
ELECTRONIC RESOURCES & SERIALS ACCESS DEPT.
Serials Cataloging Unit

Derived & Qualifying Searching in OCLC

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WHY DO A DERIVED SEARCH?

Derived searching is less expensive than the traditional "sca ti" search, in which we are paying not only for the search, but for each record for that we look at as a result of that search. In a derived search, we only pay for the search.

WHAT IS A DERIVED SEARCH?

A derived search uses a specific number of initial characters from the words in a name or title, and are separated by a comma. The characters are typed in a distinctive format.

This training session covers the basics, enclosed with this handout you will find supplemental documentation from OCLC on how to do derived and qualifying searching.

TYPES OF DERIVED SEARCHING

<u>Type</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Example of What is Being Searched</u>
Title	3,2,2,1	Journal of the Indiana Academy of Social Sciences
Personal Name	4,3,1	Jennifer Granholm
Corporate Name	=4,3,1	Apple Computers
Name / Title	4,4	Kluwer Online. Journal of gambling studies

The numbers indicate the number of characters in each word or name that must be typed in order to perform the search. For example:

Derived title search (3,2,2,1): Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology > jou,of,ab,c

Derived Title (3,2,2,1)

This is the most common type of search when dealing with serial titles. The derived title search lets you search the title by typing fewer characters rather than keying the entire title in a "sca ti" search.

A derived title search retrieves indexed information from the following MARC fields: 130, 222, 240, 243, 245, 246, 247, 440, 730, 740, 780, 785, and 830

When doing a derived title search, the specific format of the search must be followed. Do not enter initial articles of a title into your search, for they are not searchable. However, you can enter articles within the title (English or non-English titles).

The new journal of science
new,jo,of,s

There will always be (3) comma separators between the elements in a derived title search. If you have a title with less than (4) words, you can still perform the search, but you will need to supply the same number of comma separators.

Nature

nat,,,

When you have a title phrase, such as *Nature*, for which a derived search will result in numerous hits, you can qualify your search to narrow the results. We will go over qualifying searches at the end.

If the title has more than (4) words, you can still perform the search, but only by typing the initial characters of the first (4) words.

Journal of dynamics and differential equations

jou,of,dy,a

If the first word of the title (*not an initial article*) is less than (3) characters, enter the number of characters in that word. This also goes with the other words in the title. Just to remember the correct number of comma separators.

On the scene

on,th,sc,

Subtitles in a 245 |b are not indexed as part of a title and should never be searched. If it is part of the title, 245 |a, then it can be used in the search.

Biodiesel report: the news source for the biodiesel industry

bio,re,,

Derived Personal Name (4,3,1)

The derived personal name searches includes personal names used in 100 or 700 fields, mainly used by monographs. Serial titles do not have personal names as a main entry, but in certain cases may have an added entry for a personal name. For further examples on how to perform a personal name search - consult the OCLC documentation.

Example: Theodore M. Hesburgh

hesb,the,m

Martin Sheen

shee,mar,

Knute Rockne

rock,knu,

Voltaire

volt,,

Derived Corporate Names (=4,3,1)

The derived corporate name search includes both corporate (110 / 710) and conference (111 / 711) names.

The main difference in this search is that when performing a search, you must precede your search with an “=” sign. Just like the derived title, the derived corporate name search must adhere to the format of three elements separated by (2) commas.

When searching corporate names, be aware of the *OCLC Stopword List*. Words appearing on that list are not indexed and unsearchable. (This includes initial articles). Refer to the OCLC documentation for a list of stopwords, or consult our webpage, for a copy.

Examples: Oxford University Press

=oxfo,uni,p

Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction in China

=rura,rec,i

The words JOINT and COMMISSION are stopwords.

Indiana University

=indi,uni,

though both words are stopwords, the search consists of both because they are the only words available

There are certain corporate names that occur in so many titles, that a standardized form of those names are given in order to search more efficiently.

US, U. S. or United States

us

UN, U. N. or United Nations

un

Gt.Brit., Gt. Brit. Or Great Britain

gtbr

Examples: United States. Congress. House of Representatives.

=us,co,h

United Nations. Security Council.

=un,sec,c

Derived Name / Title (4,4)

The derived name / title combines searches on names: personal or corporate and titles in main entries (uniform titles, title page titles, and titles traced differently and added entries with title pages).

In this search, unlike the Derived Corporate Name search, you do not have to type an “=” before the search.

The two elements of the search are separated by a mandatory comma.

Example: University of Notre Dame. Directory...administration, faculty, staff.

notr,dire

QUALIFYING DERIVED SEARCHES

Qualifying derived searches result in a more precise list of record retrieved. You can't qualify a "sca ti" search.

You can qualify your search by: format, year of publication, whether or not the title is a microform, and the source of cataloging.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- You cannot qualify by an OCLC number.
- You can use a maximum of (4) qualifiers in a search, in no particular order.
- You can only use a single qualifier of each type (i.e. can't limit to serials and visual materials)
- You must separate each qualifier by a slash (/)

TYPES OF QUALIFIERS

Format

Monographs	bks
Computer Files	com
Maps	map
Mixed Materials	mix
Musical Scores	sco
Serials	ser
Sound Recordings	rec
Visual Material	vis

Years of Publication

Single Year	1976
Decade	197?
Century	19??
After a certain yr.	1976-
Before a certain yr.	-1976
Range of yrs.	1970-2003
Uncertain years	????

Microform

Microform	mf
Not microform	nm

Cataloging Source

LC Authenticated	lcd
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Examples: **Journal of Cellular Biology** (SER, After 1970, LC Authenticated, Not Microfilm)
jou,of,c,b/ser/1970-/dlc/nm 1 hit

Our Sunday Visitor (SER, Microfilm, Before 1950)
our,su,vi,/ser/mf/-1950 9 hits

Academic Press (SER, Not Microfilm, LC Authenticated)
=acad,pre,/ser/nm/dlc 6 hits