Refining your search accuracy within DocuShare using advance query syntax
Criteria First, Inc.

Query Syntax

This section describes the main query syntax that you can use for searching with greater finesse. The operators show must be enter in all CAPITAL letters preceded and followed by a plus sign. (e.g. scan+NEAR3+placeholder). This works in simple, intermediate, and advanced search modes.

For [Boolean and proximity queries](#), you add operators to the text to specify the relationship that you want between the search terms. You can also use [Brackets](#) and other [Special Characters](#) in syntax.

Boolean Operators

Operator	Description
AND	Both terms must occur.
NOT	The first term must occur, but not the second term.
OR	One of the terms must occur, but not necessarily both.
EOR or XOR	One of the terms must occur, but not both.

Proximity Operators

Operator	Description
NEAR*N*	The terms must occur within *N* words of each other.
DNEAR*N*	The terms must occur within *N* words of each other, in the specified order.
WNEAR*N*	One of the terms must occur, but not necessarily both, and extra [relevance](#) is given when the terms occur within *N* words of each other.
YNEAR*N*	Both of the terms must occur, and extra relevance is given when the terms occur within *N* words of each other.
BEFORE	Both terms must occur, and the first term must occur earlier in the document than the second term.
AFTER	Both terms must occur, and the first term must occur later in the document than the second term.
XNEAR*N*	The terms must occur exactly *N* words apart.
SENTENCE	The terms must occur in the same sentence.
SENTENCE*N*	The terms must occur in the same sentence, and within *N* words of each other.
DSENTENCE	The terms must occur in the same sentence in the specified order.
DSENTENCE*N*	The terms must occur in the same sentence in the specified order, and within *N* words of each other.
PARAGRAPH	The terms must occur in the same paragraph.
PARAGRAPH*N*	The terms must occur in the same paragraph, and within *N* words of each other.
WHEN	The first field and value must occur in the same XML segment as the second field and value.
NOTWHEN	The first field and value must occur, but the second field and value must not occur in the same XML segment.

Note: To use the SENTENCE and PARAGRAPH operators, you must have [AdvancedPlus](#) mode enabled.

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Brackets

You can use parentheses () to define the order in which to apply Boolean and proximity operators. IDOL Server applies the expression inside the brackets first, and then the expression outside the brackets. You can use this option to return a very specific set of results.

Special Characters

The following characters have special syntactic meaning in the Text parameter of a query.

Syntax	Description	Example
Term:Field	Field restriction.	Text=cat:TITLE
*	Wildcard character, which expands to any number of characters.	Text=rollersk*
?	Wildcard character, which expands to one character.	Text=Mi?rotech
Term[*NN*]	Apply a weight of *NN* to the specified *Term*.	Text=cat[100]
Term[*N:O*]	Apply an occurrence restriction to the specified *Term*.	Text=cat[5:10]
"*Terms*"	The exact phrase in quotations must occur.	Text="phrase search"
~*Term*	Case-sensitive search for *Term* (AdvancedCaseSearch only).	Text=~iPhone
Term~	Search for *Term* without stemming.	Text=SHOP~

Ignore Special Characters

- **Special characters**. To prevent IDOL Server from interpreting the Special Characters in query Text with the meaning described in the table, set the query parameter IgnoreSpecials to true.

  Even with IgnoreSpecials, weights and stem indicators still have their syntactic meaning; for example, CAT~[100]. IgnoreSpecials also prevents Boolean operators from having their syntactic meaning.

- **Wildcards**. You can globally disable wildcards by using the DisallowWildcards configuration parameter.

- **Weights**. You can globally disable weights by using the DisallowAgentWeights configuration parameter.

Other Operators

Operator	Description
DREFUZZY(*Term*)	Returns terms that have similar spelling to the specified *Term*.
SOUNDEX(*Term*)	Returns terms that are phonetically similar to the specified *Term*.