

Googling Guide #3 Limit Commands in Google

MIXING LIMIT COMMANDS: You can combine or mix most limit commands with other limit commands and/or search terms. You can use Boolean operators, and phrases to do this. However, you cannot mix anything with commands that apply to all terms that follow the command (e.g., `allintitle:` `allinurl:`).

Limit/Focus Commands	Suggested Uses & Limitations:	Examples:
intitle:	Requires terms to occur in the<Title> field, part of the HTML <Head> or top section. Finds pages likely to be focused on your terms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>intitle:"sea level" rise california</code> • <code>intitle:"global warming" intitle:"sea level" california</code> • <code>intitle:"global warming" site:epa.gov – site:com</code>
allintitle:	Requires all terms that follow to be in title field. Equivalent of repeating <i>intitle:</i> before all terms. Words may be in any order unless quotes are used to force phrases. Focuses narrowly on pages about the terms used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>allintitle: global warming sea level rise</code> • <code>allintitle: global warming "sea level rise"</code>
inurl:	Requires terms to be in URLs. Can be used with or without quotes, and repeated. URL punctuation is ignored. Usually finds pages focused very specifically on terms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>inurl:"joe barker"</code> finds pages with these two in URLs, allowing any punctuation. • <code>inurl:joe barker</code> finds pages with <i>joe</i> in URLs, and <i>barker</i> somewhere in the document.
allinurl:	Requires all terms to occur somewhere in URLs, in any order.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>allinurl: infopeople training</code> finds pages like www.infopeople.org/training/
site:	Must be followed by all or the last part of the top level of a URL, which identifies a "site." Must include org, edu, com, etc. "www" and http:// optional. Requires all results to have this as the top level URL (or site). Use to search within a site or limit to type of site (e.g., org or edu).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>site:infopeople.org</code> finds all pages in Google from this site. • <code>site:infopeople.org training</code> finds pages in Google from this site with the word "training." • <code>site:org OR site:edu librarian training</code> finds pages with these terms inside .org or .edu sites in Google.
filetype:	Follow by a file extension (pdf, xls, doc, ppt, etc.). Requires terms to be in these types of documents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>filetype:pdf "native americans" diabetes</code> • <code>filetype:pdf OR filetype:ppt "boolean searching"</code>
daterange: Julian dates (date Google visited & found content changes).	A more precise way to limit by date last crawled than the Adv. Search, which allows only 3 mos, 6 mos, 1 yr. Finds recently updated pages, pages created on a specific date, and un-updated pages. If you don't know Julian dates: www.faganfinder.com/ google.html	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>web searching daterange:2452640-2453005</code> finds pages containing these terms crawled between 6/1/03 and 6/1/04.

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Limit/Focus Commands	Suggested Uses & Limitations:	Examples:
numrange: . . -	An optional way of specifying that you want pages only containing a certain range of numbers. You can just type 123..456, 123.., or ..456 and get the same result. Google also accepts 123-456, 123-, or -456.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> numrange:1920..1930
Sites from foreign country (URL hack) After a Google search, append to resulting URL in Address box: &restrict=country XX with XX being a capitalized two-letter country code.	Find web pages from servers in a specific country, regardless of TLD. List of country codes at www.iana.org/cctld/cctld-whois.htm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Step 1: In Google Search Box, perform the search: recipes OR cooking brazil OR brazilian Step 2: In Address box, append to the URL created by step 1: &restrict=countryBR

Limit Commands for Web Managers and Authors:	Suggested Uses & Limitations:	Examples:
intext:	Requires search terms to occur in the text or <Body>. They may also occur in the title, url, or other places, and so this search resembles the default search, which looks at text.	Limited application, because in text is default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> intext:"sheet music" lincoln
allintext	Requires all search terms to occur in the text or <Body>. Equivalent of repeating <i>intext:</i> before each term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> allintext: finding information
inanchor:	Require terms to be in the anchor text, the descriptive text that is linked to in HTML, found between > and < the anchor or link. The circled text in this example is anchor text: Infopeople Project Text may also occur elsewhere and not in anchor text. Many pages found point to a page with the anchor text and do not contain it. Of value to web authors looking for links to a page via text (as opposed to the link: search, which reads the URLs in links).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inanchor:"infopeople project" finds pages with this as text linked to, in URLs, or in links. Retrieves all kinds of pages with this text in them somehow linked to.
allinanchor:	Requires all search terms to occur in the anchor text any order, as explained above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> allinanchor: irs 1040