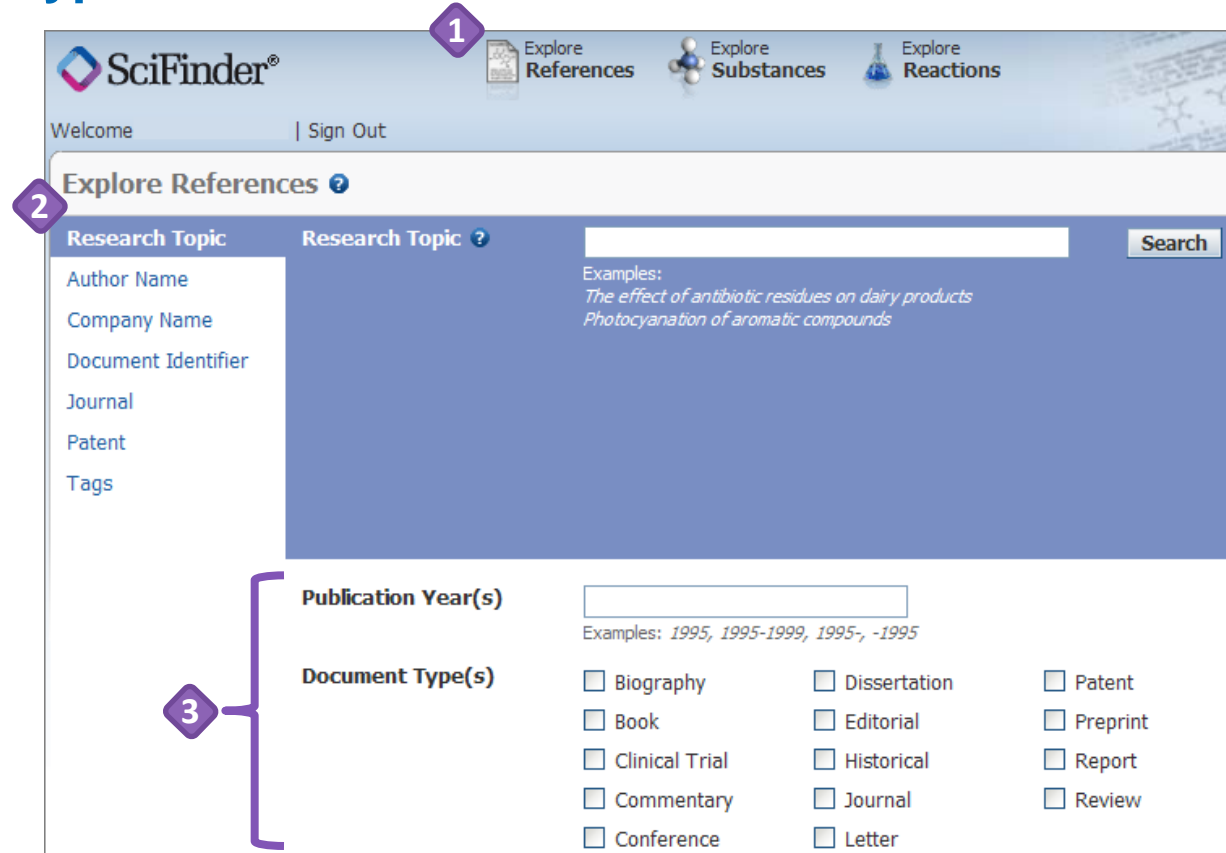


How to... Create a Reference Answer Set

Find references quickly and easily

In SciFinder, you are searching the world's largest, publicly available reference database for chemistry and related sciences as well as MEDLINE® (also called MEDlars onLINE from the U.S. National Library of Medicine). Select from various reference search options based on the information at hand and your research needs. When you have your answer set, refer to "How to ... Work with Reference Answer Sets" for ways to evaluate the results and target the most relevant answers. For more detailed information about SciFinder, consult the online help or visit www.cas.org/training/scifinder.

Types of Reference Searches



The screenshot shows the SciFinder homepage. At the top, there are three main navigation icons: 'Explore References' (1), 'Explore Substances', and 'Explore Reactions'. Below these, there's a 'Welcome' message and a 'Sign Out' link. The 'Explore References' section (2) is highlighted, showing a search bar and a list of search options: Research Topic, Author Name, Company Name, Document Identifier, Journal, Patent, and Tags. Below the search bar, there are examples of search queries: 'The effect of antibiotic residues on dairy products' and 'Photocyanation of aromatic compounds'. At the bottom, there are sections for 'Publication Year(s)' and 'Document Type(s)' (3). The 'Publication Year(s)' section has a text input field and examples: '1995, 1995-1999, 1995-, -1995'. The 'Document Type(s)' section has a grid of checkboxes for various document types: Biography, Book, Clinical Trial, Commentary, Conference, Dissertation, Editorial, Historical, Journal, Letter, Patent, Preprint, Report, and Review.

1 To begin, click the **Explore References** icon at the top of the page.

2 Select the type of reference search you want to conduct. Your options include:

- A. **Research Topic** search
- B. **Author Name** search
- C. **Company Name** search
- D. **Document Identifier** search
- E. **Journal** search
- F. **Patent** search
- G. **Tags** search

3 To make your query more specific, you can add more search criteria by selecting limiters such as **Publication Year(s)**.

- The search limiters are available as part of the **Refine** and **Analysis** functions, so you can also apply them later in your search process.

Tip

Unless you are looking for a specific reference, start with a broad search and narrow the results later.

A. Search by Research Topic

Explore References ?

1 **Research Topic** ?

Author Name
Company Name
Document Identifier
Journal
Patent
Tags

2 **Research Topic** ? intramolecular hydroamination of aminoalkenes

Examples:
The effect of antibiotic residues on dairy products
Photocyanation of aromatic compounds

3 **Search**

Tip
You can include up to three synonyms for a concept. Place synonyms (or acronyms) in parentheses immediately following the concept and separate the synonyms with commas. E.g., cat (kitten, feline, felis catus)

4 **Research Topic Candidates** ?

5 Topics 1 Selected
Select All Deselect All

Research Topic Candidates	References
<input type="checkbox"/> 14 references were found containing "intramolecular hydroamination of aminoalkenes" as entered.	14
<input type="checkbox"/> 108 references were found containing the two concepts "intramolecular hydroamination" and "aminoalkenes" closely associated with one another.	108
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 140 references were found where the two concepts "intramolecular hydroamination" and "aminoalkenes" were present anywhere in the reference.	140
<input type="checkbox"/> 669 references were found	669
<input type="checkbox"/> 687 references were found	687

5 **Get References**

Tip
All concepts "present anywhere in the reference" is often a good starting point. If the number of references is too large or you find many non-relevant references, consider selecting the narrower option in which all of the concepts are "closely associated with one another."

- 1 To begin, click **Research Topic**.
- 2 Enter your search concept(s) in the query entry text box.
 - Enter up to seven concepts, in English.
 - Recommendation: enter two to three concepts, separating each concept with a preposition. If you have additional concepts, use them later to refine your answer set.
 - Use "not" or "except" to exclude a term.
- 3 Click **Search**.
- 4 Select the answer set that you want to use from the list of **Research Topic Candidates** that SciFinder retrieves.

SCIFINDER CONSIDERS TERMS TO BE...	WHEN THE TERMS ARE FOUND...
"As entered"	Exactly as you have entered them.
"Closely associated with one another"	Within the same sentence or title.
"Present anywhere within a reference"	Anywhere (perhaps widely separated) within a record's title, abstract, or indexing.
"Containing the concept"	Somewhere in the record.

- 5 Click the box to select an option. A green checkmark indicates it has been selected.
- 6 Click **Get References**.

Now what?

After you click **Search**, SciFinder will retrieve the answers which meet your query requirements. To learn about working with the answers, please see the companion document titled, "How to... Work with Reference Answer Sets."

B. Search by Author Name

Explore References ?

1 **Research Topic** | **Author Name** ?

2 3 **Search**

Last * First Middle

☒ Look for alternative spellings of the last name

Author Name

- Company Name
- Document Identifier
- Journal
- Patent
- Tags

Tips

- For complicated names, try multiple searches and determine which search gives the best results.
- If you are unsure which name is the first and which is the last, try them in both orders.

4 **Author Name Candidates**

4 Authors 4 Selected

Select All Deselect All

	Author Name Candidates	References
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KOBILKA B	17
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KOBILKA B K	111
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KOBILKA BRIAN	91
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KOBILKA BRIAN K	212

5 **Get References**

Tip

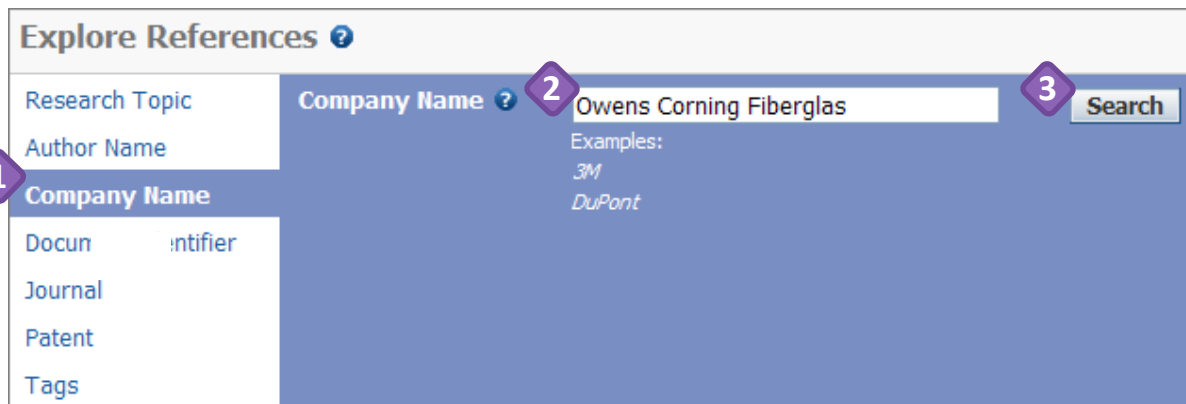
Create a Keep Me Posted (KMP) automatic alert for this search if you want to know when new records for this author have been added to the database. See the "Create and Manage Alerts (KMPs)" guide.

- 1 To begin, click **Author Name**.
- 2 Enter as much of the name as you know.
 - Only the **Last** name is required, but including the **First** and **Middle** names or initials improves the search results.
 - Enter punctuation (spaces, hyphens, etc.) as if you were writing the name.
 - Replace special characters with equivalent character(s), i.e., ae replaces ä. Learn more about special characters in the online help.
 - For optimal retrieval, check the option to "Look for alternative spellings of the last name."
- 3 Click **Search**.
- 4 SciFinder returns a list of **Author Name Candidates**. The number of references associated with each name appears on the right.
 - Click the box(es) next to the name(s) you want to select. A green checkmark appears.
- 5 Click **Get References**.

Now what?

After you click **Search**, SciFinder will retrieve the answers which meet your query requirements. To learn about working with the answers, please see the companion document titled, "How to... Work with Reference Answer Sets."

C. Search by Company Name



- 1 To begin, click **Company Name**.
- 2 Enter the name of one organization into the query entry text box.
- 3 Click **Search**.

Company Name Searching Guidelines

- SciFinder considers various spellings, acronyms, abbreviations, and related terms when retrieving results. It does not consider mergers and acquisitions.
- SciFinder automatically searches common synonyms and abbreviations. For example, entering "Company" or "Co." returns the same results.

Tip

To see all of the name variations that SciFinder considered, analyze the answer set by Company/Organization. See "How to ... Work with Reference Answer Sets" for more details.

Now what?

After you click **Search**, SciFinder will retrieve the answers which meet your query requirements. To learn about working with the answers, please see the companion document titled, "How to... Work with Reference Answer Sets."

D. Search by Document Identifier

Explore References ?

Research Topic

Author Name

Company Name

Document Identifier

Journal

Patent

Tags

Document Identifier(s)

1983:4296
107:12935

Enter one per line.
Examples:
1983:4296
107:12935
10.1021/hp050327j

Search

- 1 To begin, click **Document Identifier**.
- 2 Enter up to 25 identifiers, one per line, in the query entry text box.
- 3 Click **Search**.

Searchable Document Identifiers

TYPE OF IDENTIFIER	EXAMPLE
Accession number: A unique number applied to a record when it is put into the database. It begins with the year that the document entered the database.	CAplus: 2012:1527010 MEDLINE: 1998010009
Document number: A sequential identification number that is assigned to a document (before the document enters the database).	CAplus: 107:12935 Medline: 22893704 (also called a PubMed ID number)
Digital object identifier (DOI): an alphanumeric character string that uniquely identifies an electronic document over the course of its lifetime.	10.1021/jp204843r

Tip

SciFinder ignores punctuation and accepts both two-digit and four-digit formats for years. Therefore, the search term 1983:4296 will retrieve both the PubMed ID 834296 and the CAplus Accession Number 1983:4296. Select the document of interest when you review the answers.

Now what?

After you click **Search**, SciFinder will retrieve the answers which meet your query requirements. To learn about working with the answers, please see the companion document titled, "How to... Work with Reference Answer Sets."

E. Search by Journal

Explore References ?

Research Topic

Author Name

Company Name

Document Identifier

Journal

Patent

Tags

Journal ?

Title Word(s)

Author Name

Biochemistry

Journal Name *

44

Volume

16

Issue

Starting Page

Mass Spectrometric Analysis

Example: Antibiotic

Kobilka

Last *

First

Middle

Search

- 1 To begin, click **Journal**.
- 2 Enter a **Journal Name** (required).
 - Enter data in the additional fields to retrieve more specific answers.
- 3 Click **Search**.

FIELD	DATA ACCEPTED
Journal Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full name, abbreviation, or acronym <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Abbreviations or acronyms must not contain spaces or punctuation • Maximum of 30 characters
Volume	Number (38) or alphanumeric string (45a) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Journal Name must be specified before a Volume, Issue, or Starting Page can be recognized
Issue	Number (16) or month (June)
Starting Page	Number (46), letters (iii), or alphanumeric string (m287)
Title Word(s)	Key words, a partial title or a full title

Tip

Create a broad search by using key words, only a journal name or only a last name. Narrow search results by using a full title, the journal name, issue and starting page, the author's full name, or a combination of these items.

Now what?

After you click **Search**, SciFinder will retrieve the answers which meet your query requirements. To learn about working with the answers, please see the companion document titled, "How to... Work with Reference Answer Sets."

F. Search by Patent

Explore References ?

Research Topic

Author Name

Company Name

Document Identifier

Journal

Patent

Tags

Patent Number ?

US 6448377

Examples: WO 2001011365

Assignee Name

Examples: Cancer Research Technology Limited

Inventor Name

Last *

First

Middle

Publication Year(s)

Examples: 1995, 1995-1999, 1995-, -1995

Search

1 To begin, click **Patent**.

2 Enter a **Patent Number**.

- Acceptable patent numbers include any number that identifies a patent, such as patent application numbers, priority application numbers, and patent numbers.

TYPE OF IDENTIFIER	EXAMPLE
Patent Application Number	WO 2012-US29090
Priority Application Number	US 1996-15450P
Patent Number	JP 2001519650

Alternatively, you can enter an **Assignee Name** or **Inventor Name**.

- Enter data in several fields to create a narrower search.

3 Click **Search**.

Tip

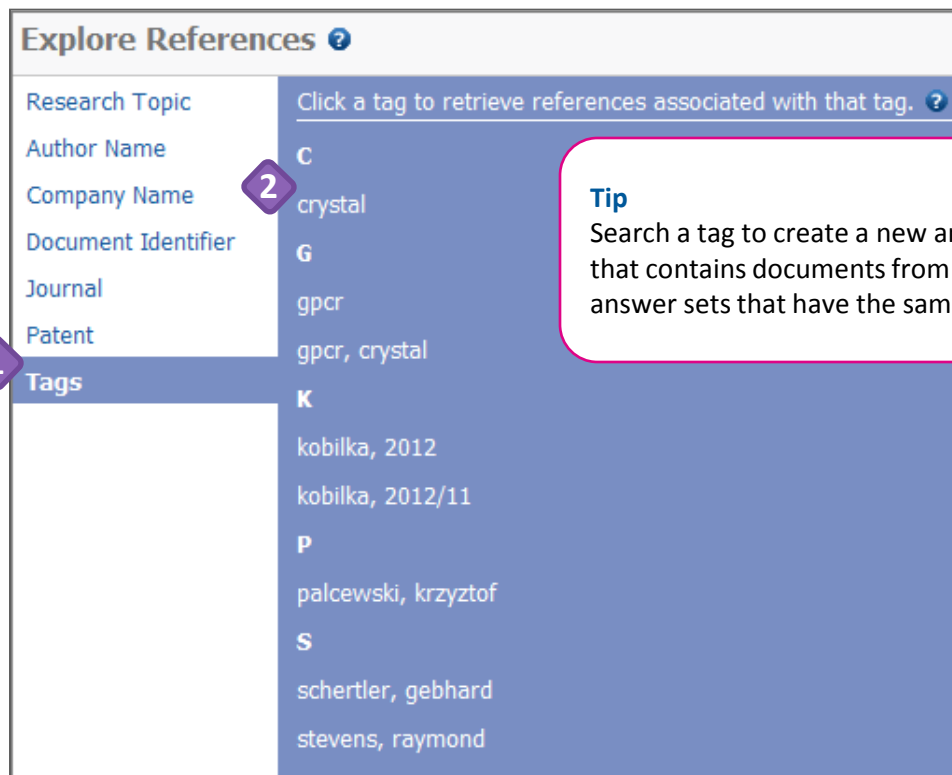
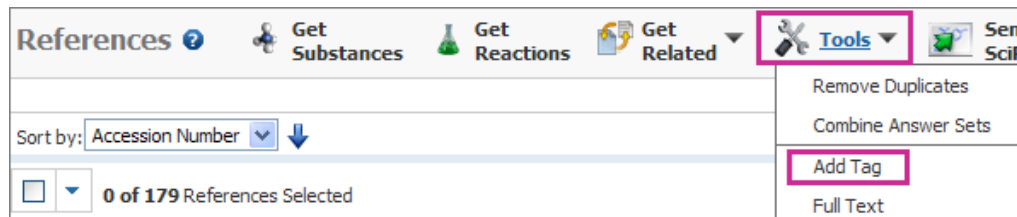
One number can retrieve both a granted patent and a patent application that may be unrelated. You can easily select the record of interest while reviewing the search results.

Now what?

After you click **Search**, SciFinder will retrieve the answers which meet your query requirements. To learn about working with the answers, please see the companion document titled, "How to... Work with Reference Answer Sets."

G. Search by Tags

Background: You can apply tags to records when reviewing your search results by selecting **Add Tag** from the **Tools** menu. In the dialog box, enter the key word(s) that you want to apply as a tag. After they are created, tags become searchable.



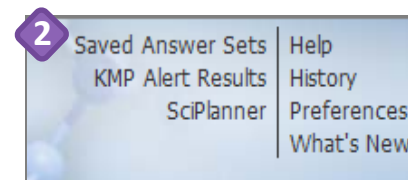
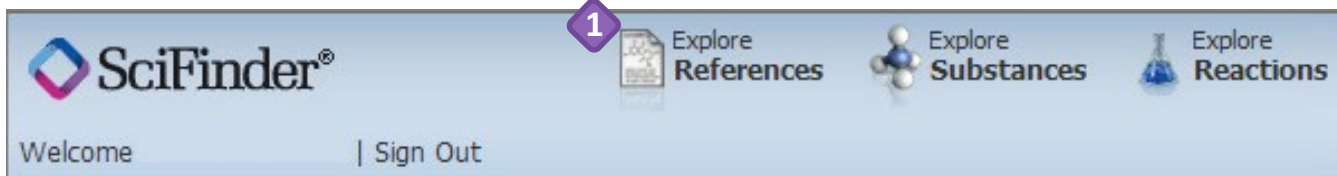
A tag is a user-defined key word that you can apply to references in one or more answer sets. When you save an answer set, the tag is saved with the associated reference. Search a tag to retrieve any references to which the tag was applied.

- 1 To begin, click **Tags**.
- 2 Select the tag that you want to search from the list displayed.

SciFinder retrieves all of the records to which that tag has been applied.

Now what?

After you click **Search**, SciFinder will retrieve the answers which meet your query requirements. To learn about working with the answers, please see the companion document titled, "How to... Work with Reference Answer Sets."



- 1 Start a new references, substances or reactions search.

- 2 Access commonly used features such as **Saved Answer Sets**, **KMP Alert Results**, **Help** and **Preferences**.

Tip: Other Ways to Create a Reference Answer Set

- You can also create a reference answer set by starting with a reaction or substance search. After you get a reaction or substance answer set, just click the "Get References" icon at the top of the page!

