



## Text Search Help

Using our brand new text search technology called **Qmax™**, we return documents that contain all words in your query and display the strongest matches on top. Our engine supports full Boolean advanced text search, but your input of these operators is now completely optional. Initially boosted by relevance, results can also be viewed based on alternate sorting options. [Qmax FAQs](#)

### General rules

	New behavior	Explanation
<b>Exact phrases</b>	Put <b>quotation marks</b> around adjacent words for them to be treated as an exact, <b>unified phrase</b> .	For example, "Exchange Commission" will return only documents with that exact phrase.
<b>Stemming</b>	<b>Grammatical variants</b> of words are returned by default. For example, entering <i>prohibited</i> will also return results for <i>prohibit</i> , <i>prohibiting</i> , and <i>prohibits</i> .	You may turn off stemming—that is, specify you want an exact match—simply by using quotation marks.
<b>Relevance</b>	If your query includes text, the most relevant results (not the newest) will initially appear at the top of your results.	You may opt out of relevance boosting by switching to another sort order, such as newest first.
<b>Boolean and Advanced Operators</b>	Use of these operators is optional. They may be used, but are not necessary for strong results.	See table below.

## Boolean and other operators

Description	Symbol	Example	Explanation
Conjunctive operator – broadens search	<b>OR</b>	<i>merger or acquisition or joint venture</i>	Use <b>OR</b> between search terms to expand your search by locating documents containing either term. In the example to the left, the search will generate results containing any or all of the terms.
Conjunctive operator – narrows search	<b>AND</b>	<i>commissioner and rulemaking</i>	Use <b>AND</b> between search terms to limit your search by locating documents in which both terms appear. In the example, the search will generate results containing both terms in the same document.
Excluding operator	<b>NOT</b>	<i>violations not fraud</i>	Use <b>NOT</b> between search terms to limit your search by locating documents in which the first search term appears in the document but the second search term does not. In the example, results will include only documents in which <i>violations</i> appears but <i>fraud</i> does not.
Wildcard	<b>*</b>		Generally speaking, the wildcard operator is <b>no longer necessary</b> , and will slow down your search. Stemming (see above) will typically accomplish the same goal. Use the OR operator if you're not sure a variant will get picked up, e.g., <i>revoke</i> or <i>revocation</i> .
Proximity operator	<b>NEAR</b>	<i>ozone near nitrogen</i>	Use <b>NEAR</b> or <b>W/</b> between search terms to return results where the first term appears within 50 words of the second term. This example will find results containing <i>ozone</i> within 50 words of <i>nitrogen</i> .
	<b>W/</b>	<i>website w/ copyright infringement</i>	
	<b>W/#</b>	<i>Social media w/3 privacy</i>	You may add a number after the slash to specify the maximum number of words between the search terms. In the example, results will only be returned where <i>social media</i> and <i>privacy</i> have no more than 3 words between them.
Proximity operator, one-directional	<b>PRE/#</b>	<i>registration pre/10 securities</i>	Use <b>PRE/</b> plus a number to search for documents in which the first term appears before the second term, within a specified number of words. For example, typing <b>PRE/10</b> will search for documents in which the first term appears within 10 words before the second term.

Quotation marks	"	<i>"hydraulic fracturing"</i>	Quotation marks always specify an exact match. In the example, the search engine will only return results in which the exact phrase <i>hydraulic fracturing</i> is present.
		<i>"securitization"</i>	Quotation marks allow you to opt out of stemming (which treats grammatical variants of a word as a match). In the example, the quotation marks specify that you don't want matches for related words like <i>security</i> , <i>securities</i> , and <i>securitize</i> .
		<i>"food and drug administration"</i>	The exact match rule also applies to words like <i>and</i> and <i>or</i> that are ordinarily interpreted as Boolean operators. In the example, <i>and</i> is treated as actual text, and the whole phrase is searched for.
Parentheses	( )	<i>(Common stock pre/20 (repurchase or buyback) and open market w/10 (negotiated transactions or exchange offer))</i>	Use parentheses to order Boolean operators in a single search; commands inside parentheses are executed first. Parentheses are recommended when using more than two different operators.
		<i>(investment bank)</i>	Like quotation marks, parentheses can be used to specify that a string of words be treated as a unified phrase. However, using parentheses allows individual words in the phrase to be stemmed. In the example, documents including the phrases <i>investment bank</i> , <i>investment banking</i> , and <i>investment banker</i> will all be returned.
Other Guidelines	Upper / Lower Case	<i>Stock</i> or <i>STOCK</i> or <i>Stock</i>	The search engine is not case-sensitive. Use lower or upper case as you wish.
	Punctuation	<i>Google, Inc.</i> or <i>Google Inc</i>	Common punctuation marks, such as commas and periods, are ignored.
	Special Characters	! @ # \$ % ^	In general, non-alphanumeric characters or symbols are not supported, and you will get an error message if you use them.

**For additional assistance, please contact us at [support@knowledgemosaic.com](mailto:support@knowledgemosaic.com) or 1.866.650.3600.**