



### What

- Term or phrase
- Proximity
  - Phrase separated by *n* words
  - Proximity within same sentence
  - Proximity within same paragraph (§), however long
- Volume (via Document Type)
- Work (e.g. *Kirchliche Dogmatik*, *Church dogmatics*, etc.)
- Gesamtausgabe
- Entire DKBL
- Date of composition or delivery or publication, depending
  - Month
  - Year, decade, quarter century, half century, century
- Place of composition or delivery or publication, depending
- Document type (academic works, dogmatics, lectures and minor works, letters, sermons, talks)

### How

#### **Wildcard**

- None or one: .? (period question-mark). E.g. hono.?r > honor, honour.
- One: . (period). E.g. wom.n > woman, women.
- More than one: \* (asterisk). E.g. p\*y.

**Truncation**, None or more, Before, after, or both: \* (asterisk). E.g. \*hebung, Aufheb\*, \*heb\*.

**Boolean operators** (for more detail, see Help 2.2.3)

- AND: (space) or AND.
- OR: | (vertical bar) or OR.
- NOT: ! (exclamation point) or NOT. Works in a Phrase separated by *n* words search, but not a true Proximity Search. E.g. old man|Adam !Basel, Phrase separated by ≥1 word.

**Proximity**: use the pre-set options. E.g. knowledge God, Phrase separated by 3 words.

**Case- and Diacritic-insensitivity:**

| Case-insensitive                                                                                                                                               | Diacritic-insensitive                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Lower and upper</u> case Roman; <u>lower</u> case Greek. <sup>1</sup> (But capitalized Greek, e.g. Λόγος, seems to return capitalized Greek where present.) | <u>Upper</u> case Roman, <u>lower</u> case Greek. <sup>1</sup> (But accented Greek, e.g. ἀγαπή, seems to return only the very form where present.) |

**Case-sensitivity (Capitalization)**: # (hash mark). E.g. #knowledge > Knowledge, #one > #One.

Actually, this does not seem to work.

**Diacritic-sensitivity**: see DKBL Help, at 2.2.5, summarized in the box to the right.

But the standard codes (e.g. Alt-00252 > ü) seem to work as well.

**Biblical citation**: use the pre-set options available under Advanced Search.

|       |       |
|-------|-------|
| ü: u" | ê: e^ |
| ß: ss | ç: c, |
| à: a\ | ñ: n~ |
| é: e/ | æ: æ  |

**For more**, see DKBL Help, and esp. secs. 4-6, not really covered here.

<sup>1</sup>Greek constructed with the help of TypeGreek (<http://www.typegreek.com/>) seems to work.