

Repère – Quick Reference Guide

Simple search

Start the simple search by filling out the straightforward **Recherche simple** form. Enter at least one search term and click the **arrow** to perform a keyword search in the periodicals database. To search for an exact expression, place the expression in quotation marks. If you enter several search terms, the system will combine them. For example, if you enter.

Sujet : Soudan
Titre du périodique: Paris match

you will find all the articles on the Sudan that have been published in Paris-Match magazine.

Here is some information on the form, to help you make the most of this type of search.

Search type

- **Sujet + titre + résumé** (subject + title + summary): Lets you find references using descriptors, article titles, and summary contents (*REPÈRE* and *Érudit*).
- **Sujet (vedettes-matières)** (subject (subject headings)): Lets you find *REPÈRE* references using the **descriptors** (keywords) that are assigned to each article. For example: *SIDA* or *Télévision numérique*.
- **Auteur** (author): Lets you find articles using the name of the author(s). For example: *Jonathan Trudel* or *Jean-François Revel*.
- **Titre de l'article** (article title): The words contained in the article titles.
- **Titre du périodique** (periodical title): The title of the periodicals in which the articles were published. For example: *L'Actualité*, *Le Monde diplomatique* or *Science & vie micro*.

The screenshot shows the REPÈRE website's search interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Accueil', 'Recherche', 'Périodiques', and 'Mode d'emploi'. The 'Recherche' tab is active, and the 'Simple' search option is selected. Below the navigation bar, there are four search criteria: 'Sujet + titre + résumé', 'Sujet (vedettes-matière)', 'Auteur', 'Titre de l'article', and 'Titre du périodique'. A 'Lancer la recherche' button is located to the right of the first search field. Three callouts provide additional information: Callout 1 points to the 'Périodiques' tab, indicating it leads to a list of all periodicals. Callout 2 points to the 'Simple' search option, explaining it uses the AND operator. Callout 3 points to the 'Auteur' field, noting that author names can be entered in either order.

NOTES :

- You can use the wildcard symbol (*) anywhere within a given word.
 - Use quotes (") to search for an exact expression.
- Never use apostrophes ('), periods (.), or hyphens (-) in the search field.

Advanced search

Use the **Recherche élaborée** when you have a **very specific query** that brings together several elements. For example, articles on the subject of ***l'Éducation***, written by ***Pierre Fortin*** in ***L'Actualité*** magazine, or articles on ***chômage en France***, published in the ***Nouvel Observateur*** or ***L'Express***.

The **advanced search** form is similar to the simple search form. However, it lets you introduce four elements into your search, by using **ET**, **OU** or **SAUF** (AND, OR or NOT).

Instead of searching by **Titre de périodique** (periodical title), as in the simple search, the advanced search uses **Titre, numéro du périodique** (title, periodical number). It lets you search not only by periodical title, but also by periodical number. For example, *Actualité no. 11 2008* or *Express 2973*.

You can also search for a reference using the **Numéro SDM (SDM number)**. This is a unique 7-character identifier that is assigned to each **REPÈRE** article. For example, *9951697* or *A860279*.

1 Lets you search by title and periodical number. Ex.: Actualité no. 11 2008 or Express 2973

2 Lets you track a reference using a unique 7-character identifier that is assigned to each REPÈRE article. Ex.: 9951697 or A860279

3 Lets you search for several terms found, in any order, within a 5-word expression. Ex.: PAYS INDUSTRIALISÉS will also bring up PAYS les plus INDUSTRIALISÉS, and INDUSTRIALISÉS dans le PAYS, etc.

4 Maintains word order and adjacency

5 Lets you search for several terms, regardless of their order or position

6 You can combine several categories by pressing CTRL

7 Lets you limit the results to those from a specific period: from 2000 to 2002

8 Data Base : approximately 400,000 references(2008)
Full text : 60,000 references (2008)

REMEMBER:

- The advanced search is useful if your query contains **several elements**.
- For example, articles on the subject of ***l'Éducation***, written by ***Pierre Fortin*** in ***L'Actualité*** magazine, or articles on ***chômage en France***, published in the ***Nouvel Observateur*** or ***L'Express***.
- Use parentheses () in the title to obtain more precise results.
- Do not use punctuation.
- Pay attention to **the order of the queries**. Example: For a search on unemployment in France or Germany, you must enter: *Sujet: France OU Allemagne ET sujet Chômage*.
- If you enter *sujet Chômage et sujet France ou Allemagne*, the results you get will be on unemployment in France, and on Germany in general.
- **ET** (AND): Combines the responses to two queries.
- **OR**: Adds the responses to one query to those of the second.
- **SAUF** (NOT): Eliminates the response to the second query from the response to the first.