

## Full-Text Searching at Scriptures.byu.edu

The search feature is currently in “beta” release, and we are adding features as quickly as we can. We will soon have term highlighting in result documents, but in the meantime, you can use your browser’s “find” feature to locate your search terms in the matching documents (use Control-F on Windows or Command-F on MacOS to use the browser’s “find” feature).

Here are few sample queries you might try:

Search Terms	Find Documents ...
angels stand sentinels	Containing any combination of these words.
+angels +stand +sentinels	Containing all three words.
-angels +sentinels	Containing “sentinels” but not “angels”.
“angels sentinels”~10	Where “sentinels” appears within 10 words of “angels”.
“angels who stand”	Containing the exact phrase “angels who stand”.
+Uchtdorf +hope	Find all talks from President Uchtdorf including the word “hope”. Note that this actually finds all documents including the words “Uchtdorf” and “hope”, but in most cases, documents containing the word “Uchtdorf” are his talks.
angel*s	Containing any word starting with “angel” and ending with “s” (e.g. “angels”, “Angeles”). The wildcard “*” matches any combination of 0 or more letters.
s?nd	Containing any 4-letter word starting with “s” and ending with “nd” (e.g. “sand”, “send”). The wildcard “?” matches exactly one letter.

Searches are case insensitive. Wildcards may not appear as the first letter of a search term.

For advanced users, here are a few more possibilities:

team~	fuzzy search (matches close words like “beam” and “teams”)
team~0.8	fuzzy search with stronger similarity requirement; the number can be anything between 0 and 1, with a default of 0.5
term^4	boost term by a factor of 4 (the default term boost is 1, meaning all terms count equally; boosting a term will tell the search engine to rank documents with that term higher in the results list)
term1 && term2	requires both term1 and term2
term1    term2	allows either term1 or term2; note that    is the default, so that “term1    term2” is the same as just writing “term1 term2”
term1 ! term2	allows term1 but not term2; note that ! may not appear by itself (so “! term” is not a valid standalone query)
(...)	parentheses may be used to group operators, as in the expression “(term1    term2) && term3”