC/BI
E8      33    VOLCANOCLASTICS/BI
E9       3    VOLCANOCLASTITES/BI
E10      5    VOLCANOCLASTS/BI
E11      1    VOLCANOCOGENIC/BI
E12      1    VOLCANODEPRESSION/BI
```

Each term in an EXPAND list is assigned an E-number.

In the center column the number of records that contain the term are given.

Command Line	To use the EXPAND command, follow this sample format:

=>	EXPAND	term	/search field	number of terms
	1	2a	2b	3

Example: => EXPAND WESSEL,P/AU 10

Command Guidelines	Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: EXPAND or E

2a	Type: a word, number, or phrase Tip: Choose an appropriate term for the search field	
2b	Type: a forward slash (/) followed by up to 3 search field codes Default: The default search field of the current file	
3	Type: a number in the range 5-25 Default: 12	

Example   The following example shows an EXPAND of 5 terms on 'volcano' in the Title Index of the CAplus file.

```
=> EXPAND VOLCANO/TI 5

E1           1      VOLCANIUM/TI
E2           2      VOLCANIZED/TI
E3        1923 --> VOLCANO/TI
E4          29      VOLCANOCLASTIC/TI
E5           5      VOLCANOCLASTICS/TI
```

Note: The term that is EXPANDed on is always the third term in the list, even if it is not in the index.

Continuing EXPAND   The listing of terms can be continued by typing E, followed by the number of terms to display.

```
=> EXPAND VOLCANO/TI 5

E1           1      VOLCANIUM/TI
E2           2      VOLCANIZED/TI
E3        1923 --> VOLCANO/TI
E4          29      VOLCANOCLASTIC/TI
E5           5      VOLCANOCLASTICS/TI


=> E

E6           2      VOLCANOCLASTITES/TI
E7           1      VOLCANOCLASTS/TI
E8           2      VOLCANODETRITIC/TI
E9         525      VOLCANOES/TI
E10          2      VOLCANOGENE/TI
E11          1      VOLCANOGENESIS/TI
E12          1      VOLCANOGENETIC/TI
E13        668      VOLCANOGENIC/TI
E14          1      VOLCANOGENO/TI
E15          8      VOLCANOGENOUS/TI
E16          1      VOLCANOL/TI
E17          4      VOLCANOLOGIC/TI
```

Note: The E-number assignment continues sequentially until you EXPAND on another term.

Limits   999 terms can be displayed with continued EXPANDS.

Searching E-numbers   An E-number from the EXPAND list can be entered instead of the term itself in subsequent SEARCH commands.

Multiple E-numbers are associated in the search process with OR logic.

Note!

Wildcard symbols do not function as undefined letters or numbers in the EXPAND process. They are interpreted as normal punctuation symbols. If you EXPAND on VOLCAN? (=> E VOLCAN?) STN looks through records for the occurrence of the term 'volcan?'. Chances are, a word with this spelling would not be found and the EXPAND list would indicate zero postings for this term.

Other Features

There are specialized options available with EXPAND that allow you to view terms alphabetically:

- Before your term in a search index
- After your term in a search index that has left truncation
- Before your term in a search index that has left truncation

EXPAND is also used to display thesaurus terms.

STN Assistance

If you enter just the EXPAND command, STN prompts you for:

- A term
- A search field code

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

For more details on the EXPAND command, type HELP EXPAND.

EXPAND - Specialized Options

Options These options may be used with the EXPAND command:

Option	Used to view terms alphabetically
BACK	Before your term in a search index
LEFT	After your term in a search index that allows left truncation
LEFT BACK	Before your term in a search index that allows left truncation

Command Line To use one of the specialized options with the EXPAND command, follow this sample format:

=>	EXPAND	option	term	/search field	number of terms
	1	2	3a	3b	4

Example: => EXPAND BACK WESSEL,P/AU 10

Command Guidelines Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: EXPAND or E
2	Type: • BACK • LEFT • LEFT BACK
3a	Type: a word, number, or phrase
3b	Type: a forward slash (/) followed by up to 3 search field codes Default: The default search field of the current file
4	Type: a number in the range 5-25 Default: 12

Help with EXPAND LEFT The EXPAND LEFT and EXPAND LEFT BACK options may be used to view terms in left indexes - indexes that allow left truncation. To determine whether or not an index of the current database allows left truncation, type HELP SFIELDS at an arrow prompt.

Example: EXPAND The following example shows an EXPAND BACK on 'volcano' in the Title Index of the CAplus file.

BACK

```
=> EXPAND BACK VOLCANO/TI 7

E1            5      VOLCANOCLASTICS/TI
E2           29      VOLCANOCLASTIC/TI
E3         1938 --> VOLCANO/TI
E4            2      VOLCANIZED/TI
E5            1      VOLCANIUM/TI
E6            2      VOLCANITIC/TI
E7          110      VOLCANITES/TI
```

**Example:
EXPAND LEFT**

The following example shows an EXPAND LEFT on 'volcano' in the Basic Index of the
CAplus file.

```
=> EXPAND LEFT VOLCANO/BI

E1            3      VOLCANNI/BI
E2            1      VOLCANNIC/BI
E3         5414 --> VOLCANO/BI
E4            1      ASAMAVOLCANO/BI
E5            2      CRYPTOVOLCANO/BI
E6            1      CYTPTOVOLCANO/BI
E7            3      INTERVOLCANO/BI
E8            3      INTRAVOLCANO/BI
E9           10      METAVOLCANO/BI
E10           1      MICROVOLCANO/BI
E11           1      MUDVOLCANO/BI
E12           1      PALAEOVOLCANO/BI
```

**Example:
EXPAND LEFT
BACK**

The following example shows an EXPAND LEFT BACK on 'metavolcano' in the Basic
Index of the CAplus file.

```
=> EXPAND LEFT BACK METAVOLCANO/BI

E1            4      METAVOLCANOGENIC/BI
E2            2      METAVOLCANOCLASTIC/BI
E3           10 --> METAVOLCANO/BI
E4           32      METAVOLCANITES/BI
E5           10      METAVOLCANITE/BI
E6            1      METAVOLCANISM/BI
E7          350      METAVOLCANICS/BI
E8            1      METAVOLCANICLASTITE/BI
E9            1      METAVOLCANICLASTICS/BI
E10          10      METAVOLCANICLASTIC/BI
E11        1654      METAVOLCANIC/BI
E12           1      METAVOLCANI/BI
```

EXPANDing in a Thesaurus

EXPAND Lists with a Thesaurus | Determining if a File has a Thesaurus | EXPANDing on Thesaurus Terms

EXPAND Lists with a Thesaurus

If the search field that is EXPANDed in has a thesaurus, the EXPAND list will include a column labeled AT (Associated Terms). The number in this column indicates the number of broader, narrower, related, etc. terms that are associated with the term on that E-number line.

```
=> FILE COMPENDEX

=> E GAMMA RAY/CT

E#     FREQUENCY     AT      TERM
--     ---------     --      ----
E1          28        2      GAMMA RADIATION/CT
E2         111       10      GAMMA RADIOGRAPHY/CT
E3         279       -->     GAMMA RAY/CT
E4          53        5      GAMMA RAY PRODUCTION/CT
E5           1        2      GAMMA RAY RADIOGRAPHY/CT
E6         447       11      GAMMA RAY SPECTROMETERS/CT
E7           1               GAMMA RAY:DETECTION/CT
E8           1               GAMMA RAY:MEASUREMENT/CT
E9           1               GAMMA RAY;GERMANIUM METALLOGRAPHY/CT
E10       8921       13      GAMMA RAYS/CT
E11          1               GAMMA RAYS$-$DETECTION/CT
E12         57               GAMMA RAYS:ABSORPTION/CT
```

Note: Postings in the FREQUENCY column give the number of records in the file that contain the term in the EXPAND index.

Determining if a File has a Thesaurus

To find out if a file has a thesaurus type HELP DIRECTORY while in the file. If HELP THESAURUS is in the directory list, then that file has a thesaurus.

EXPANDing on Thesaurus Terms

To learn how to use the EXPAND command to request a hierarchical display of associated terms, type HELP THESAURUS at an arrow prompt.

DUPLICATE

Description	The DUPLICATE command is used to merge answer sets retrieved from different bibliographic databases and to detect duplicates.

Options

Options available with DUPLICATE detection are:

Option	Creates an answer set with
REMOVE	Duplicate answers removed
IDENTIFY	Duplicate answers identified
ONLY	Only duplicates

Command Line

To use the DUPLICATE command, follow this sample format:

=>	DUPLICATE	option	L-number(s)
	1	2	3

> **Example:** => DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 L8

Command Guidelines

Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: DUPLICATE
2	Type: • REMOVE • IDENTIFY • ONLY
3	Type: the L-number(s) of • More than one single file answer set • A multifile answer set • A combination of the above Note: The order that L-numbers are typed specifies the preference for keeping answers in the merged answer set. If there is a duplicate between the first and second answer

set entered, the answer from the first answer set is kept.

Results

Results obtained with the DUPLICATE command are placed in a new L-number answer set.

To display answers from a DUPLICATE answer set, use the DISPLAY command.

By default, answers in a DUPLICATE answer set are organized in chronological order. Results may be arranged in file order.

STN Assistance

If you enter just the DUPLICATE command, STN prompts you for:

- The DUPLICATE option
- An answer set L-number(s)

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

Type:

- HELP DUPLICATE for more information on the DUPLICATE command
- HELP DUFILES for a list of files in which the DUPLICATE command may be used
- HELP DISPLAY L# for more information on displaying answers in a DUPLICATE L-number

Example: Using DUPLICATE with Results Arranged in Chronological Order

---

Search

Below, the same search is run in different databases to generate answer sets for duplicate detection.

```
=> FILE CAPLUS MEDLINE

=> S (HEART# OR CARDI?) AND TRANSPLANT? AND EXERCIS?
    AND (CHILD? OR PEDIATR?)

L1          57 (HEART# OR CARDI?) AND TRANSPLANT? AND EXERCIS? AND
               (CHILD? OR PEDIATR?)

=> FILE BIOSIS EMBASE

=> S L1

L2          56 L1
```

DUPLICATE REMOVE

DUPLICATE REMOVE is used to merge answer sets L1 and L2 and remove duplicates.

```
=> DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 L2

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT...
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT...
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT...
FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT...

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2

L3          81 DUP REM L1 L2 (32 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

Notes:

- The merged set of unique answers is placed in an L-number answer set.
- The STN display indicates the number of duplicates removed from the merged answer set.
- Answers are arranged in reverse chronological order (newest to oldest).

Answer Display

Answers 1-10 of answer set L3, created using DUPLICATE REMOVE, are displayed.

```
=> DISPLAY L3 TI PY 1-8

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 81  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI   Prognostic significance of coronary flow reserve on left
     ventricular ejection fraction in cardiac transplant recipients.
PY   1998
```

```
L3    ANSWER 2 OF 81   CAPLUS   COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI    Hemodynamic and ventilatory responses to steady state and
      progressive exercise in pediatric heart transplant recipients
PY    1997


L3    ANSWER 3 OF 81   MEDLINE                              DUPLICATE 1
TI    Pulmonary bipartitioning and lobar transplantation:
      a new approach to donor organ shortage.
PY    1997


L3    ANSWER 4 OF 81   MEDLINE
TI    Dobutamine echocardiography for prediction of ischemic
      events in heart transplant recipients.
PY    1997


L3    ANSWER 5 OF 81   EMBASE   COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI    Exercise tolerance and behaviour of blood pressure in
      children and adolescents after renal transplant.
PY    1997


L3    ANSWER 6 OF 81   EMBASE   COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI    Pediatric stress echocardiography.
PY    1997


L3    ANSWER 7 OF 81   EMBASE   COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI    [The level of information and positive attitude towards
      heart transplantation in children's hospitals and neonatal
      centers in Bavaria].
      AKZEPTANZ DER HERZTRANSPLANTATION IM KINDESALTER AN BAYERISCHEN
      NEONATALZENTREN UND KINDERKLINIKEN.
PY    1997


L3    ANSWER 8 OF 81   MEDLINE                              DUPLICATE 2
TI    Cardiovascular function in children following
      bone marrow transplant: a cross-sectional study.
PY    1997


L3    ANSWER 9 OF 81   EMBASE   COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI    Diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary artery hypertension.
PY    1996


L3    ANSWER 10 OF 81   MEDLINE                             DUPLICATE 3
TI    A six-minute walk test for assessing exercise tolerance
      in severely ill children.
PY    1996
```

Note: Duplicate answers are labeled in the display.

STN Assistance   Type HELP SET DUPORDER for more information on setting the order of answers in the DUPLICATE answer set.

Example: Using DUPLICATE with Results Arranged by File

Process   To arrange duplicate detection results by file, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Specify that DUPLICATE results be arranged in file order
2	Enter the DUPLICATE command line.

Search   Below, the same search is run in different databases to generate answer sets for duplicate detection.

```
=> FILE CAPLUS MEDLINE

=> S (HEART# OR CARDI?) AND TRANSPLANT? AND EXERCIS?
   AND (CHILD? OR PEDIATR?)

L1          57 (HEART# OR CARDI?) AND TRANSPLANT? AND EXERCIS? AND
               (CHILD? OR PEDIATR?)

=> FILE BIOSIS EMBASE

=> S L1

L2          56 L1
```

DUPLICATE IDENTIFY   Below:

- SET DUPORDER FILE is used to arrange results in file order
- DUPLICATE IDENTIFY is used to merge answer sets L1 and L2 and identify duplicates

```
=> SET DUPORDER FILE

SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> DUPLICATE IDENTIFY L1 L2

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT...
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT...
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT...
FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT...

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3         114 DUP IDE L1 L2 (INCLUDES 21 SETS OF DUPLICATES)
               ANSWER '1' FROM FILE CAPLUS
               ANSWERS '2-58' FROM FILE MEDLINE
               ANSWERS '59-83' FROM FILE BIOSIS
               ANSWERS '84-114' FROM FILE EMBASE
```

Notes:

- The merged set of answers is placed in an L-numbered answer set.
- The STN display indicates the number of sets of duplicates in the merged answer set.
- Answers are grouped and numbered by file.

Answer Display

Answers from L3, created using DUPLICATE IDENTIFY, are displayed.

```
=> D L3 TI 1-114


L3    ANSWER 1 OF 114  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI    HEMODYNAMIC AND VENTILATORY RESPONSES TO STEADY STATE AND
      PROGRESSIVE EXERCISE IN PEDIATRIC HEART TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS
PY    1997

L3    ANSWER 2 OF 114  MEDLINE                           DUPLICATE 1
TI    PULMONARY BIPARTITIONING AND LOBAR TRANSPLANTATION: A NEW
      APPROACH TO DONOR ORGAN SHORTAGE.
PY    1997

L3    ANSWER 3 OF 114  MEDLINE                           DUPLICATE 2
TI    EXERCISE TOLERANCE AND BEHAVIOR OF BLOOD PRESSURE IN CHILDREN
      AND ADOLESCENTS AFTER RENAL TRANSPLANT
PY    1997

L3    ANSWER 4 OF 114  MEDLINE                           DUPLICATE 3
TI    CARDIOVASCULAR FUNCTION IN CHILDREN FOLLOWING BONE MARROW
      TRANSPLANT: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY.

L3    ANSWER 5 OF 114  MEDLINE                           DUPLICATE 4
TI    A SIX-MINUTE WALK TEST FOR ASSESSING EXERCISE TOLERANCE IN
      SEVERELY ILL CHILDREN.
PY    1996


      -
      -
      -

L3    ANSWER 59 OF 114  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT...             DUPLICATE 3
TI    CARDIOVASCULAR FUNCTION IN CHILDREN FOLLOWING BONE MARROW
      TRANSPLANT: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY.


      -
      -
      -


L3    ANSWER 84 OF 114  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT....            DUPLICATE 1
TI    PULMONARY BIPARTITIONING AND LOBAR TRANSPLANTATION: A NEW
      APPROACH TO DONOR ORGAN SHORTAGE.
PY    1997

L3    ANSWER 85 OF 114  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT...             DUPLICATE 2
TI    EXERCISE TOLERANCE AND BEHAVIOUR OF BLOOD PRESSURE IN
      CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AFTER RENAL TRANSPLANT
PY    1997

-
-
-
```

Notes:

- Answers are displayed in file order.
- Answers are in chronological order within each file set.

- Duplicate answers are identified in the display.

STN Assistance

Type HELP SET DUPORDER for more information on setting the order of answers in the DUPLICATE answer set.

TRANSFER

Description	The TRANSFER command is used to extract terms, excluding stopwords, and search them in one step.

Process To use TRANSFER, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Enter the database(s) in which the search is to be conducted.
2	Enter the TRANSFER command line.

Command Line To use the TRANSFER command, follow this sample format:

=>	TRANSFER	L-number	extraction field	answer or term numbers	/search field
	1	2	3	4	5

Example: => TRANSFER L2 PN 1- /RPN

Command Guidelines Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: TRANSFER
2	Type: • the L-number of an answer set • An L-number created with ANALYZE Default: The last L-number created
3	What you type in Field 3 depends on what you type in Field 2.

IF, in Field 2 you typed	THEN, in Field 3
An answer set L-number	Type up to 5 extraction field codes Default: The default extraction field of the file
An L-number created with ANALYZE	Do not type anything.

4	What you type in Field 4 depends on what you type in Field 2.

IF, in Field 2 you typed	THEN, in Field 4
An answer set L-	`Type:` `Example:`

number		
	A single answer number	3
	Multiple answer numbers	1 5 7
	A range of answer numbers	1-10
	A combination of these	1-10 22
	All the answers	1-
	Default: All answers	

An L-number created with ANALYZE	Type:	Example:
	A single term number	1
	Multiple term numbers	2,4
	A range of term numbers	1-10
	A combination of these	1-10,15
	All answers	1-
	A range criteria	TOP 30

```
Range Criteria Definitions:
TOP n = the first n terms based on
        current ordering
OGT n = the terms with occurrence
        counts greater than n
DGT n = the terms with document
        counts greater than n
PGT n = the terms with percent of
        document counts greater
        than n

Default: All terms
```

5	Type a forward slash (/) followed by a search field code(s) Default: The same field as the terms were extracted from Note: Field 5 must be positioned at the end of the command line

Restricting Extracted Terms

You may use TRANSFER to extract terms only if they meet certain criteria.

IF, you want to extract	THEN, add to the command line	Example
Terms that contain a 1-20 character string	WITH followed by the character string in quotes	=> TRANSFER L5 AU 1-10 WITH "BROWN"
All terms that do not contain a 1-20 character string	NOT followed by the character string in quotes	=> TRANSFER L9 TI 1- NOT "METHANE"

Rules:

- When selecting from an ANALYZE L-number, WITH and NOT apply to both the term and the appended field code
- WITH and NOT may not be used in the same TRANSFER

command.

Results TRANSFER creates two L-numbers:

- The first L-number contains the extracted terms
- The second L-number is the answer set

Extracted terms may be viewed using the DISPLAY command with:

- The L-number containing the extracted terms
- A term number, a range of term numbers, or a combination of these

The L-number answer set is viewed using the DISPLAY command.

Example The following example shows use of the TRANSFER command to:

- Extract numbers from the PN and APPS fields of L1
- Search the extracted numbers in the same fields in WPINDEX

```
=> FILE CAPLUS

=> S SPIDER# AND DRAGLINE#

          3625 SPIDER#
            79 DRAGLINE#
L1          55 SPIDER# AND DRAGLINE#

=> FILE WPINDEX

=> TRANSFER L1 PN APPS 1-

L2          TRANSFER L1 1- PN APPS :      14 TERMS
L3           6 L2

=> D TI HIT 1-2

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 6  WPINDEX  COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI   RECOMBINANT SPIDER SILK PROTEINS - USEFUL FOR MAKING FIBRES.
PI   US 5728810  A  980317 (9824)*      68 PP    A61K038-17
ADT  US 5728810 A CIP OF US 90-511792 900420, CONT OF US
     91-684819 910415, DIV EX US 94-317844 941004, US 95-425069 950419
PRAI US 91-684819   910415; US 90-511792   900420; US 94-317844
     941004; US 95-425069   950419

L3   ANSWER 2 OF 6  WPINDEX  COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
TI   ARTIFICIAL PROTEIN POLYMER - USED AS HIGH STRENGTH FIBRE MATERIAL.
PI   JP 09323999 A  971216 (9809)*      10 PP    C07K014-435        <--
ADT  JP 09323999 A JP 96-139905 960603
PRAI JP 96-139905   960603
```

Terms with No Hits TRANSFER creates another L-number containing extracted terms that do not have hits if you first type SET AUDIT ON at an arrow prompt. For more information, type HELP SET AUDIT.

Limits 50,000 terms may be extracted with TRANSFER from multiple fields in multiple files.

STN Assistance If you enter just the TRANSFER command, STN prompts you for:

- An answer set or TRANSFER L-number
- A term range
- A display (extraction) field code

You are not prompted for a search field. The new search field must be specified on the same line as TRANSFER.

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

For more details on the TRANSFER command, type HELP TRANSFER.

SAVE

Description   The SAVE command is used to save the following items for use in a future session:

- Answer sets
- Queries
- L-number lists

Command Line   To use the SAVE command, follow this sample format:

=>	SAVE	L-number	name for item	TEMP
	1	2	3	4

> **Example:** => SAVE L3 TOXINS/A TEMP

Command Guidelines   Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: SAVE
2	Type: • The L-number of the item to be saved as an answer set • The L-number of the item to be saved as a query • An L-number range • ALL, to save all L-number queries in the session
3	Type: the name to be assigned to the saved item The name must: 1. Begin with a letter 2. Have 1-12 characters 3. Contain only letters (A-Z) and numbers (0-9) 4. End with /Q for a query (search profile, structure, or screen set), /A for an answer set, or /L for an L# list. 5. Not already be in use as a saved name 6. Not be: END, SAV, SAVE, SAVED, or an L#
4 Optional	Type: TEMP to save an item temporarily (7 days) at no charge

> Default: If TEMP is not added to the command line, the item is saved, at a minimal monthly charge, until it is deleted.

Note: An answer set can only be saved while in the same file in which it was created.

Adding a Description

To enter a short description of the saved item, which will appear each time you display or activate the saved item, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Type: TITLE in the command line Result: You will be prompted to enter a title.
2	Type: a title of up to 40 characters

Notes!

When saving an L-number list:

- L-number queries are saved as queries
- L-number answer sets are saved as queries but the answers in the answer set are not saved

When saving an L-number answer set

- All answers within the answer set are saved
- The query(s) used to create the answer set is saved

Listing Saved Items

To view saved items, follow these guidelines:

IF you want to display	THEN, at an arrow prompt, type
A list of all saved - Answer set names - Query names and - L-number list names	DISPLAY SAVED
A list of saved answer set names	DISPLAY SAVED/A
A list of saved query names	DISPLAY SAVED/Q
A list of saved L-number list names	DISPLAY SAVED/L
A list of saved SDI profiles	DISPLAY SAVED/S
Information about an individual item	DISPLAY item name Note: Include the appropriate suffix, i.e. /Q, /A, or /L, /S as part of the item name.
Information about an individual query and the L-number query(s) used to create it	DISPLAY query name/Q FULL

Recalling Saved Items

To recall saved items for use in a future session, use the ACTIVATE command.

Deleting Saved Items

To delete saved items, follow these guidelines:

IF you want to delete	THEN, at an arrow prompt, type
All saved • Answer sets, • Queries, and • L-number lists	DELETE SAVED
All saved answer sets	DELETE SAVED/A
All saved queries	DELETE SAVED/Q
All saved L-number lists	DELETE SAVED/L
All saved SDI profiles	DELETE SAVED/S
An individual item	DELETE item name Note: Iinclude the appropriate suffix, i.e. /Q, /A, or /L, /S as part of the item name.

STN Assistance

If you enter just the SAVE command, STN prompts you for

• An L-number or L-number range
• A name for the saved item

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

Type:

• HELP SAVE for more information on the SAVE command
• HELP DISPLAY SAVE for more information on viewing saved items
• HELP ACTIVATE for more information on using saved items

DISPLAY COST

Description | Options | Command Line | Command Guidelines | STN Assistance

Description	The DISPLAY COST command is used to display the estimated cost of your online session in your billing currency.

Options Three format options available with DISPLAY COST are:

Format	Used to display
ON	1. The cost for the current file 2. Total cost for the session
BRIEF	1. A detailed summary for the current file 2. A summary of the total session by file and cost center 3. Total cost for each cost center
FULL	1. A detailed summary for the current file 2. A summary of the total session by file and cost center 3. Total cost for each cost center 4. Detailed cost for each file entered in the session

Command Line To use the DISPLAY COST command, follow this sample format:

> =>   DISPLAY COST   format
>   1   2

Example: => DISPLAY COST BRIEF

Command Guidelines Use the guidelines below to enter command line information.

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: DISPLAY COST or D COST
2	Type: • ON • BRIEF • FULL Default: ON

STN Assistance If you enter just the DISPLAY COST command, STN prompts you for a cost format.

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

Type:

- HELP DISPLAY COST for more information on displaying cost information
- HELP COST for pricing information

Mastering STN Commands

SEARCH

Description	The SEARCH command is used to retrieve records that match the search criteria.
Synonyms	Search field is synonymous with search index.
Command Line	To use the SEARCH command, follow this sample format:

=>	SEARCH	term	/search field
	1	2a	2b

Example: => SEARCH HYDROPONICS/TI

Command Guidelines

When using the SEARCH command, follow these guidelines:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: SEARCH or S
2a	Type: a word, number, or phrase Tips: • Choose a term that is appropriate for the search field • Apply wildcard characters to the term to retrieve various forms of a word.
2b	Type: a forward slash (/) followed by a search field code Default: If a slash and a search field code are not typed, the term is searched in the default search index of the database (s).

Notes: Multiple 'term/search field code' combinations may be entered in the SEARCH command line connected by operators.
Field 2: E-numbers and some L-numbers can be used as search terms. If a search field is not specified, they are searched in the field associated with the E-number and L-number terms.

Example: SEARCH	The following example shows use of the SEARCH command to retrieve records from the CAplus database authored by Dietmar Petersohn and having the term 'hydroponics' in the title.

```
=> SEARCH PETERSOHN D?/AU AND HYDROPONICS/TI
```

```
           23 PETERSOHN D?/AU
          123 HYDROPONICS/TI
L1          2 PETERSOHN D?/AU AND HYDROPONICS/TI
```

Note: The STN response gives the number of postings for individual components in the search query and for the entire query.
Tip: To suppress intermediate postings type SET POSTINGS OFF prior to performing the search.

Results

Answers matching the search query are placed in an L-number answer set, and are arranged in reverse chronological order (answer 1 is the most recent).

View answers using the DISPLAY command.

An L-number answer set may be used in subsequent searches in the same or different databases as a synonym for the search query. There is no charge, in files charging search term fees, to search an L-number created in that file.

SEARCH STEPS

L-numbers can be assigned to the intermediate postings. To do this, add STEPS after the SEARCH command in the SEARCH command line.

Example: SEARCH STEPS

The following example shows use of SEARCH STEPS to retrieve records from the CAplus database on the topic 'volcanic activity on Venus'.

```
=> SEARCH STEPS VENUS AND (VOLCAN? OR OUTGAS? OR DEGAS?)

L1  (     2327)VENUS
L2  (    40235)VOLCAN?
L3  (     3663)OUTGAS?
L4  (    17082)DEGAS?
L5         142 VENUS AND (VOLCAN? OR OUTGAS? OR DEGAS?)
```

Notes:

- Parentheses appear around the number of postings in the intermediate posting lines. They are an indication that the L-number cannot be used for answer display.
- Answers can be displayed only from the L-number answer set that is the end result of the search.
- The L-numbers assigned to the intermediate posting lines can be used instead of the terms themselves in subsequent SEARCH commands.

STN Assistance

If you enter just the SEARCH command, STN prompts you for a search term or logic expression, or a query name.

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

For more details on the SEARCH command, type HELP SEARCH.

Search Terms

Description	A search term is any term or phrase that is used, with the SEARCH command, to retrieve records that contain the term from an online database.
Types of Search Terms	Search terms: • are words, numbers, or alphanumerics • can be single words or phrases (depending on the search index they are in) • may incorporate wildcard characters • may be L-numbers • may be E-numbers
Stopwords	A stopword is a word that is not indexed because it occurs frequently or because it is judged to be unimportant to the database content. Because they are not indexed, stopwords are not searchable. Typical stopwords include: a, and, from, the, with. Not all search indexes have stopwords. As a rule, they are used in the Basic Index of bibliographic and full-text databases. For more information on the use of stopwords in a database, type HELP CONTENT while in the database.
E-Numbers in Searches	When E-numbers and E-number ranges are used as search terms they are associated using OR logic. For example: => SEARCH E3-E5 E7 is equivalent to => SEARCH E3 OR E4 OR E5 OR E7.
Examples	Search terms must be appropriate for the search index and file being searched. In the examples below, search terms are listed with a possible search index and type of database to emphasize that they are closely related.

Search Term	Search Index and Code	Type of Database
Smith R Leo	Author Index (/AU)	Bibliographic
hydroponics	Basic Index (/BI)	Bibliographic
DE19510248	Patent Number (/PN)	Patent
C20H36	Molecular Formula (/MF)	Chemistry Dictionary

Search Query

Description | How it Works | Search Query Format | Query Guidelines | Example

Description	A search query consists of the SEARCH command and one or more search terms. Each search term is associated with a search field, and multiple terms are connected with operators. The search query is used in a database to retrieve records that answer the query.

How it Works	Each database contains records that are potential answers to a search query in that database. Terms in an STN record become access points to that record. You enter a search query that instructs the STN computer to retrieve all records that contain the search terms and meet conditions specified in the search query.

Search Query Format

To formulate a search query, follow this sample format:

=>	SEARCH	term 1	/search field	operator	term 2	/search field
	1	2a	2b	3	4a	4b

Example: => SEARCH PETERSOHN?/AU AND HYDROPONICS/TI

Note: Two `term/search field code' combinations are shown in this example; more than two are allowed.

Query Guidelines

Use the guidelines below to enter search query information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: SEARCH or S
2a	Type: a word, number, or phrase Tips: • Choose a term that is appropriate for the search field • Apply wildcard characters to the term to retrieve various forms of a word.
2b	Type: a forward slash (/) followed by a search field code Default: If a slash and code are not typed, the term is searched in the default search index of the database(s)
3	Type: AND, OR, NOT, (A), (W), (P), (S), or (L) Note: These operators are the most common. Additional operators are available.
4a	See 2a
4b	See 2b

Note: E-numbers and some L-numbers can be used as search terms in Field 2. The default is to search them in the field associated with the E-number and L-number terms.

Example
Below is an example of a search query designed to find records citing documents authored by 'Petersohn' and having 'hydroponics' in the title.

```
=> SEARCH PETERSOHN?/AU AND HYDROPONICS/TI
```

This is one of the answers retrieved with the search query:

```
AN   1991:678920  CAPLUS
DN   115:278920
TI   Method and apparatus for continuous microbial manufacture of
     carbon dioxide for hydroponics
IN   Menschel, Claudia; Panning, Frank; Brankatschk, Klaus Juergen;
     Petersohn, Dietmar; Schramm, Gottfried; Schrader, Gabriele;
     Heissner, Adolf
PA   VEB Industrie-Consult Berlin, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO   Ger. (East), 5 pp.
     CODEN: GEXXA8
PI   DD 293371 A5  910829
AI   DD 90-339193  900329
DT   Patent
LA   German
IC   ICM  C12P001-00
CC   19-7 (Fertilizers, Soils, and Plant Nutrition)
AB   The CO2 is produced by a naturally-occurring population of algae
     found in algal mats on water surfaces.  CO2 assimilation and
     dissimilation occurs in a close loop reaction system , in which
     biomass prodn. is induced by manipulation of light, aeration, and
     nutrient availability, and release of CO2 is stimulated by
     decreased light and nutrient limitation.  The app. comprises an
     assimilator and a dissimilator connected by a closed loop.
ST   carbon dioxide manuf algae hydroponics
IT   Hydroponics
        (carbon dioxide for, manuf. with algae of, method and app. for)
IT   Algae
        (carbon dioxide manuf. with, for hydroponics, method and app.
        for)
IT   Fermentation
        (carbon dioxide, with algae, for hydroponics)
IT   Fermentation apparatus
        (for carbon dioxide manuf. with algae for hydroponics)
IT   124-38-9, Carbon dioxide, biological studies
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (for hydroponics, manuf. of, with algae, method and app. for)
IT   463-79-6, Carbonic acid, biological studies 584-08-7 14265-44-2,
     Orthophosphate, biological studies
     RL: BIOL (Biological study)
        (in carbon dioxide manuf. with algae for hydroponics)
```

Notes:

- Terms in the search query that appear in an answer are called hit terms. They will appear highlighted in the record most of the time.
- Information in the record display is divided into discrete units called display fields, denoted by field codes such as AN (Accession Number), TI (Title), and AB (Abstract).

FOCUS

Description | Command Line | Command Guidelines | Results | Best Use | Limits | STN Assistance

Description	The FOCUS command is used to rearrange search results in order of relevance.

Command Line

To use the FOCUS command, follow this sample format:

=>	FOCUS	L-number	answer numbers
	1	2	3

Example: => FOCUS L7 1-100

Command Guidelines

Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: FOCUS
2	Type: one or more answer set L-numbers Default: The last L-number created in the current file
3	Type: Example: A single answer number 5 Multiple answer numbers 5 7 An answer range 8-12 A combination of these 3 8-12 All answers 1- Default: All answers

Note: To use FOCUS on an answer set you must be in the file(s) in which the answer set was created.

Results	Results obtained with FOCUS are placed in a new L-number answer set. To display answers from FOCUS, use the DISPLAY command.

Best Use	FOCUS is best used with broad, multi-word subject searches.

Limits	30,000 answers can be processed by FOCUS.

STN	For more information on the FOCUS command, type HELP FOCUS.

Assistance

TABULATE

Description	The TABULATE command is used to create a two-dimensional display of terms extracted from two fields with ANALYZE.

Options Display options available with the TABULATE command are:

Option	Used to display
Non-grid (default format)	Columns of information containing: • Term numbers • Number of documents • Percentage of documents • Terms for the primary display code • Terms for the secondary display code
GRID	A two-dimensional table with: • Terms for the primary display code listed on the vertical axis • Terms for the secondary display code on the horizontal axis • Total document count given at each intersection of the primary and secondary terms
DELIMITED	Delimited lines of information containing • the number of documents • the percentage of documents • unique pairs of primary and secondary terms with the items separated by semicolons Note: This option is intended for use by post-processing applications

Note!	While in the TABULATE command you have the option to reformat the display using the same display fields.

Process To use TABULATE, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	ANALYZE an answer set specifying 2 fields for analysis.
2	Enter the TABULATE command line.
3	Respond to the prompts within TABULATE to set the display requirements.

Command To use the TABULATE command, follow this sample format:

Line

=>	TABULATE	L-number	primary extraction field	secondary extraction field
	1	2	3	4

<div style="background-color: yellow; border: 2px solid gray;">

Example: => TABULATE L3 AU PY

</div>

Command Guidelines

Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: TABULATE
2	Type: An L-number created with ANALYZE Default: The last L-number created
3	Type: a primary extraction (display) field code
4	Type: a secondary extraction (display) field code

Use the guidelines below to respond to prompts for display parameters within TABULATE. Note that the default for each prompt is listed in parentheses.

Prompt	Guidelines

DISPLAY AS GRID FORMAT (N), Y, or ?:	```Type: To display terms:```
	
	``` Y In a grid```
	
	``` N In columns```

DISPLAY PRIMARY (TOP 10), ENTIRE OR ?:
 	
or
 	
DISPLAY SECONDARY (TOP 10), ENTIRE OR ?:
	```Type: To display:```
	
	```ENTIRE All the terms```
	
	```TOP n Top n terms based```
	``` on frequency of```
	``` occurrence```
	
	```DGT n Terms with```
	``` Document Counts```
	``` Greater than n```
	
	```PGT n Terms with```
	``` or Percentage Counts```
	```%GT n Greater than n```
	
	```m-n A range of terms```

PRIMARY SORT ORDER (CURRENT), DOC, ALPHA, OR ?:
 	
or
 	
SECONDARY SORT ORDER (CURRENT), DOC, ALPHA, OR ?:
	```Type: To sort terms:```
	
	```ALPHA In alphabetical```
	``` order```
	
	```CURRENT By the current```
	``` ordering of the```
	``` ANALYZE L-number```
	
	```DOC By the number of```
	``` documents for```
	``` each term```
	
	```PER By the percentage```
	```or % of documents for```

	each term

PRIMARY SORT DIRECTION (DEFAULT), A, D, OR ?:
 	
or
 	
SECONDARY SORT DIRECTION (DEFAULT), A, D, OR ?:
	`Type:    To sort terms:`
	
	`A       In ascending order`
	
	`        * From lowest to`
	`          highest for`
	`          number`
	
	`        * From A to Z for`
	`          alphabetic terms`
	
	`D       In descending order`
	
	`        * From highest to`
	`          lowest for`
	`          numbers`
	
	`        * From Z to A for`
	`          alphabetic terms`
	
	`Default: D for numbers,`
	`         A for alphabetics`

Notes:

- To receive the preceding prompts you must type TABULATE, in its entirety, in the command line. If an abbreviated form of TABULATE is used, defaults are assumed.
- The display format that is chosen determines which of the above prompts are issued.

Extraction Fields

All extraction fields, except the following, may be used with TABULATE.

- Patent number
- Application number
- Priority number

- CAS Registry Number
- Accession Number
- Basic Index and similar fields

To identify extraction fields and codes in the current file, at an arrow prompt type HELP EFIELDS.

Other Display Options

Other display options can be used with TABULATE. Follow the guidelines in the table below.

IF, you want to display	THEN, to the command line add	Example
The answer number with the terms	ANSWERS Note: ANSWER and GRID cannot be used in the same TABULATE command.	`=> TABULATE L6 ICM` `   PY ANSWERS`

The terms in the delimited format for downloading	`DELIMITED`
	
	`Or, at the`
	`reformatting`
	`prompt,type`
	`TABULATE`
	`DELIMITED`
		`=> TABULATE L6 AU`
		`   PY DELIMITED`
		
		`REFORMAT USING`
		`SAME DISPLAY`
		`FIELDS:(N), Y, ?:`
		`TABULATE DELIMITED`

The appended search field code	DETAIL	=> TABULATE ICM PY DETAIL

Restricting Extracted Terms

You may instruct TABULATE to display terms only if they meet certain criteria.

IF, you want to display	THEN, to the command line add	Example
Only terms that contain a 1-20 character string	WITH followed by the character string in quotes	=> TABULATE L5 AU PY WITH "BARNETT"
Only terms that do not contain a 1-20 character string	NOT followed by the character string in quotes	=> TABULATE L3 AU PY NOT "MILLER"
Rules: • When selecting from an ANALYZE L-number, WITH and NOT apply to both the term and the appended field code • WITH and NOT may not be used in the same TABULATE command.		

Example: Default Display

The following example shows use of the TABULATE command to display terms extracted with ANALYZE in the default display.

```
L2            ANALYZE L1 1- AU PY :      78 TERMS


=> TABULATE L2 AU PY


DISPLAY AS GRID FORMAT (N), Y, OR ?:N
DISPLAY PRIMARY (TOP 10), ENTIRE OR ?:.
DISPLAY SECONDARY (TOP 10), ENTIRE OR ?:.
PRIMARY SORT ORDER (CURRENT), DOC, ALPHA, OR ?:ALPHA
PRIMARY SORT DIRECTION (DEFAULT), A, D, OR ?:.
SECONDARY SORT ORDER (CURRENT), DOC, ALPHA, OR ?:.
SECONDARY SORT DIRECTION (DEFAULT), A, D, OR ?:D
A FEE WILL BE CHARGED.  PROCEED? (Y), N, OR ?:.


L2            ANALYZE L1 1- AU PY :      78 TERMS

TERM # # DOC  % DOC   AU                          PY
------ ------ ------  -------------------------- ------
    1      2   7.41   BAKER, NORMAN F.
           1   3.70    --                         1977
           1   3.70    --                         1975
    2      1   3.70   BARNETT, S.
           1   3.70    --                         1994
    3      1   3.70   BARNETT, SHARRON H.
           1   3.70    --                         1988
    4      1   3.70   BARNETT, SHARRON
           1   3.70    --                         1996
    -
    -
    -
REFORMAT USING SAME DISPLAY FIELDS? (N), Y, OR ?:N
```

Notes:

• The display gives:
  o The top 10 authors in the AU column

- o For each author, the publication years in the PY column
  - o For each term, the number and percent of documents
- While within the TABULATE command you are given the option to reformat the information using the same display fields. Enter N to exit TABULATE without reformatting.

Example: GRID Display

The following example shows use of the TABULATE command to display terms extracted with ANALYZE in the GRID display.

```
L2            ANALYZE L1 1- AU PY :      78 TERMS

=> TABULATE L2 AU PY

DISPLAY AS GRID FORMAT (N), Y, OR ?:Y
DISPLAY PRIMARY (TOP 10), ENTIRE OR ?:.
PRIMARY SORT ORDER (CURRENT), DOC, ALPHA, OR ?:ALPHA
PRIMARY SORT DIRECTION (DEFAULT), A, D, OR ?:.
SECONDARY SORT ORDER (CURRENT), DOC, ALPHA, OR ?:.
SECONDARY SORT DIRECTION (DEFAULT), A, D, OR ?:D
A FEE WILL BE CHARGED.  PROCEED? (Y), N, OR ?:.

L2            ANALYZE L1 1- AU PY :      78 TERMS


                                        PY
                        --------------------------------------------------
AU                      1998 1997 1996 1995 1994 1993 1991 1988 1983 1978
------------------------ ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ----
BAKER, NORMAN F.            0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
BARNETT, S.                 0    0    0    0    1    0    0    0    0    0
BARNETT, SHARRON H.         0    0    0    0    0    0    0    1    0    0
BARNETT, SHARRON           0    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
BISHAI, SAMIR               0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
COLBURN, EVERETT L., JR.    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
DEAN, SUSAN R.              0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
DRYDEN, MICHAEL W.          0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
EVILSIZER, MELODY           0    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
FITCH, JOANNE               0    0    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0
-
-
-

REFORMAT USING SAME DISPLAY FIELDS? (N), Y, OR ?:N
```

Notes:

- The display gives:
  - o The top 10 authors on the vertical axis
  - o The publication years on the horizontal axis
  - o The document count at each intersection of AU and PY
- While within the TABULATE command you are given the option to reformat the information using the same display fields. Enter N to exit TABULATE without reformatting.

Example: DELIMITED Display

The following example shows use of the TABULATE command to display terms extracted with ANALYZE in the DELIMITED display.

```
L2            ANALYZE L1 1- AU PY :      78 TERMS

=> TABULATE L2 AU PY DELIMITED


```

```
DISPLAY AS GRID FORMAT (N), Y, OR ?:N
DISPLAY PRIMARY (TOP 10), ENTIRE OR ?:.
DISPLAY SECONDARY (TOP 10), ENTIRE OR ?:.
PRIMARY SORT ORDER (CURRENT), DOC, ALPHA, OR ?:ALPHA
PRIMARY SORT DIRECTION (DEFAULT), A, D, OR ?:.
SECONDARY SORT ORDER (CURRENT), DOC, ALPHA, OR ?:.
SECONDARY SORT DIRECTION (DEFAULT), A, D, OR ?:D
A FEE WILL BE CHARGED.  PROCEED? (Y), N, OR ?:.


L2            ANALYZE L1 1- AU PY :       78 TERMS


1;3.70;BAKER, NORMAN F.;1977
1;3.70;BAKER, NORMAN F.;1975
1;3.70;BARNETT, S.;1994
1;3.70;BARNETT, SHARRON H.;1988
1;3.70;BARNETT, SHARRON;1996
1;3.70;BISHAI, SAMIR;1997
1;3.70;COLBURN, EVERETT L., JR.;1977
1;3.70;DEAN, SUSAN R.;1997
1;3.70;DRYDEN, MICHAEL W.;1997
1;3.70;EVILSIZER, MELODY;1996
1;3.70;FITCH, JOANNE;1995


REFORMAT USING SAME DISPLAY FIELDS? (N), Y, OR ?:N
```

Notes:

- The display gives:
  - the number of documents
  - the percentage of documents
  - unique pairs of primary and secondary terms
- While within the TABULATE command you are given the option to reformat the information using the same display fields. Enter N to exit TABULATE without reformatting.

STN Assistance

If you enter just the TABULATE command, STN prompts you for all information necessary to complete the command.

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

For more details on the TABULATE command, type HELP TABULATE.

ACTIVATE

Description

The ACTIVATE command is used to assign L-numbers to saved:

- Answer sets
- SDI profiles
- Queries
- L-number lists

Process

To ACTIVATE an item, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1 Optional	Display the list of saved items: - Queries - Answer sets - L-number lists - SDI profiles
2	Enter the ACTIVATE command line.

Command Line

To use the ACTIVATE command, follow this sample format:

=>	ACTIVATE	name of saved item
	1	2

Example: => ACTIVATE TOXINS/A

Command Guidelines

Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: ACTIVATE
2	Type: the name of a saved Example: Answer set Name/A Query Name/Q L-number list Name/L SDI profile Name/S

Tips

Follow the rules below when ACTIVATING items:

- Saved items can only be activated by the loginid that created them
- A saved answer set
  - Can only be activated in the same file in which it was created
  - Must be activated before answers can be displayed or printed
  - Must be activated before it can be used as a search term in another file

- A saved SDI profile must be activated before it can be used in a SEARCH or QUERY command or its definition displayed
- A saved query must be activated before its definition can be displayed
- A saved L-number list must be activated before its L-numbers can be used in any way

Listing Saved Items

To view a list of saved items, use the DISPLAY command:

Example

The following example shows use of the ACTIVATE command to recall a saved answer set.

```
=> D SAVED

NAME             CREATED      NOTES/TITLE
--------------   -----------  ------------------------------
HEART/Q          31 JAN 1998  QUERY CREATED IN FILE CAPLUS
LIQCRY2/Q        23 JAN 1998  QUERY CREATED IN FILE CAPLUS
PEDIARRHTH06/A   21 MAR 1998  3 ANSWERS IN FILE BIOSIS
                              PEDIATRIC HEART ARRHTHYMIAS
PEDIARRHTH07/A   03 APR 1998  1 ANSWER IN FILE BIOSIS
                              PEDIATRIC HEART ARRHTHYMIAS
PEDIARRHTH08/A   17 APR 1998  2 ANSWERS IN FILE BIOSIS
                              PEDIATRIC HEART ARRHTHYMIAS
PEDIARRHTH09/A   01 MAY 1998  3 ANSWERS IN FILE BIOSIS
                              PEDIATRIC HEART ARRHTHYMIAS
PEDIARRHTH10/A   15 MAY 1998  4 ANSWERS IN FILE BIOSIS
                              PEDIATRIC HEART ARRHTHYMIAS
VENUS/Q          25 JAN 1998  QUERY CREATED IN FILE CAPLUS

=> FILE BIOSIS

=> ACTIVATE PEDIARRHTH06/A

TITLE: PEDIATRIC HEART ARRHTHYMIAS
L1               QUE  (CHILD? OR PEDIAT?)
L2               QUE  ARRHYTHM?
L3               QUE  L1 AND (L2 OR DYSRHYTHM?) AND (HEART# OR CARDI?)
L4             3 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 AND 19980320/ED
```

Notes:

- The next available L-numbers in the current session are assigned to the activated answer set.
- Saved answer sets include the queries used to create them.

STN Assistance

If you enter just the ACTIVATE command, STN prompts you for the name of the saved item.

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

Type:

- HELP ACTIVATE for more information on the ACTIVATE command
- HELP DISPLAY for more information on displaying activated items

QUERY

Description | Command Line | Command Guidelines | | Example | Managing Queries | STN Assistance

---

Description The QUERY command is used to build a search query without executing a search.

Command Line To use the QUERY command, follow this sample format:

	QUERY	term	/search field
=>	1	2a	2b

Example: => QUERY HYDROPONICS/TI

Command Guidelines When using the QUERY command, follow these guidelines:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: QUERY
2a	Type: a word, number, or phrase Tip: Apply wildcard characters to the term to retrieve various forms of a word. Note: Choose a term that is appropriate for the search field
2b	Type: a forward slash (/) followed by a search field code. Default: If a slash and a search field code are not typed, the term is searched in the default search index of the database (s).

Notes:

- Multiple `term/search field code' combinations may be entered in the QUERY command line connected by operators.
- Field 2: E-numbers and some L-numbers can be used as search terms. If a search field is not specified, they are searched in the field associated with the E-number and L-number terms.

Example The following example shows use of the QUERY command to create a query designed to retrieve records from the CAplus database authored by Dietmar Petersohn and having the term "hydroponics" in the title.

```
=> QUERY PETERSOHN D?/AU AND HYDROPONICS/TI

L1   QUE PETERSOHN D?/AU AND HYDROPONICS/TI
```
Note: The query is assigned an L-number.

Managing Queries Queries can be:

- Searched using the L-number assigned to the query and the SEARCH command

- Displayed using DISPLAY QUERY L#, where L# is the L-number assigned to the query
- Saved using the SAVE command

Saved queries can be:

- Reviewed, using the DISPLAY command
- Recalled using the ACTIVATE command
- Deleted using the DELETE command

STN Assistance

If you enter just the QUERY command, STN prompts you for a logic expression (search query).

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

For more details on the QUERY command, type HELP QUERY.

Mastering STN Commands

DISPLAY - Viewing Answers

Description	The DISPLAY command is used to view many forms of information processed and stored by STN. This section focuses on the use of DISPLAY to view answers from an L-number answer set.

Options

Options for viewing answers from an L-number answer set are:

Option	Used to
Format	View specified fields of information from answers in an answer set
SCAN	View predefined fields of information from answers in an answer set at no charge Answers are displayed: ● In random order ● Without an answer number SCAN is available in the CAS files.
TRIAL	View predefined fields of information from answers in an answer set at no charge. TRIAL is available in non-CAS files

Command Line

To use the DISPLAY command for viewing answers, follow this sample format:

=>	DISPLAY	option	L-number	answer numbers
	1	2	3	4

Example: => DISPLAY BIB L5 1-5

Command Guidelines

Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: DISPLAY or D
2	Type: ● A display field(s) and/or display format(s) ● SCAN ● TRIAL Default: the default format of the file

3	Type: the L-number of an answer set
	Default: The last L-number created
4	What you type in Field 4 depends on what you typed in Field 2.

IF, in Field 2 you typed	THEN, in Field 4	
Format(s) or TRIAL	```Type: Example:```	
	```A single answer number 3```	
	```Multiple answer numbers 1 5 10```	
	```An answer range 3-8```	
	```A combination of these 3-8,9,17```	
	```All answers 1-```	
	```Default: The first answer```	
SCAN	Do not type anything	

D SCAN Prompt

To answer the colon prompt, HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):, follow the directions below:

IF, you want to	THEN, type
SCAN more answers	A single number
Exit D SCAN	END or 0 (zero)

Example

The following example shows a display of the title and author information from the first 3 answers of L1.

```
=> SEARCH VENUS AND (VOLCAN? OR OUTGAS? OR DEGAS?)


L1       142 VENUS AND (VOLCAN? OR OUTGAS? OR DEGAS?)


=> DISPLAY TI AU L1 1-3


L1   ANSWER 1 OF 142  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI   Volcanism and tectonics on Venus
AU   Nimmo, F.; Mckenzie, D.


L1   ANSWER 2 OF 142  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI   Volcanic degassing of argon and helium and
     the history of crustal production on Venus
AU   Namiki, Noriyuki; Solomon, Sean C.


L1   ANSWER 3 OF 142  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI   Geological evolution of venus: rises, plains,
     plumes, and plateaus
AU   Phillips, Roger J.; Hansen, Vicki L.
```

Note: The title (TI) and author (AU) information is displayed in the order specified in the DISPLAY command line.

Additional Options

To view answers from a specific file(s) of a multifile answer set use DISPLAY FROM.

To browse through an answer set without rekeying the DISPLAY command before each answer use DISPLAY BROWSE.

**STN
Assistance**

If you enter just the DISPLAY command, STN prompts you for:

- The L-number of an answer set
- The answer number(s)
- The display format

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

Type:

- HELP DISPLAY for more information on the DISPLAY command
- HELP DISPLAY L# for more information on viewing answers
- HELP DISPLAY SCAN for more information on scanning answers

DISPLAY FROM

Description	The FROM option is used with the DISPLAY command to view answers from a specific file(s) of a multifile answer set.
Command Line	To use the DISPLAY command for viewing answers, follow this sample format:

=>	DISPLAY	format	L-number	answer numbers	FROM	file name
	1	2	3	4	5	6

Example: => DISPLAY BIB L5 1-5 FROM BIOSIS

Command Guidelines

Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: DISPLAY or D
2	Type: a display field(s) and/or display format(s) Default: the default format of the file
3	Type: the L-number of a multifile answer set Default: The last L-number created

4	```Type: Example:```
	
	```A single answer number 3```
	
	```Multiple answer numbers 1 5 10```
	
	```An answer range 3-8```
	
	```A combination of these 3-8,9,17```
	
	```All answers 1-```
	
	```Default: The first answer```

5	Type: FROM
6	Type: ● EACH to display answers from each of the files ● A file name ● Multiple file names

Notes:

- Field 5 must precede Field 6, and they must be typed at the end of the command line.
- There can be no punctuation or other terms between FROM and the file name(s) or

EACH.

Example

The following example shows use of the FROM option with the DISPLAY command to view the title of the first answer from each of the files used to create the multifile answer set.

```
=> FILE BIOSIS CAPLUS MEDLINE

=> S (HEART# OR CARDI?) AND TRANSPLANT? AND EXERCIS? AND
   (CHILD? OR PEDIATR?)

L1        84 (HEART# OR CARDI?) AND TRANSPLANT? AND
             EXERCIS? AND (CHILD? OR PEDIATR?)

=> D TI L1 1 FROM EACH

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 84  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 1998 BIOSIS
TI   A six-minute walk test for assessing exercise
     tolerance in severely ill children.

L1   ANSWER 26 OF 84  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI   Hemodynamic and ventilatory responses to steady state
     and progressive exercise in pediatric heart transplant
     recipients

L1   ANSWER 27 OF 84  MEDLINE
TI   Exercise tolerance and behavior of blood pressure in
     children and adolescents after renal transplant.
```

Application

You can use the DISPLAY FROM option with answer sets created by:

- SEARCH (in multiple files)
- DUPLICATE
- FOCUS
- FSORT
- FSEARCH
- SORT

STN Assistance

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

Type HELP DISPLAY FROM for more information on the FROM option of the DISPLAY command

Mastering STN Commands

DISPLAY BROWSE

Description

The DISPLAY BROWSE command is used to browse through an answer set without rekeying the DISPLAY command before each answer number.

How to Use

To use DISPLAY BROWSE, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Enter the DISPLAY BROWSE command line. Result: STN issues a colon prompt
2	Enter answer numbers and a display format.

Command Line

To use the DISPLAY BROWSE command for viewing answers, follow this sample format:

=>	DISPLAY BROWSE	L-number
	1	2

Example: => DISPLAY BROWSE L5

Command Guidelines

Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: DISPLAY BROWSE or D BROWSE
2	Type: the L-number of an answer set Default: The last L-number created

Note: After entering the DISPLAY BROWSE command line, STN prompts you for answer numbers and/or display formats.

D BROWSE Prompts

To answer the colon prompts issued by STN when you enter the DISPLAY BROWSE command line, follow the directions below:

To	You must
| Browse answers | ```
1) Type:                Example:

A single answer number  3

Multiple answer numbers 1 5 10

An answer range         3-8

A combination of these  3-8,9,17
``` |

	All answers 1-
	Default: The first answer
	2) Type: a display field(s) and/or format(s)
	Default: The default display format for the file
Exit D BROWSE	Type: END

Example   The following example shows use of DISPLAY BROWSE to view titles from answers 1, 3, 4, and 5 of L1.

```
=> SEARCH VENUS AND (VOLCAN? OR OUTGAS? OR DEGAS?)

L1       142 VENUS AND (VOLCAN? OR OUTGAS? OR DEGAS?)

=> D BROWSE L1

:1 3-5 TI


L1   ANSWER 1 OF 142  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI   Volcanism and tectonics on Venus

L1   ANSWER 3 OF 142  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI   Geological evolution of venus: rises, plains,
     plumes, and plateaus

L1   ANSWER 4 OF 142  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI   Nutrient limitation in five lakes near
     Mount St. Helens, Washington

L1   ANSWER 5 OF 142  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI   Morphology, eruption rates, and rheology of
     lava domes: insights from laboratory models
:
```

STN Assistance

If you enter just the DISPLAY BROWSE command, STN prompts you for:

- The L-number of an answer set
- The answer number(s)
- The display format

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

Type HELP DISPLAY BROWSE for more information on browsing.

SORT

Description	The SORT command is used to rearrange the records in an answer set(s) based on alphabetic or numeric order of specified data fields.

Command Line

To use the SORT command, follow this sample format:

=>	SORT	L-number	SORT field code SORT direction	answer numbers
	1	2	3	4

Example: => SORT L5 AU D 1-25

Command Guidelines

Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: SORT
2	Type: one or more answer set L-numbers Default: The last L-number created in the current file

3	```Type: up to 5 combinations of Examples:```
	```SORT field code + SORT direction```
	``` AU D```
	```For SORT direction type:```
	``` AU D CS D```
	``` "A" for Ascending order```
	``` "D" for Descending order AU A CS D```
	```Direction default: Ascending PY D AU```
	```order: A-Z for an alphabetic```
	```field and 0-9 for a numeric```
	```field```

4	```Type: Example:```
	```A single answer number 5```
	```Multiple answer numbers 5 7```
	```An answer range 8-12```
	```A combination of these 3 8-12 15```
	```All answers 1-```
	```Default: All answers from the answer set(s)```

Note: To use SORT, you must be in the file(s) in which the answer set(s) was created.

Results	Results obtained with SORT are placed in a new L-number answer set.

To display answers from SORT, use the DISPLAY command.

Example   The following example shows use of SORT to rearrange the results in answer set L1 in ascending order by author (AU) and descending order by publication year (PY).

```
=> S JELLY COAT# AND (EGG# OR OOCYTE#) AND OLIGOSACCHARIDE#

L1           27 JELLY COAT# AND (EGG OR OOCYTE#) AND OLIGOSACCHARIDE#

=> SORT L1 AU A PY D 1-

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2           27 SORT L1 1- AU A PY D

=> D L2 1-13 TI AU PY

L2    ANSWER 1 OF 27  CAPLUS   COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI    BUFO ARENARUM EGG JELLY COAT:
      PURIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF TWO HIGHLY GLYCOSYLATED
      PROTEINS
AU    ARRANZ, SILVIA E.; ALBERTALI, ISABEL E.; CABADA, MARCELO O.
PY    1997


-
-
-

L2    ANSWER 10 OF 27  CAPLUS   COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI    STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF OLIGOSACCHARIDE-ALDITOLS RELEASED
      BY REDUCTIVE .BETA.-ELIMINATION FROM THE JELLY COATS OF THE
      ANURAN BUFO ARENARUM
AU    MORELLE, WILLY; CABADA, MARCELO O.; STRECKER, GERARD
PY    1998

L2    ANSWER 11 OF 27  CAPLUS   COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI    STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF A NEW SERIES OF OLIGOSACCHARIDE-ALDITOLS
      RELEASED BY REDUCTIVE .BETA.-ELIMINATION FROM OVIDUCTAL MUCINS
      OF RANA UTRICULARIA
AU    MORELLE, WILLY; STRECKER, GERARD
PY    1998

L2    ANSWER 12 OF 27  CAPLUS   COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI    STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF HEXA TO DODECAOLIGOSACCHARIDE-ALDITOLS
      RELEASED BY REDUCTIVE .BETA.-ELIMINATION FROM OVIDUCAL MUCINS OF
      BUFO BUFO
AU    MORELLE, WILLY; STRECKER, GERARD
PY    1997

L2    ANSWER 13 OF 27  CAPLUS   COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI    STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF OLIGOSACCHARIDE-ALDITOLS RELEASED
      BY REDUCTIVE .BETA.-ELIMINATION FROM OVIDUCAL MUCINS OF BUFO
      BUFO: CHARACTERIZATION OF THE CARBOHYDRATE SEQUENCE GAL(.ALPHA.
      1-3)GALNAC(.ALPHA.1-3)[FUC(.ALPHA.1-2)]GAL
AU    MORELLE, WILLY; STRECKER, GERARD
PY    1997
```

Note: When multiple SORT fields are specified in the SORT command line, answers are rearranged based on terms in the first field specified. If some of the answers are equivalent based on the first SORT, this group of answers is further SORTed based on terms in the second field specified, and so forth.

Limits   30,000 answers can be SORTed.

STN Assistance

If you enter just the SORT command, STN prompts for:

- An answer set L-number
- Answer numbers
- SORT fields and SORT direction

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, type a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

For more information on the SORT command, type HELP SORT.

FSORT

Description	The FSORT command is used to group together patent records pertaining to the same invention into patent families.
Patent Family Definition	For the purposes of FSORT, a patent family is defined as follows: Two patent records, A and B, are considered to be members of the same family if any patent, application, or priority number from the PN or APPS fields appears in both record A and B.
Command Line	To use the FSORT command, follow this sample format:

```
      =>     FSORT     L-number
              1           2
```

Example: => FSORT L2

Command Guidelines	Use the guidelines below to enter command line information.

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: FSORT
2	Type: the L-number of an answer set containing patent records Default: The last answer set L-number created in the current file

Note!	To use FSORT you must be in one of the files from the PATENTS cluster or in a multifile environment that contains files from the PATENTS cluster.
Results	Results obtained with FSORT are placed in a new L-number answer set. To display answers from FSORT, use the DISPLAY command.
Example	The following example shows use of FSORT to group together patent records pertaining to the same invention family.

```
=> FILE CAPLUS

=> S (COCOA BUTTER OR CACAO BUTTER OR FAT)(S)
   (SUBSTITUT? OR REPLAC?) AND CHOCOLAT?

        1813 COCOA BUTTER
              (COCOA(W)BUTTER)
         112 CACAO BUTTER
```

```
                       (CACAO(W)BUTTER)
L1          216 (COCOA BUTTER OR CACAO BUTTER OR FAT)(S)
                (SUBSTITUT? OR REPLAC?) AND CHOCOLAT?


=> FSORT L1

SET SMARTSELECT ON
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

SET HIGHLIGHTING OFF
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

SEL L1 1- PN,APPS
L2          SEL L1 1- PN APPS :      314 TERMS

'L2' DELETED
L2          216 FSO L1

               3 MULTI-RECORD FAMILIES   ANSWERS 1-6
                   FAMILY 1                 ANSWERS 1-2
                   FAMILY 2                 ANSWERS 3-4
                   FAMILY 3                 ANSWERS 5-6
             128 INDIVIDUAL RECORDS      ANSWERS 7-134
              82 NON-PATENT RECORDS      ANSWERS 135-216

SET SMARTSELECT OFF
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

SET HIGHLIGHTING DEF
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

=> D L2 TI DT 1-3 7 135


L2   ANSWER 1 OF 216  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS     FAMILY  1
TI   STARCH-BASED TEXTURIZING AGENT FOR REDUCED-FAT FOODS
DT   PATENT

L2   ANSWER 2 OF 216  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS     FAMILY  1
TI   STARCH-BASED TEXTURIZING AGENT
DT   PATENT

L2   ANSWER 3 OF 216  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS     FAMILY  2
TI   DIOL LIPID ANALOGES AS EDIBLE FAT REPLACEMENTS.
DT   PATENT

L2   ANSWER 7 OF 216  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI   FAT-REDUCED BUTTER TRUFFLE CHOCOLATE CANDY
DT   PATENT

L2   ANSWER 135 OF 216  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
TI   UTILIZATION OF FRACTIONATED MILK FAT IN CHOCOLATE
     FORMULATION
DT   CONFERENCE
```

Notes:

- The sorted results are placed in a new L-number answer set, in this case L2.
  Answer set L2 has:
  - 3 patent families, each containing two answers
  - 128 individual patents
  - 82 non-patent answers
- In the display of answers from L2, each answer that is part of a family is tagged.

STN Assistance

If you enter just the FSORT command, STN prompts for an answer set L-number.

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, type a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

For more information on the FSORT command, type HELP FSORT.

DELETE

Description | Command Line | Command Guidelines | STN Assistance

---

Description   The DELETE command is used to remove various items saved by the system.

Command Line   To use the DELETE command, follow this sample format:

=>   DELETE   item

     1   2

Example: => DELETE TOXINS/A

Command Guidelines   Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: DELETE
| 2 | ```
Type:          To delete all:

HISTORY        L-numbers and restart
               the session at L1

SAVED          Saved answer sets,
               queries and
               L-number lists

SAVED/A        Saved answer sets

SAVED/Q        Saved queries

SAVED/L        Saved L-number lists

SAVED/S        Saved SDI profiles

SELECT         E-numbers

To delete specific
items, type:           Example:

The number of a        P123001C
PRINT request

A specific L-number    L21

An L-number range      L5-L10

The L-numbers from     L3-
Ln through the highest
L-number

The L-numbers from      -L20
``` |

```
L1 to Ln

LAST and a number(n):     LAST 4
to delete the last
n L-numbers

The name, including
a ? for left, right,
or simultaneous left
and right truncation,
of a saved:

 * Answer set             DRUG/A

 * Query                  BIO?/Q

 * L-number list          ?ELEC?/A

 * SDI (single-file,      ANTICOAG?/S
   multifile, or multi-
   file component SDI)
```

STN Assistance

If you enter just the DELETE command, STN prompts you for the name of an item to be deleted.

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

For more information on the DELETE command, type HELP DELETE.

SET

Description	The SET command is used to customize setup parameters associated with a login ID.

Options   The following table is a partial list of SET options.

Option	Function
ABBREVIATION	specify automatic abbreviations for queries and searches
AUDIT	specify creation of an L-number containing unmatched terms from search of an ANALYZE L-number
COST	specify cost detail at file change
DETAIL	specify detail of output display
DUPORDER	specify the order of answers in a DUPLICATE answer set
EXPAND	specify how to number E-number lists
FIELD	specify fields for a user-defined search field
HIGHLIGHTING	specify hit-term highlighting
LINELENGTH	specify maximum linelength
MSTEPS	specify that an L-number be created for each file in a multifile search
NOTICE	specify a dollar (or unit of billing currency) amount that causes DISPLAY/PRINT or SEARCH/TRANSFER to provide a cost estimate when this value would be exceeded
PASSWORD	specify new password
PLURALS	specify automatic plurals for queries and searches
POSTINGS	specify postings detail
STEPS	specify L-numbers for individual terms

Complete Option List   To view the complete list of SET options, type DISPLAY SET at an arrow prompt.

How to Use   To use the SET command to change a setup parameter, follow these steps.

Step	Action
1 Optional	Type: DISPLAY SET at an arrow prompt to view a list of setup options.
2	Type: HELP SET 'option' for details on the function and SET values of the option.

	Example: => HELP SET HIGHLIGHTING
3	Follow directions in the help message to change the setup parameter.

Permanent Settings

To retain the setting beyond the current session, add PERM to the command line.

Exceptions:

- PERM is not necessary for the options whose values are automatically retained after LOGOFF, e.g., PASSWORD, MAILID, NAMELIST, FORMAT, FIELD, CLUSTER, and PATENT.
- PERM is not valid with options that may not be retained beyond the current session, e.g., RANGE and PRINT.

STN Assistance

If you enter just the SET command, STN prompts you for a SET option.

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

Type:

- HELP SET for more information on the SET command
- DISPLAY SET 'option' to view the values for a specific SET option, e.g., DISPLAY SET HIGHLIGHTING
- HELP SET 'option' for the function and setup values for an option, e.g., HELP SET AUDIT

LOGOFF

Description	The LOGOFF command is used to end an online session.

Options

There are two LOGOFF options. They are:

Option	Used to disconnect from STN and
LOGOFF	End the session permanently
LOGOFF HOLD	Hold your session for 60 minutes If new LOGON occurs within 60 minutes, the session will be continued from the point of LOGOFF.

Command Line

To use the LOGOFF command, follow this sample format:

```
=>     LOGOFF       option
              1            2
```

Example: => LOGOFF HOLD

Command Guidelines

Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: LOGOFF
2	Type: • Y (to logoff permanently) • N (to cancel logoff) • HOLD (to logoff and hold the session for 60 minutes)

STN Assistance

If you enter just the LOGOFF command, STN prompts you for

• Y (YES)
• N (NO) or
• HOLD

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

For more information on the logoff command, type HELP LOGOFF.

Mastering STN Commands

SELECT

Description	The SELECT command is used to extract terms, excluding stopwords, from an answer set.
Diagram	This diagram illustrates extraction of author names from an answer set using SELECT.

Answer Set

Command Line	To use the SELECT command, follow this sample format:

=>	SELECT	L-number	extraction field	answer numbers
	1	2	3	4

Example: => SELECT L2 AU 1-5

Command Guidelines	Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: SELECT
2	Type: the L-number of a single-file answer set
3	Type: up to five extraction field codes Default: The default extraction field for the file
| 4 | ```
Type:                    Example:

A single answer number   5

Multiple answer numbers  2 7

An answer range          5-50

A combination of these   3,8-12

All answers              1-

Default: All answers from the
answer set(s)
``` |

Results

Terms extracted with the SELECT command are:

- Counted and sorted by number of occurrences
- Assigned E-numbers that can be used as search terms in subsequent SEARCH commands

Extracted terms may be viewed by typing D SELECT at an arrow prompt.

Specialized displays of SELECT E-numbers are available.

Example

The following example shows:

- Creation of answer set L1 in REGISTRY
- Use of SELECT to extract chemical names from the /CN field of answer set L1
- Display of the extracted terms

```
=> FILE REGISTRY
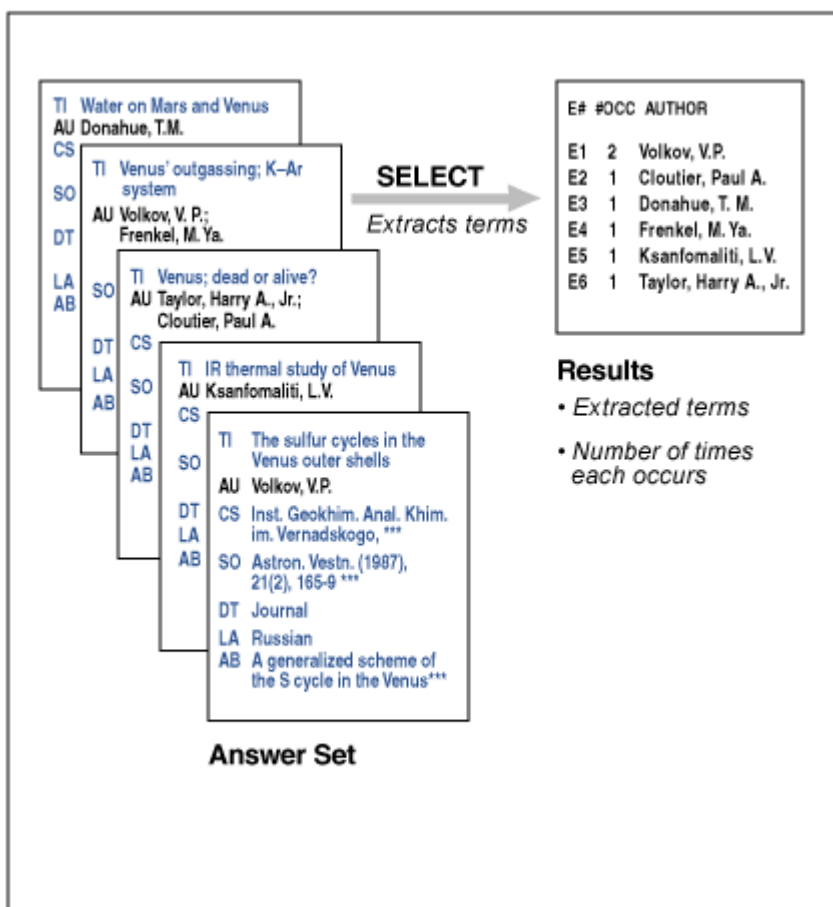
=> E TAMOXIFEN/CN

E1    1      TAMOTSU D 500/CN
E2    1      TAMOX-PUREN/CN
E3    1 -->  TAMOXIFEN/CN
E4    2      TAMOXIFEN ALCOHOL/CN
E5    1      TAMOXIFEN AZIRIDINE/CN
E6    1      TAMOXIFEN CITRATE/CN
E7    1      TAMOXIFEN HYDROCHLORIDE/CN
E8    1      TAMOXIFEN METHIODIDE/CN
E9    1      TAMOXIFEN N-OXIDE/CN
E10   1      TAMOXIFENOL/CN
E11   1      TAMP/CN
E12   1      TAMPACRYL/CN

=> S E3,E6,E8

        1 TAMOXIFEN/CN
        1 "TAMOXIFEN CITRATE"/CN
        1 "TAMOXIFEN METHIODIDE"/CN
```

```
L1          3 (TAMOXIFEN/CN OR "TAMOXIFEN CITRATE"/CN OR "TAMOXIFEN
              METHIODIDE"/CN)

=> SELECT L1 CN 1-

E1 THROUGH E16 ASSIGNED

=> D SELECT

E1     1      ETHANAMINE, 2-(4-(1,2-DIPHENYL-1-BUTENYL)PHENOXY)-N,N-
              DIMETHYL-, (Z)-/CN
E2     1      ETHANAMINE, 2-(4-(1,2-DIPHENYL-1-BUTENYL)PHENOXY)-N,N-
              DIMETHYL-, (Z)-, 2-HYDROXY-1,2,3-PROPANETRICARBOXYLATE
              (1:1)/CN
E3     1      ETHANAMINIUM, 2-(4-(1,2-DIPHENYL-1-BUTENYL)PHENOXY)-N,
              N,N-TRIMETHYL-, IODIDE, (Z)-/CN
E4     1      ETHYLAMINE, 2-(P-(1,2-DIPHENYL-1-BUTENYL)PHENOXY)-N,N-
              DIMETHYL-, (Z)-/CN
-
-
-

E12    1      TAMOXIFEN METHIODIDE/CN
E13    1      TAMOXIFEN/CN
E14    1      TRANS-TAMOXIFEN/CN
E15    1      Z-TAMOXIFEN CITRATE/CN
E16    1      Z-TAMOXIFEN/CN
```

Limits	999 terms may be extracted with SELECT.

STN Assistance

If you enter just the SELECT command, STN prompts you for:

- An L-number answer set
- Answer numbers
- A display (extraction) code

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

Type:

- HELP SELECT for more information on the SELECT command
- HELP DISPLAY SELECT for more information on displaying E-numbers

SELECT Results - Specialized Displays

Command Line To display results obtained with SELECT, follow this sample format:

=>	DISPLAY	SELECT	E-number(s)
	1	2	3

Example: => DISPLAY SELECT E1-E20

Command Guidelines

Use the guidelines below to enter command line information:

Field	Guidelines
1	Type: DISPLAY or D
2	Type: SELECT
3	Type: Example: A single E-number E1 Multiple E-numbers E1 E6 An E-number range E1-E50 Range from En through highest E-number E100- Range from E1 through En -E30 A combination of these E1-E8 E12 All E-numbers E1 or ALL Default: All E-numbers

FSEARCH

Description	The FSEARCH command is used to locate patent records pertaining to an invention, and to group the records in invention families.

Diagram	This diagram illustrates the series of steps that FSEARCH automatically executes.

Initiate FSEARCH
=> FSEARCH query

Patent File(s)

1 An answer set matching the search criteria is created.

Record 1

2 The STN computer goes through the answers and extracts patent application and priority numbers from the PN and APPS fields.

Iteration 1

3 The patent file(s) are again searched using the extracted numbers as search terms.

Patent File(s)

4 A new, possibly larger, answer set is created.

Record 1

5 Numbers from the PN and APPS fields of the new answer set are extracted and become new search terms.

Iteration 2

The process is repeated until the search results of consecutive iterations give the same number of answers, or 4 iterations have been complete.

Last Step STN automatically groups the answers into invention families using **FSORT**.

Command Line	To use the FSEARCH command, follow this sample format:

> =>   FSEARCH   query
>
>   1   2

Example: => FSEARCH L2

Command Guidelines	Use the guidelines below to enter command line information.

Field	Guidelines

1	Type: FSEARCH
2	Type:
	- The L-number of an answer set containing patent records (e.g., answers from a search query based on a company name, patent number, subject...) - A patent number - An application number
	Default: The last L-number created

Note!   To use FSEARCH you must be in one of the files from the PATENTS cluster.

Results   Results obtained with FSEARCH are placed in a new L-number answer set.

To display answers from FSEARCH, use the DISPLAY command.

Example   The following example shows use of FSEARCH to find family members for patent DE 4142104 in the WPIDS database.

```
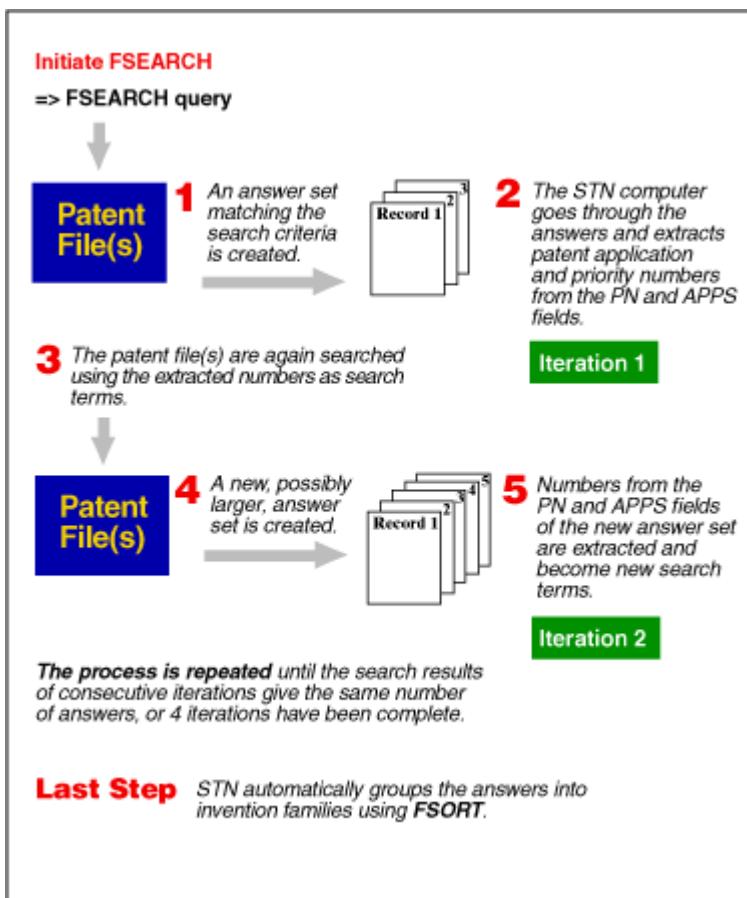=> FILE WPIDS

=> FSEARCH DE4142104/PN

SEA DE4142104/PN
L1          1 DE4142104/PN
              (DE4142104/PN)

FSE
*** ITERATION 1 ***

SET SMARTSELECT ON
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

SET HIGHLIGHTING OFF
SET COMMAND COMPLETED

SEL L1 1- PN,APPS
L2          SEL L1 1- PN APPS :      10 TERMS

SEA L2
L3          2 L2

*** ITERATION 2 ***

SEL L3 1- PN,APPS
L2          SEL L1 1- PN APPS :      18 TERMS

SEA L2
L3          2 L2

FSORT L3
L4           2 FSO L3

            1 MULTI-RECORD FAMILY    ANSWERS 1-2
            0 INDIVIDUAL RECORDS
            0 NON-PATENT RECORDS

SET SMARTSELECT OFF
SET COMMAND COMPLETED
```

```
SET HIGHLIGHTING DEF
SET COMMAND COMPLETED
```

Notes:

- Answers are placed in a new L-number, in this case L4.
- The first iteration of the FSEARCH process retrieves answer 2 of L4. Answer 2 is retrieved because it contains patent number DE4142104. Answer 2 also lists US 90-633830, which is extracted and retrieves answer 1 in the second iteration.
- The final FSORT step groups the records by invention family.

STN Assistance

If you enter just the FSEARCH command, STN prompts you for an L-number.

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, type a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

For more information on the FSEARCH command, type HELP FSEARCH.

SDI

Description | Definition | Options | SDI Query | Delivery Options | STN Assistance

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Description

The SDI command is used to set up an automatic current awareness search.

SDIs run on a user-defined, periodic basis. SDI queries run only on the segment of a database that has been added/updated since the last run.

Definition

SDI stands for Selective Dissemination of Information.

Options

SDI options on STN are:

Option	Used to set up an SDI that
SDI	Runs in one file
SDI MFILE	Runs in multiple files
SMARTracker	Runs a chemical substance-based query in CA, CAplus, HCA, or HCAplus
SDI TOC	Delivers the Table-of-Contents from a journal indexed in the CAplus file

---

SDI Query

An L-number containing search criteria is used as the query in the SDI command.

The L-number may be:

- From a search run in the current session
- One that is created when a saved query or answer set is ACTIVATED
- Created with the QUERY command

Delivery Options

SDI results can be delivered several ways:

Option	Used to request
OFFLINE	Mail delivery
ONLINE	SDI answer sets saved in your long-term storage. Notes: - To display answers from SDI searches they must be ACTIVATED. - SDI answer sets are given the assigned profile name followed by run number and /A. Exception: Option not available for SDI TOCs.
FAX	FAX delivery

EMAIL	Internet or STNmail file delivery
	Note: E-mail delivery, whether it is via the Internet or the STNmail file, requires an STNmail ID.

STN Assistance

If you enter just the SDI command, STN prompts you for all the information needed to create the alert.

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

Type:

- HELP SDI for more information on creating an SDI
- HELP UPD for information on the updating of the file
- FILE NEWS for information on the most current updates to the file
- HELP TOC for more information on Table-of-Content alerts

Multifile SDI

Description | How to Set Up | Example | Tips | Multifile SDIs from Single-File SDIs | Managing SDIs

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Description

A multifile SDI is used to run queries in multiple files and retrieve - automatically - newly added/updated records matching the search criteria.

Duplicate records across databases are eliminated.

How to Set Up

To set up a multifile SDI, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Choose an L-number(s) containing search criteria for the SDI **Note:** L-numbers may be customized to each file in the multifile SDI
2	Enter the files in which you want your SDI to run **Note:** There is no limit to the number of files that may be included in a multifile SDI
3 *Optional*	Type: HELP UPDATE at an arrow prompt to identify SDI frequency **Result:** STN will prompt you to specify a file
4	Type: SDI MFILE
5	Answer the system prompts

Example

The following example shows use of the SDI MFILE command to request current awareness searches on query L2 in CAplus, BIOSIS, MEDLINE, and EMBASE, with online delivery of results.

```
=> FILE CAPLUS BIOSIS MEDLINE EMBASE

=> SDI MFILE

MULTFILE SDI GENERAL PARAMETERS
-------------------------------
ENTER MULTIFILE SDI REQUEST NAME ('AA020/S'), OR END:MYCHOICE/S
ENTER TITLE (NONE):DESCRIPTIVE TITLE
ENTER COST CENTER (NONE) OR NONE:.
ENTER METHOD OF DELIVERY (OFFLINE), ONLINE, EMAIL, OR FAX:ONLINE
```

```
ELIMINATE PREVIOUSLY SEEN ANSWERS WITH EACH SDI RUN?  Y/(N):.
HIGHLIGHT HIT TERMS? (Y)/N:.
ENTER SDI EXPIRATION DATE 'YYYYMMDD' OR (NONE):19990630
MULTFILE SDI FILE SPECIFIC PARAMETERS: CAPLUS
-------------------------------------
ENTER COMPONENT SDI REQUEST NAME ('AA020/S') OR END:SDICAPLUS/S
ENTER QUERY L# FOR MULTIFILE SDI REQUEST OR END:L2
ENTER UPDATE FIELD CODE (UP) OR ?:.
ENTER SDI RUN FREQUENCY - DAILY, (WEEKLY), BIWEEKLY, OR ?:.
MULTFILE SDI FILE SPECIFIC PARAMETERS: BIOSIS
-------------------------------------
ENTER COMPONENT SDI REQUEST NAME ('AA020/S') OR END:SDIBIOSOS/S
ENTER QUERY L# FOR MULTIFILE SDI REQUEST OR END:L2
ENTER SDI RUN FREQUENCY: (WEEKLY), BIWEEKLY, OR ?:.
MULTFILE SDI FILE SPECIFIC PARAMETERS: MEDLINE
-------------------------------------
ENTER COMPONENT SDI REQUEST NAME ('AA020/S') OR END:SDIMEDLINE/S
ENTER QUERY L# FOR MULTIFILE SDI REQUEST OR END:L2
ENTER UPDATE FIELD CODE (ED) OR ?:.
ENTER SDI RUN FREQUENCY: (WEEKLY), MONTHLY, OR ?:.
MULTFILE SDI FILE SPECIFIC PARAMETERS: EMBASE
-------------------------------------
ENTER COMPONENT SDI REQUEST NAME ('AA020/S') OR END:SDIEMBASE/S
ENTER QUERY L# FOR MULTIFILE SDI REQUEST OR END:L2
ENTER UPDATE FIELD CODE (ED) OR ?:.
ENTER SDI RUN FREQUENCY: (WEEKLY), BIWEEKLY, OR ?:.
MULTIFILE SDI HAS BEEN SAVED AS SDI REQUEST 'MYCHOICE/S'
QUERY L2 HAS BEEN SAVED AS SDI REQUEST 'SDICAPLUS/S' FOR FILE CAPLUS
QUERY L2 HAS BEEN SAVED AS SDI REQUEST 'SDIBIOSOS/S' FOR FILE BIOSIS
QUERY L2 HAS BEEN SAVED AS SDI REQUEST 'SDIMEDLINE/S' FOR FILE
MEDLINE
QUERY L2 HAS BEEN SAVED AS SDI REQUEST 'SDIEMBASE/S' FOR FILE EMBASE
```

Note: You are first prompted for information on general SDI parameters, such as its name and delivery method. Then, for each of the files in the multifile SDI, you are prompted for file-specific information, such as query, display format, and SDI frequency.

Tips

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, type a question mark (?) and STN provides more explanation.

To answer this prompt	It is helpful to know that
ENTER METHOD OF DELIVERY (OFFLINE), ONLINE, EMAIL, OR FAX:	.INTERNET must be appended to an Internet address. - Multiple addresses may be specified. Separate each address with a comma or space.
ENTER UPDATE FIELD CODE:	Some files give record entry options on which to run an SDI. **ED**-(entry date) New records added to the file **UP**-(update date) New records added to the file and updated records **UPI**-(update date for CA indexing) Records with CA indexing added
ELIMINATE PREVIOUSLY SEEN ANSWERS WITH EACH SDI RUN?	If you choose Y (Yes) you will *not* see duplicates of, or updates to, any records you have already retrieved

with your SDI.

Multifile SDIs from Single-File SDIs

To create a multifile SDI from existing single-file SDIs, type SDI MFILE and enter the component SDI name at the prompt, ENTER COMPONENT SDI REQUEST NAME.

The existing single-file SDI becomes a component of the multifile SDI. It is no longer present as a single-file SDI.

Managing SDIs

Existing SDI profiles can be:

- Reviewed, using the DISPLAY command
- Changed, using the SDI EDIT command
- Deleted, using the DELETE command
- Activated (assigned an L-number), using the ACTIVATE command

SDI TOC

Description | Availability | How to Set Up | Example | Managing SDIs

---

Description	The SDI TOC command is used to request delivery of the Table-of-Contents of each new issue of a journal indexed in the CAplus file.

Availability	A Table-of-Contents SDI request may be made in CAplus, HCAplus, or ZCAplus.

How to Set Up	To set up a Table-of-Contents SDI, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Type: FILE CAPLUS **Or**, in place of CAPLUS, type: HCAPLUS or ZCAPLUS
2	Locate an identifier for the journal title: • ISSN • CODEN • E-number created by EXPANDing on the journal title in the JT field
3	Type: SDI TOC
4	Answer the system prompts

Example	The following example shows use of the SDI TOC command to request the Table-of-Contents for the Journal of Organic Chemistry until 12/30/99.

```
=> FILE CAPLUS

=> E J ORG CHEM/JT

E1        4    J ORAL SURG/JT
E2       33    J ORAL THER PHARMACOL/JT
E3    42526 --> J ORG CHEM/JT
E4        1    J ORG CHEM USSR ENGL TRANSL/JT
E5    21358    J ORGANOMET CHEM/JT
E6      115    J ORGANOMET CHEM LIBR/JT
E7     3984    J ORGANOMETAL CHEM/JT
E8        1    J ORNITHOL/JT
E9       22    J ORTHOMOL PSYCHIATRY/JT
```

```
E10      393    J ORTHOP RES/JT
E11       69    J OSAKA DENT UNIV/JT
E12      101    J OSAKA UNIV DENT SCH/JT
```

=> SDI TOC

NOTE: THIS SERVICE PROVIDES YOU WITH A TABLE-OF-CONTENTS FROM A SINGLE
JOURNAL OF CHOICE AS SOON AS IT IS AVAILABLE. TO DO THIS, YOU MUST
FIRST LOCATE THE JOURNAL ISSN OR CODEN, OR EXPAND THE JOURNAL NAME IN
THE /JT FIELD AND USE THE APPROPRIATE E-NUMBER.

CONTINUE? (Y)/N:**.**
ENTER JOURNAL ISSN, CODEN, OR E-NUMBER (END):**E3**
SELECTED JOURNAL IS: J. ORG. CHEM.
ENTER SDI REQUEST NAME, (AA020/S), OR END:**JORGCHEMTOC/S**
ENTER COST CENTER (NONE) OR NONE:**.**
ENTER TITLE (NONE):**.**
ENTER METHOD OF DELIVERY (OFFLINE), EMAIL, OR FAX:**EMAIL**
ENTER EMAIL ID (4301C):**4301C**
4301C (MARY SMITH)
ENTER SDI EXPIRATION DATE 'YYYYMMDD' OR (NONE):**19991230**
QUERY "J ORG CHEM"/JT HAS BEEN SAVED AS SDI REQUEST 'JORGCHEMTOC/S'

Managing SDIs   Existing SDI profiles can be:

- Reviewed, using the DISPLAY command
- Changed, using the SDI EDIT command
- Deleted, using the DELETE command

Single-File SDI

Description | How to Set Up | Example | Tips | Managing SDIs

Description

A single-file SDI is used to run a query in a single file and retrieve - automatically - newly added/updated records matching the search criteria.

How to Set Up

To set up a single-file SDI, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Choose and L-number containing search criteria for the SDI
2	Enter the file in which you want the SDI to run
3 *Optional*	Type: HELP UPDATE at an arrow prompt to identify SDI frequency in the current file
4	Type: SDI
5	Answer the system prompts

Example

The following example shows use of the SDI command to request a current awareness search on query L2, with e-mail delivery of results.

```
=> SDI

ENTER QUERY L# FOR SDI REQUEST OR (END):L2
ENTER UPDATE FIELD CODE (UP) OR ?:.
ENTER SDI REQUEST NAME, (AA017/S), OR END:HEARTARRHY/S
ENTER COST CENTER (NONE) OR NONE:.
ENTER TITLE (NONE):PEDIATRIC HEART ARRHYTHMIA
ENTER METHOD OF DELIVERY (OFFLINE), ONLINE, EMAIL, OR FAX:EMAIL
ENTER EMAIL ID (4067C):MARYSMITH@CAS.ORG.INTERNET
MARYSMITH@CAS.ORG.INTERNET
RECEIVE DELIVERY NOTIFICATION? (Y)/N:.
ELIMINATE PREVIOUSLY SEEN ANSWERS WITH EACH SDI RUN?  Y/(N):.
ENTER PRINT FORMAT (BIB) OR ?:.
HIGHLIGHT HIT TERMS? (Y)/N:.
ENTER MAXIMUM NUMBER OF HITS TO BE PRINTED PER RUN (100):50
SORT SDI ANSWER SET (N)/Y?:.
SEND SDI WITH NO ANSWERS? (Y)/N:.
DISPLAY CURRENCY INFORMATION? (Y)/N:.
ENTER SDI RUN FREQUENCY - DAILY, (WEEKLY), BIWEEKLY, OR ?:.
ENTER SDI EXPIRATION DATE 'YYYYMMDD' OR (NONE):19990515
QUERY L2 HAS BEEN SAVED AS SDI REQUEST 'HEARTARRHY/S'
```

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, type a question mark (?) and STN provides more explanation.

To answer this prompt	It is helpful to know that
ENTER METHOD OF DELIVERY (OFFLINE), ONLINE, EMAIL, OR FAX:	• .INTERNET must be appended to an Internet address. • Multiple addresses may be specified. Separate each address with a comma or space.
ENTER UPDATE FIELD CODE:	Some files give record entry options on which to run an SDI. **ED**-(entry date) New records added to the file **UP**-(update date) New records added to the file and updated records **UPI**-(update date for CA indexing) Records with CA indexing added
ELIMINATE PREVIOUSLY SEEN ANSWERS WITH EACH SDI RUN?	If you choose Y (Yes) you will *not* see duplicates of, or updates to, any records you have already retrieved with your SDI.

Managing SDIs

Existing SDI profiles can be:

- Reviewed, using the DISPLAY command
- Changed, using the SDI EDIT command
- Deleted, using the DELETE command
- Activated (assigned an L-number), using the ACTIVATE command

SDI EDIT

Description | How to Use | SDI EDIT Capabilities | Example | STN Assistance

---

Description

The SDI EDIT command is used to modify setup and query parameters of an SDI profile.

How to Use

To modify an existing SDI profile, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1 *Optional*	Type: DISPLAY name/S FULL at an arrow prompt to review the SDI profile
2	Enter the file(s) where the SDI was created
3	Type: SDI EDIT
4	Answer the system prompts

SDI EDIT Capabilities

The parameters of an SDI profile that can be edited with the SDI EDIT command vary with the type of SDI.

WHEN, you edit a	THEN, you have the option to modify
Single-file SDI	Setup *and* query parameters
Multifile SDI	Multifile setup parameters
Component of a multifile SDI	Some setup parameters *and* query parameters
SMARTracker	Setup parameters

Example

The following example shows use of the SDI EDIT command to modify the query of an existing single file SDI.

```
=> SDI EDIT

ENTER SDI NAME TO BE EDITED OR (END):PEDIARRHTHY/S
  PARAMETER              SETTING

  ----------------- ---------------------------------------
  SDI NAME AND CREATION DATE  PEDIARRHTHY/S     25 MAY 1998
              SDI REQUEST FOR FILE BIOSIS
```

```
 1 TITLE              PEDIATRIC HEART ARRHTHYMIAS
 2 COST CENTER            NONE
   UPDATE QUALIFIER        ED
 3 METHOD OF DELIVERY      ONLINE
 4 HIGHLIGHTING          YES
 5 DUPLICATE ELIMINATION     YES
 6 SDI RUN FREQUENCY       BIWEEKLY
 7 SDI EXPIRATION DATE     NOT SPECIFIED
   ------------------------------------------------------------
 8 L4   QUE  (CHILD? OR PEDIAT?)
 9 L5   QUE  ARRHYTHM?
 10 L6   QUE  L4 AND (L5 OR DYSRHYTHM?) AND (HEART# OR CARDI?)
ENTER LINE NUMBER(S) FOR CHANGE, END, OR (?):10
> L4 AND (L5 OR DYSRHYTHM?) AND (HEART# OR CARDI?)
YOU HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS:
 1 - CHANGE A PORTION OF THE L-NUMBER
 2 - REENTER THE ENTIRE L-NUMBER
 3 - INSERT A NEW LINE BEFORE THE CURRENT L-NUMBER
 4 - INSERT A NEW LINE AFTER THE CURRENT L-NUMBER
 5 - DELETE THE CURRENT L-NUMBER
ENTER YOUR SELECTION, ?, OR (NONE):4
ENTER QUERY TO BE INSERTED, ?, OR (NONE):L6 AND ENGLISH/LA
   PARAMETER            SETTING
   ----------------- -----------------------------------------
   SDI NAME AND CREATION DATE  PEDIARRHTHY/S     25 MAY 1998
                  SDI REQUEST FOR FILE BIOSIS
 1 TITLE              PEDIATRIC HEART ARRHTHYMIAS
 2 COST CENTER            NONE
   UPDATE QUALIFIER        ED
 3 METHOD OF DELIVERY      ONLINE
 4 HIGHLIGHTING          YES
 5 DUPLICATE ELIMINATION     YES
 6 SDI RUN FREQUENCY       BIWEEKLY
 7 SDI EXPIRATION DATE     NOT SPECIFIED
   ------------------------------------------------------------
 8 L4   QUE  (CHILD? OR PEDIAT?)
 9 L5   QUE  ARRHYTHM?
 10 L6   QUE  L4 AND (L5 OR DYSRHYTHM?) AND (HEART# OR CARDI?)
 11 L7   QUE  L6 AND ENGLISH/LA
ENTER LINE NUMBER(S) FOR CHANGE, END, OR (?):END
SAVE THE CHANGES? (Y)/N:.
SDI REQUEST 'PEDIARRHTHY/S' HAS BEEN EDITED
```

Note: When a single-file SDI is a component in a multifile SDI, the edits are automatically reflected in the multifile SDI.

STN Assistance   If you enter just the SDI EDIT command, STN prompts you for all the information needed to perform the editing operations.

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, enter a question mark (?) and STN provides more details.

For more information on editing SDI profiles, type HELP SDI.

SMARTracker

Description | Diagram | Availability | SMARTracker Query | How to Set Up | Example | Tips | Managing SDIs | Editing SMARTracker Queries

---

Description   SMARTracker is an SDI. It uses a REGISTRY file dictionary or structure query L-number to find CA file records citing:

- New substances added to REGISTRY that match the search criteria
- Substances retrieved in previous SDI runs

Diagram   This diagram illustrates the SMARTracker process.

Availability	A SMARTracker request may be made in CA, CAplus, HCA, HCAplus, ZCA, or ZCAplus.

SMARTracker Query	A SMARTracker query may be: • A REGISTRY dictionary query L-number • A REGISTRY structure query L-number • A CA file L-number which incorporates a REGISTRY dictionary or structure query L-number

How to Set Up   To set up a SMARTracker, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Choose an L-number containing search criteria for SMARTracker
2	Type: FILE CAPLUS **Or**, in place of CAPLUS, type: CA, HCA, ZCA, HCAPLUS, or ZCAplus
3	Type: SMART
4	Answer the system prompts

Example   The following example shows use of SMARTracker to request a current awareness search of query L2, with online delivery of results.

```
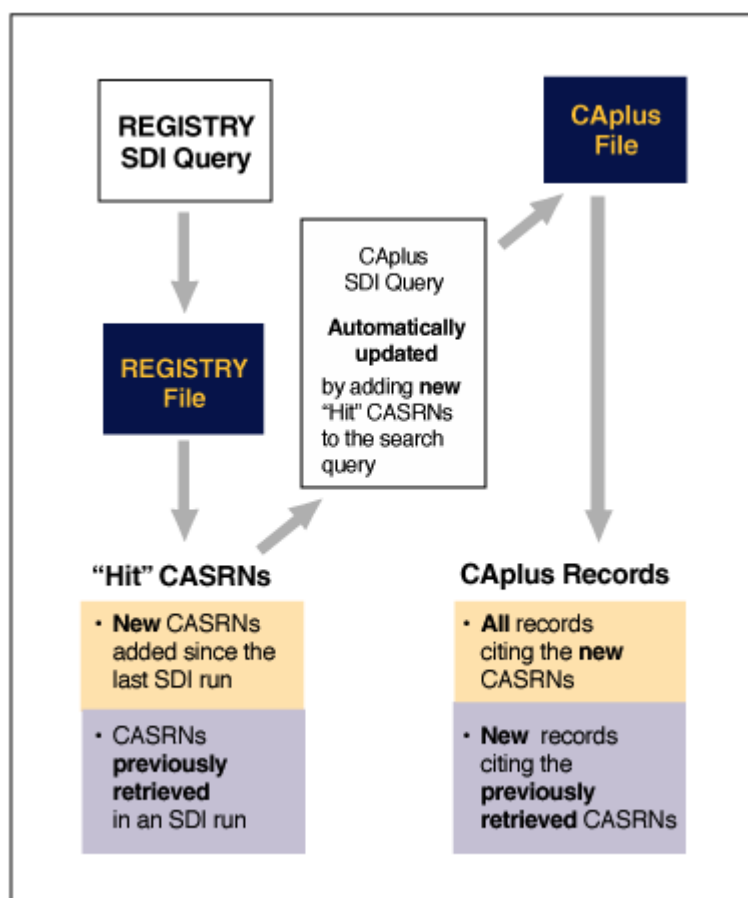=> FILE REGISTRY

=> S FLUOROPOLYMER/PCT AND 557-75-5/CRN AND 2/NC

L1      5 FLUOROPOLYMER/PCT AND 557-75-5/CRN AND 2/NC

=> FILE CAPLUS

=> S L1 AND PATENT/DT

L2      18 L1 AND PATENT/DT

=> SMART

*** SMARTracker INITIATED ***

ENTER QUERY L# FOR SDI REQUEST OR (END):L2
ENTER UPDATE FIELD CODE (UP) OR ?:.
ENTER SDI REQUEST NAME, (AA020/S), OR END:FLUOROPAT/S
ENTER COST CENTER (NONE) OR NONE:.
ENTER TITLE (NONE):.
ENTER METHOD OF DELIVERY (OFFLINE), ONLINE, EMAIL, OR FAX:ONLINE
ELIMINATE PREVIOUSLY SEEN ANSWERS WITH EACH SDI RUN?  Y/(N):Y
HIGHLIGHT HIT TERMS? (Y)/N:.
ENTER SDI RUN FREQUENCY: (WEEKLY), BIWEEKLY, OR ?:.
ENTER SDI EXPIRATION DATE 'YYYYMMDD' OR (NONE):19981231
QUERY L2 HAS BEEN SAVED AS SDI REQUEST 'FLUOROPAT/S'
```

If you are unsure how to answer an STN prompt, type a question mark (?) and STN provides explanation.

To answer this prompt	It is helpful to know that
ENTER METHOD OF DELIVERY (OFFLINE), ONLINE, EMAIL, OR FAX:	• .INTERNET must be appended to an Internet address. • Multiple addresses may be specified. Separate each address with a comma or space.
ELIMINATE PREVIOUSLY SEEN ANSWERS WITH EACH SDI RUN?	If you choose Y (Yes) you will *not* see duplicates of, or updates to, any records you have already retrieved with your SDI.

Managing SDIs

Existing SMARTrackers can be:

- Reviewed, using the DISPLAY command
- Deleted, using the DELETE command
- Activated (assigned an L-number), using the ACTIVATE command

SMARTracker non-query parameters can be changed using the SDI EDIT command.

Editing SMARTracker Queries

The SDI EDIT command will only work to modify non-query parameters of a SMARTracker profile. To modify query parameters, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1 *Optional*	Type: DISPLAY SDI name/S FULL at an arrow prompt to review the SMARTracker profile
2	Enter the REGISTRY file
3	Re-create the structure or text query making the desired modifications
4	Enter CAplus (or CA, HCA, HCAplus)
5	Re-create the CAplus (or CA, HCA, HCAplus) query using the new REGISTRY L-number
6	Type: SMART
7	Answer the system prompts, giving the new SMARTracker profile the same name as before

STN Mastering STN Commands

NEWS

Description

The NEWS command is used to display current information, such as:

- New STN enhancements
- File updates
- STN operating hours

How to Use

To use the NEWS command, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Type: NEWS Result: A table of contents will be displayed
2	Type: NEWS followed by the number or name of an item in the table of contents

NEWS FILE Option

The NEWS FILE command is used to get information on the latest updates and other news about a file

How to Use

To use the NEWS FILE command, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Use the FILE command to enter the file of interest
2	Type: NEWS FILE

STN Assistance

For more details on the NEWS command, type HELP NEWS.

Data Fields

Description	Information in STN records is divided into discrete units called data fields. Examples: • author field (contains author information) • title field (contains title information) • publication year field (contains publication year information)
Synonyms	Field is a synonym for index. For example, 'author field' may also be referred to as 'author index'.
Purpose	Information is divided into data fields to make it possible to target specific kinds of information in a search-related process, and thus make the process more effective. Example: It is possible to search for a title word in just the title field. The ability to add this precision decreases the number of false hits that might occur if the word were searched anywhere in the STN record.
Field Codes	Data fields are identified by mnemonic letter codes. The mnemonic codes are used in search-related processes to designate the data fields. Examples: • AU is the code for author field • TI is the code for title field • PY is the code for publication year field
Data Field Groups	There are 4 different groups of data fields: • Display fields • Extraction fields • Search fields • Sort fields Data field groups: • Contain many - but not all - of the same data fields • Vary by database
Identifying Data Fields	To identify data fields and codes in the current database:

Type	To display a list of
HELP DFIELDS or	Display fields and codes

HELP FORMATS	Predefined display formats and codes
HELP EFIELDS	Extraction fields and codes
HELP SFIELDS	Search fields and codes
HELP SRTFIELDS	Sort fields and codes

Display Fields

Display fields are those data fields that are displayable. Display formats are predefined combinations of display fields. Display fields and formats are file-specific.

Display field codes and display formats are used in the DISPLAY command line to specify the fields of information from a record that you want to view.

Type:

- HELP DFIELDS to identify display fields in the current file
- HELP FORMAT to identify display formats in the current file
- HELP DSCAN to identify SCAN options in CA files

Display formats and display field codes may be combined. The information is displayed in the order-specified.

Search Fields and Basic Indexes

Search fields are those data fields that are searchable. They are file-specific.

Search field codes are used in the SEARCH command line to specify the data fields to be searched. If you do not specify a search field, your term will be searched in the Basic Index of the current database(s).

The Basic Index is the default search index of a database. It is generally constructed by merging one or more search fields. For example, the Basic Index of bibliographic databases is typically made up of a combination of the Title, Abstract, and Indexing Term fields.

Type HELP SFIELDS for a list of search fields and codes in the current file.

Extraction Fields

Extraction fields are those data fields from which terms can be extracted. They are file-specific. Generally, they are the same as display fields.

Extraction field codes are used in the SELECT, ANALYZE, and TRANSFER command lines to designate the data fields of an answer from which terms are to be extracted.

Type HELP EFIELDS to identify extraction fields in the current file.

Sort Fields

Sort fields are those data fields that may be sorted. They are file-specific.

Sort field codes are used in the SORT command line to rearrange search results in either alphabetic or numeric order by field.

Type HELP SRTFIELDS to identify sort fields in the current file.

Wildcard Characters

Description	Wildcard characters are symbols that represent undefined letters or numerals in a search term. Wildcard characters allow for retrieval of various forms of a word: • different word endings • singular and plural word forms • spelling variations (e.g., British/American spellings)
Synonyms	Wildcard characters are also referred to as truncation symbols.
Wildcard Characters	This table identifies each wildcard character used on STN and its function in a search term.

Wildcard Character	Function	Example	Possible Retrievals
?	Represents zero to any number of characters at the end of a term.	GROW?	GROW GROWS GROWTH GROWING
#	Represents zero or one character at the end of a term.	GROW#	GROW GROWS
		GROW##	GROW GROWS GROWTH
!	Represents exactly one character within a term...	T!!TH	TEETH TOOTH TRUTH
	...or one character at the end of a term.	AMIN!	AMINE AMINO

Rules for Use	These rules apply to the use of wildcard characters: • Wildcard characters may be combined within the same term • Multiple occurrences of # and ! are allowed
Left Truncation	Left truncation, using the three truncation characters at the front of a term, is also available in some fields in certain files. Left truncation of a search term can be used alone or, in some cases, in combination with right truncation. The cases which may not be used are: • ?text# • #text? • !text? To learn whether a search field in the current file allows left truncation, type HELP

SFIELDS at an arrow prompt (=>).

Tip	EXPAND on a term to determine the truncation stem.

STN Assistance	For more information on truncation, type HELP TRUNCATION.

Operators

General Description	Operators are special qualifying words used to connect terms in search queries in order to make the search more or less comprehensive.
Types of Operators	There are 3 types of operators used on STN: • Boolean (logic) operators • Proximity operators • Numeric operators
Boolean Operators	The table below lists the Boolean operators and guidelines for their use.

Boolean Operator	Used to	For help, type
AND	Connect terms representing different aspects of your subject, and Require that answers have both of the connected terms	HELP AND
OR	Connect synonymous terms, and Require that answers have at least one of the connected terms	HELP OR
NOT	Require that answers have the first of the connected terms but not the second	HELP NOT
Note: Boolean operators work the same in all files on STN.		

Proximity Operators	Table A gives a partial list of the more commonly used proximity operators and guidelines for their use.

Table A		
Proximity Operator	Used to require that	For help, type
(W)	Answers have the connected terms adjacent to each other in the order specified Default: If no operator is used to connect terms, by default the terms are connected with the (W) operator is some search files.	HELP (W)
(nW)	Answers have the connected terms with 0-n intervening terms between them and the terms occur in the order specified (n = 0 to	

	9999)	
(A)	Answers have the connected terms adjacent to each other in either order	HELP (A)
(nA)	Answers have the connected terms with 0-n intervening terms between them and they occur in either order (n = 0-9999)	
(L) (NOTL)	The function of (L) and (NOTL) depends on the data structure of the file.	HELP (L) while in the file
(P) (NOTP)	The function of (P) and (NOTP) depends on the data structure of the file.	HELP (P) while in the file
(S) (NOTS)	The function of (S) and (NOTS) depends on the data structure of the file.	HELP (S) while in the file

Notes:

- All forms of the (W) and (A) operators work the same in all files on STN.
- The function of (L), (NOTL), (P), (NOTP), (S), and (NOTS) depends on the data structure of the file.

Table B gives more variations of (W) and (A).

Table B		
Proximity Operator	Used to require that	For help, type
(XW)	Answers have the connected terms occur in the order specified in the same data field	HELP (W)
(NOTW)	Answers do not have the first of the connected terms immediately followed by the second	
(nNOTW)	Answers do not have the first of the connected terms followed by the second term with 0-n intervening words between them (n = 0 to 9999)	
(XNOTW)	Answers do not have the first of the connected terms followed by the second term in the same data field	
(XA)	Answers have the connected terms occur in either order in the same data field	HELP (A)
(NOTA)	Answers do not have the connected terms adjacent to the other term in either order	
(nNOTA)	Answers do not have the connected terms with 0-n intervening words between them (n = 0 to 9999) in either order	
(XNOTA)	Answers do not have the connected terms occur in either order in the same data field	

Numeric Operators

Some search indexes contain numeric information which may be searched as:

- A single value

- A range of values
- Any value above or below a particular value

To learn which data fields are numeric fields in the current file, at an arrow prompt type HELP SNUMERIC.

The table below lists the numeric operators and guidelines for their use.

Numeric Operators	Used to require that numeric information is	For help, type
=	Equal to a specified value	HELP NUMERIC
<	Less than a specified value	
>	Greater than a specified value	
=< or <=	Less than or equal to a specified value	
=> or >=	Greater than or equal to a specified value	
n-m	In the given value range Note: Endpoints are included in the range.	
Note: Numeric operators work the same in all files on STN.		

Operator Precedence	The order of precedence for the execution of operators is: Numeric operators > (W),(NOTW),(A),(NOTA) > (S),(NOTS) > (P),(NOTP) > (L),(NOTL) > AND, NOT > OR

Altering the Order of Operator Precedence	Parentheses (nesting) can be used to alter the order of execution. For example: => SEARCH A AND B OR C NOT D is equivalent to => SEARCH (A AND B) OR (C NOT D). By adding parentheses around `B OR C' to read => SEARCH A AND (B OR C) NOT D the order of execution is changed.

Obtaining or Updating an STNmail ID

Description An STNmail ID is a personal identification code that is required in order to send search results electronically via the Internet or STNmail file.

How to To obtain or update an STNmail ID, follow these steps:

Step	Action
1	Type: FILE STNMAIL at an arrow prompt
2	Type: SET MAILID at the next arrow prompt
3	Answer the system prompts

Note! Obtaining an STNmail ID is a one-time process; however, ID information can be updated at any point.

Example The following example shows the steps involved in obtaining an STNmail ID.

```
=> FILE STNMAIL

=> SET MAILID

ENTER LAST NAME OR (?):  SMITH
ENTER FIRST NAME OR (?):  MARY
ENTER TELEPHONE NUMBER OR (?):  614-555-5555
ENTER CITY OR (?):  COLUMBUS
ENTER STATE, COUNTRY, OR (?):  OHIO
ENTER ORGANIZATION, (NONE), OR ?:  CAS
ENTER OCCUPATION, (NONE), OR ?:  NONE

YOUR MAIL PROFILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION.  YOU MAY
CHANGE ANY OF THIS INFORMATION, AND YOU MAY ALSO CHANGE THE STATUS
OF ITS AVAILABILITY IN THE PUBLIC DIRECTORY.

PUBLIC   PROFILE   INFORMATION
------   ----------------------------
1  YES    MAILID:  4301C
2  YES    LAST NAME:  SMITH
3  YES    FIRST NAME:  MARY
4  YES    TELEPHONE:  614-555-5555
5  YES    CITY:  COLUMBUS
6  YES    STATE OR COUNTRY:  OHIO
6  YES    ORGANIZATION:  CAS
7  YES    OCCUPATION:  NONE

SET COMMAND COMPLETED
```

Note: The newly established STNmail ID is 4301C.

Updating an To update any of the information in the profile, including the status of its availability in the public directory, use the SET MAILID command.

STNmail ID