To search *LEXIS-NEXIS Academic Universe* effectively, you need to understand the organization of the database (briefly outlined below) and the operators or connectors used in constructing searches (explained on the other side).

### NEWS
- **General News** US and international
- **Today's News** News articles updated through the day
- **U.S. News** Newspaper, wire and transcript articles from a state and selected articles about each state
- **World News** News from U.S. and international sources
- **Wires** Wire service reports
- **Transcripts** Television & radio news broadcasts
- **Arts & Sports** Reviews, entertainment and sports news
- **Campus** *Chronicle of Higher Education* and student newspapers
- **Non-English** Spanish, French, Dutch, Italian & German
- **Language News**

### BUSINESS
Retrieve full text company news and financial information

### LEGAL
Search full text federal, state, and international legal materials

### RESEARCH
- **Legal News**
- **Law Reviews**
- **Codes and regulations**

### MEDICAL
Find full text and abstracted medical and health information

### REFERENCE
Search general reference sources

*LEXIS-NEXIS Academic Universe* is a full text database and because of that you may find using the / connectors more effective than and. The following is a list of connectors and some other options for constructing searches. All of these options are only available in Guided searches (not Quick search).

- **atleast#** restricts results to documents containing the term so many number of times
  the terms goes inside parentheses  
  *atleast5(terrorism)*

- **/n** The letter *n* stands for a number from 1 to 255.  
  /n does not specify a word order
  Example:  
  *gas /5 price*  - - finds gas within five or fewer words of price, regardless of which word 
  appears first

- **/p** Words must be in the same paragraph

- **/s** Words must be in the same sentence
  Note:  The /p connector cannot be combined with the /n connector

- **and** Both words appear anywhere in the same document
Link synonyms, alternative forms of expression and acronyms

**pre/**

Requires both words to appear in the document. The first word must precede the second word by \( n \) number of words. Use this connector when a different word order would change the meaning.

Example: *cable pre/3 television* will find cable television instead of television cable

**and not**

Excludes documents that contain the word or phrase following it. Use this connector with caution because it can exclude relevant documents. Always use this connector at the end of your search.

Example: *doctor and not malpractice* excludes documents that contain the word 'malpractice' even if they contain the word 'doctor'.

**\* (asterisk)**

Use the asterisk (*) to replace a letter or letters in a word. You can use more than one asterisk in a word and you can use it anywhere except as the first letter.

Examples:

- *bernst\*\*n* finds either ei or ie spelling of the name
- *bank\*\*\** will pick up banker and banking, but not bankrupt or bankruptcy

**! (exclamation mark)**

Use the exclamation mark (!) to replace an infinite number of letters following a word root.

Examples:

- *acqui!* finds variations of the word acquire (acquired, acquiring, acquisitions)
- *book!* finds book or bookkeeper, but will not find book-keeper or book keeper because those are read as two separate words

**singular**

LEXIS-NEXIS automatically searches singular, regular plural and plural possessive endings for search words. For example, a search on the term *company* will find *company*, *companies*, and *company’s*.

When you want only the plural or singular form, use the plural or singular command

- singular (company)
- plural (aids)

**caps**

word(s) must have one or more capital letters. Useful when researching names.

**allcaps**

word(s) must have all capital letters. Helpful when searching acronyms.

**segment**

When viewing a document, any header (or segment) with a bold label is searchable even if you do not find it as a pull down option from the search box. *Segments will vary across different portions of the Lexis/Nexis Academic database.*

Example: To view the front page of a newspaper, it will depend on how a specific newspaper names and numbers the sections. This might even change over time with the same newspaper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Full Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>section(a and pg 1)</td>
<td>Full Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>section(1 and page 1)</td>
<td>Full Text</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Length is another segment in many parts of Lexis Nexis. If you wanted to find longer newspaper articles that part of your search would look like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Full Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>length&gt;1500</td>
<td>Full Text</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Transcripts part of Lexis/Nexis, show is a segment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Full Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show(60 minutes or dateline or 20/20)</td>
<td>Full Text</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>