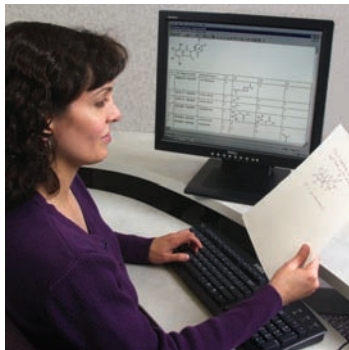


Getting Started on

STN[®]



Getting started

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Overview

Introduction

This is a beginner's guide to searching STN[®]. If you are a novice searcher, or a more experienced searcher who is unfamiliar with STN, you will find helpful information about special STN features and benefits.

Purpose

The purpose of this guide is to:

- Introduce the STN interfaces and databases
 - Discuss basic STN features
 - Give examples of command-line searches
 - Discuss additional topics related to searching STN
 - Provide resources for learning more about STN
-

What is STN?

STN (the **Scientific and Technical Information Network**) is a full-featured online information system that offers information on a broad range of scientific fields. It connects information professionals, scientists, engineers, and anyone who needs technical information to the world's most complete and authoritative databases.

STN is operated jointly by:

- Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) in North America
 - FIZ Karlsruhe in Europe
 - Japan Association for International Chemical Information (JAICI) in Japan
-

STN database coverage

An unsurpassed collection of well-respected databases cover a wide range of scientific and technical topics, including:

- Bioscience
- Biotechnology
- Business
- Chemistry
- Energy
- Engineering
- Health and safety
- Materials science
- Medicine
- Patents
- Pharmacology
- Toxicology
- ... and much more




STN interfaces

Introduction

STN may be searched with STN Express[®] with *Discover!*[™], STN[®] on the WebSM, and STN Easy[®]. Most STN login IDs allow you to access all of the interfaces.

Ways to use STN

This table describes the STN interfaces:

	Description	Access point	Typical user
	Comprehensive desktop* access to all STN databases	Telnet (Internet) to 134.243.5.32 or STNC.CAS.ORG	Experienced online searcher
	The power of STN with the convenience of the Web	Visit stnweb.cas.org	Experienced online searcher
	Web access to key STN databases	Visit stneasy.cas.org	Occasional or novice searcher

* Information about obtaining software is available at www.cas.org.

Choosing an STN interface

The advantages of using STN are described in the STN brochure provided in your welcome kit, as well as in the CAS Catalog (available at www.cas.org). The brochure and catalog also give more details about all of the STN interfaces.

As you work through this Getting Started guide, you will learn more about which interface is best for you. You may find that using the interfaces in combination works well. For additional help with choosing an interface, contact CAS Customer Care or your sales representative.

◀ STN interfaces

Getting started with STN Easy

Occasional or novice searchers may wish to start with STN Easy. Because it requires little or no training, you can start searching right away.

You can learn more about STN Easy at stneasy.cas.org:

- STN Easy Search Examples
- STN Easy Help files
- STN Easy Quick Tips

If you intend only to use STN Easy, you will find the concepts in the remainder of this guide helpful. However, understanding how databases are structured and learning command language are not necessary.

Getting started with STN Express or STN on the Web

Information professionals and experienced searchers may wish to use STN Express with *Discover!* or STN on the Web for more search power. These interfaces require some understanding of command-line searching.

The following sections in this guide will help you learn to search with STN Express with *Discover!* and STN on the Web. Topics include:

- STN databases
- Basic STN features
- Search examples
- Additional features and resources



Getting started

STN databases overview

Introduction

Information in STN is stored in individual databases (also called files). A basic understanding of the structure of databases will help you perform more effective online searches.

Definition

A database is a large collection of data organized especially for rapid search and retrieval. Each STN database provides unique information from sources such as journals, patents, books, meetings, and technical reports.

STN database coverage

STN provides access to a collection of well-respected databases covering a wide range of scientific and technical topics. Because there are many databases to choose from, you need to determine which database(s) best meet your needs.

List of STN databases

A list of the databases can be found on the STN Databases & Clusters wall chart poster included in your welcome kit.

The CAS Catalog (available at www.cas.org) also lists the databases and provides a brief description of each database.

Details about STN databases

More details about the databases are available in the STN Database Summary Sheets (available in the STN Resources at www.cas.org). Details include:

- Subject coverage
 - Sources of information
 - Size of database and frequency of updates
 - User aids available
 - Database producer
 - Search fields
 - Display formats
 - Sample records
-

Understanding databases

Understanding some key concepts about databases will help you choose the appropriate database(s). On the following pages, we discuss:

- Types of STN databases
- Structure of STN databases
- Sample database records

Types of STN databases

Introduction

The kind of information found in a database depends on the type of database. A basic understanding of the different types of databases will help you choose databases more effectively.

Types of databases

This table describes the types of databases found on STN.

Database type	Kind of information*	Uses
Bibliographic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title Author Source Abstract Indexing Terms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Author name searching Subject word searching Company name searching Patent searching
Full Text	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title Author Source Abstract Document Text 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the database covers the subject of interest
Chemical Substance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structures Chemical Names Molecular Formulas Chemical Reactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substance identification CAS Registry Number® lookup Reaction searching
Numeric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property Data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When searching for a substance with a known property When searching property data for a substance

* The exact content varies from one database to another.

◀ Types of STN databases

Choosing a database type

In the table on the previous page, you can see that different database types serve different purposes. It may be evident to you which type(s) best meet your needs. If not, you may wish to browse the CAS Catalog or STN Database Summary Sheets (both available at www.cas.org).

Tip: Online help is available for this topic. While you are in a database, enter HELP CONTENT to see a description of the content.

STN learning databases

Several STN databases offer learning (L) versions where you may practice searching. These databases are offered at a lower cost than the regular databases, and their content is static.

The STN learning databases are LBIBLIO, LCA, LCASREACT, LDPCI, LDRUG, LEMBASE, LINSPEC, LMARPAT, LMEDLINE, LPATDPA, LREGISTRY, and LWPI.

Structure of STN databases

Introduction

The structure of databases includes *records*, *data fields*, and *indexes*. Learning to access and use these related pieces of information will help you search more effectively.

Structure of databases

This table describes the structure of STN databases.

Component	Definition	Examples
Database	Composed of numerous records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BEILSTEIN • CPlusSM • MEDLINE[®] • TOXCENTERSM
Record	Consists of data fields for each kind of information	(See the following section, <i>Sample STN database records</i>)
Data field	Contains one piece of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author (AU) • Title (TI) • Chemical Name (CN)
Index	A collection of information from all records in the database for a single data field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author Index • Title Index • Chemical Name Index

More information

More information about how the STN databases work is available in Part 1 of the STN Basics training module (available in the STN Resources at www.cas.org).

Sample STN database records

Introduction

Records within databases are organized by data fields. Data fields contained in a typical record vary depending on the type of database. The most commonly used STN databases are bibliographic and chemical substance databases.

Data field labels

Each data field is labeled with a code for that field. For example, the author field is labeled with AU (see below).

Sample bibliographic record

A sample record from a bibliographic database is shown below. Notice that it contains fields such as:

- Title (TI)
- Author (AU)
- Corporate source (CS)
- Publication source (SO)
- Language (LA)
- Abstract (AB)
- Indexing terms (IT), i.e., controlled terminology that highlights key concepts covered in the document

```
L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2004:689717 CAPLUS
DN 142:266384
TI Rational use of antiseptic in eye drops
AU Zhang, Xinmei; Hu, Changqin; Jiang, Caihui; Ma, Yue
CS Department of Antibiotics, China Institute for Medicinal and Biological Products, Beijing,
100050, Peop. Rep. China
SO Guangdong Yaoxueyuan Xuebao (2003), 19(3), 268-269
CODEN: GYXUF8; ISSN: 1006-8783
PB Guangdong Yaoxueyuan
DT Journal; General Review
LA Chinese
```

◀ Sample STN database records

- AB A review with 20 refs. on rational use of antiseptic in eye drops with subdivision headings: (1) role of antiseptic and its action mechanism; (2) classification of antiseptic; (3) principles for selecting antiseptic; (4) microbial pollution in eye drops; (5) effects of antiseptic in eye drops on the ocular tissues; and (6) proposals for rational use of antiseptic.
- IT Drug delivery systems
(solns., ophthalmic; use of antiseptic in eye drops)
- IT Antibacterial agents
(use of antiseptic in eye drops)

For a complete list of the fields available for a database, see the STN Database Summary Sheet (available in the STN Resources at www.cas.org).

◀ Sample STN database records

Sample chemical substance record

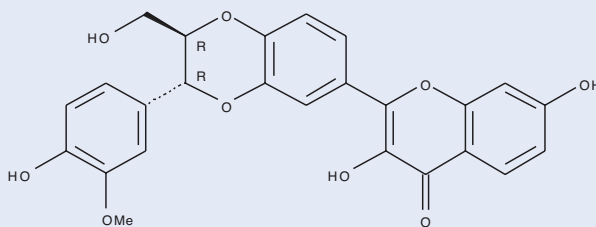
A sample record from a chemical substance database is shown below. Notice that it contains fields such as:

- CAS Registry Number[®] (RN)
- Chemical name (CN)
- Molecular formula (MF)
- Locator (LC), i.e., a list of databases that reference the substance

The chemical substance record also shows the chemical structure for the substance.

```
L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 326870-09-1 REGISTRY
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 2-[(2R,3R)-2,3-dihydro-3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,4-benzodioxin-6-yl]-3,7-dihydroxy-, rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 5-Deoxy-3-hydroxyhydnocarpin D
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C25 H20 O9
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
```

Relative stereochemistry.



For a complete list of the fields available for a database, see the STN Database Summary Sheet (available in the STN Resources at www.cas.org).

◀ Sample STN database records

A note about Basic Indexes

Each database includes a Basic Index (BI) that contains single terms from commonly searched fields.

For example, the Basic Index for a bibliographic database generally contains terms from the Title (TI), Abstract (AB), and Index Term (IT) fields. The Basic Index for a chemical substance database generally contains CAS Registry Numbers (RN), molecular formulas (MF), and name fragments from the Chemical Name (CN) field.

Searching the Basic Index allows you to access several fields with one search. This is particularly useful for searching terms pertaining to a particular topic. However, if you want to search a specific field that is not included in the Basic Index, for example, Author (AU), you must specify the field to search.

When you do not specify a field to search, the Basic Index is searched by default.

For a list of fields that are included in the Basic Index for a database, see the STN Database Summary Sheet (available in the STN Resources at www.cas.org).

Tip: Online help is available for this topic. While you are in a database, enter HELP SFIELD to see a list of fields included in the Basic Index.

STN features overview

Introduction

Learning a few basic STN features will put you well on your way to searching STN databases.

Basic features in STN

Basic STN features discussed in this section include:

- Basic commands for expanding, searching, and displaying information
- Using operators
- Using truncation

Basic commands

Introduction

Four basic STN commands are described briefly here. The Search examples section further demonstrates how to use these commands.

Four basic commands

This table describes the basic STN commands.

Use this command...*	When you want to...	Example
FILE	Enter a database	=> FILE CAPLUS
E (EXPAND)	Open the database index at a term to see if it is in the database	=> E ASPIRIN/CN
S (SEARCH)	Search for records containing your search term(s) and create an answer set (L#) of those records	=> S ASPIRIN/CN
D (DISPLAY)	Look at results	=> D L1 1 IBIB

* Commands may be entered in either upper- or lowercase. EXPAND, SEARCH, and DISPLAY may be abbreviated as E, S, and D, respectively.

More information

To learn more of the basic STN commands, consult the *Basic Commands on STN* Quick Reference Card and *Mastering STN Commands* (both available in the STN Resources at www.cas.org).

Tip: Online help is available for this topic. While you are in a database, enter HELP COMMANDS to view a list of available commands.

Using operators

Introduction

One of the advantages of searching online is the ability to look for more than one term at a time. By using Boolean operators, you can define relationships between multiple terms.

Three basic operators

This table describes three basic operators that can be used with STN.

Use this operator...	To retrieve records that contain...	Example
AND	Both of the search terms	KUDZU AND ALCOHOLISM
OR	Either of the two search terms or both of them	CARE OR TREATMENT
NOT*	One search term but not the other	ALCOHOLISM NOT TREATMENT

* The NOT operator should be used with caution. Because it excludes records that contain a particular term, you should use it carefully to ensure that you are not accidentally eliminating useful results.

No connecting operator

You may search multiple terms without using an operator. STN will assume that you want to search the terms as a phrase, with the first term appearing immediately before the second. For example, if you search:

DRUG DEPENDENCE

STN will retrieve records that contain the two words together in that order.

More information

Tip: Online help is available for this topic. While you are in a database, enter HELP OPERATORS to obtain details about the use of operators.

Using truncation

Introduction

Truncation is a technique that broadens your search by retrieving variable word endings without keying in all of the different endings. STN allows you to truncate words in the following ways:

- Truncation symbol “?”
- Truncation symbol “#”
- Automatic plural retrieval
- Automatic abbreviation retrieval (CAplus and WPINDEX only)

Truncation symbol “?”

To retrieve all variants of a word stem, use the truncation symbol “?”. For example, search:

ALCOHOL?

to retrieve all forms of the word that contain ALCOHOL, which may include ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM, ALCOHOLITES, ALCOHOLISATION, and ALCOHOLIZED, among others.

Truncation symbol “#”

To retrieve terms where only one (or no) character is added at the end of the term, use the truncation symbol “#”. For example, search:

ALCOHOL#

to retrieve ALCOHOL and ALCOHOLS.

Automatic plural retrieval

STN offers the ability to automatically retrieve the plural form of a word. To take advantage of automatic plural retrieval for your current session, enter:

SET PLURALS ON

To turn on plural retrieval for all future sessions, enter:

SET PLURALS ON PERMANENT

With plural retrieval turned on, entering ALCOHOL retrieves both ALCOHOL and ALCOHOLS.

To turn off plural retrieval, simply substitute OFF for ON in the above commands.

◀ Using truncation

Automatic abbreviation retrieval

Abbreviations are often used within abstracts and indexing fields in the CPlus, CAOLD, and WPINDEX databases. To ensure that you retrieve all relevant answers for your search, you can turn on automatic abbreviation retrieval. To turn on abbreviation retrieval for your current session, enter:

```
SET ABBREVIATION ON
```

To turn on abbreviation retrieval for all future sessions, enter:

```
SET ABBREVIATION ON PERMANENT
```

With abbreviation retrieval turned on, entering PRODUCTION also retrieves records in which the abbreviation PRODN. is used.

To turn off abbreviation retrieval, simply substitute OFF for ON in the above commands.

More information

Some databases offer left truncation and/or simultaneous left and right truncation, in addition to the right truncation options described in this booklet. Details about truncation are available in the STN Database Summary Sheets (available in the STN Resources at www.cas.org).

Tip: Online help is available for this topic. While you are in a database, enter HELP TRUNCATION to obtain details about the use of truncation. For details about the SET command, enter HELP SET, HELP SET PLURAL, or HELP SET ABB. For a list of words included with automatic abbreviation retrieval, enter HELP ABB.

Logging on

Introduction

STN is accessed via the Internet. The logon process varies among the STN interfaces.

Logging on STN Easy

To log on STN Easy:

1. Point your web browser to stneasy.cas.org.
 2. Enter your login ID and password in the appropriate boxes.
 3. Click **Start Your Session**.
-

Logging on STN Express

Before you can begin searching with STN Express with *Discover!*, the software application must be installed on your computer. The STN Setup Wizard (Windows[®] only) may be used to make logging on faster and easier.

For details about the wizard, consult *Getting Started with STN Express with Discover!* (available in the STN Resources at www.cas.org).

To log on STN Express with *Discover!*:

1. Start STN Express with *Discover!* via the **Start** menu (Windows) or the **STN Express** icon (Macintosh[®]). An **STN Express** window is displayed.
2. Click **Logon** and follow the prompts to start a session.

Tip: Once you are logged on, you are placed in HOME, a low-priced database in which there is no searchable data. You can enter searchable STN databases by using the FILE command.

Logging on STN on the Web

To log on STN on the Web:

1. Point your web browser to stnweb.cas.org.
2. Enter your login ID and password in the appropriate boxes.
3. Click **Login**.

Tip: Once you are logged on, you are placed in HOME, a low-priced database in which there is no searchable data. You can enter searchable STN databases by using the FILE command.

Searching by author

Introduction

Use the four basic commands to conduct an author search:

- FILE
 - E (EXPAND)
 - S (SEARCH)
 - D (DISPLAY)
-

Search question

Find documents written recently by Chad A. Mirkin.

FILE: Enter a database

Enter the database of interest using the FILE command.

```
=> FILE CAPLUS
```

◀ Searching by author

EXPAND: View Author Index

Use the E (EXPAND) command to view the author names in the database. Append /AU to the name to look specifically in the Author (AU) Index. Names appear in the index with the last name followed by the first name or initial.

```
=> E MIRKIN C/AU
```

The appropriate portion of the Author Index is displayed for you.

E1	3	MIRKIN BORIS/AU
E2	2	MIRKIN BORIS G/AU
E3	0 —>	MIRKIN C/AU
E4	18	MIRKIN C A/AU
E5	1	MIRKIN CA/AU
E6	10	MIRKIN CHAD/AU
E7	343	MIRKIN CHAD A/AU
E8	1	MIRKIN CHAD ALEXANDER/AU
E9	1	MIRKIN D F/AU
E10	1	MIRKIN DAVID L/AU
E11	5	MIRKIN E/AU
E12	2	MIRKIN EKATERINA V/AU

You can see that there are five variations of Chad A. Mirkin in the Author Index. The E-numbers at the left can be used to search the three variations. The middle column indicates the number of records associated with the author.

◀ Searching by author

SEARCH: Search Author Index

Search the five variations of the author's name with the S (SEARCH) command.

```
=> S E4-E8
```

The search details are displayed.

```
      18 "MIRKIN C A"/AU
       1 "MIRKIN CA"/AU
      10 "MIRKIN CHAD"/AU
     343 "MIRKIN CHAD A"/AU
       1 "MIRKIN CHAD ALEXANDER"/AU
L1    373 ("MIRKIN C A"/AU OR "MIRKIN CA"/AU OR "MIRKIN CHAD"/AU OR "MIRKIN CHAD
      A"/AU OR "MIRKIN CHAD ALEXANDER"/AU)
```

The L-number at the left can be used to display your search results. The middle column indicates the number of records found. (The intermediate search results are not displayable, only the final result indicated with an L-number.)

DISPLAY: View results

Use the D (DISPLAY) command to view retrieved records. Indicate which records you want to see, as well as what information you want to display. The following command requests the first three records in condensed bibliographic (CBIB) format.

```
=> D 1-3 CBIB
```

The requested records are displayed. If the term you searched is contained in the format you chose, the term is highlighted.

```
L1  ANSWER 1 OF 373 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
    2005:604307 On the Structure and Desorption Dynamics of DNA Bases Adsorbed on Gold:
    A Temperature-Programmed Study. Oestblom, Mattias; Liedberg, Bo; Demers, Linette M.;
    Mirkin, Chad A. (Division of Molecular Physics Department of Physics Chemistry and Biology,
    Linkoeping University, Linkoeping, S-581 83, Swed.). Journal of Physical Chemistry ACS ASAP
    (English). CODEN: JPCHAX. ISSN: 0022-3654. Publisher: American Chemical Society.
```

◀ Searching by author

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 373 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
2005:559241 On-Wire Lithography. Qin, Lidong; Park, Sungho; Huang, Ling; **Mirkin, Chad A.** (Dep. Chem. and Inst. Nanotechnology, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL, 60208-3113, USA). Science (Washington, DC, United States), 309(5731), 113-115 (English) 2005. CODEN: SCIEAS. ISSN: 0036-8075. Publisher: American Association for the Advancement of Science.

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 373 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
2005:526864 Optically and chemically encoded nanoparticle materials for DNA and protein detection. Thaxton, C. Shad; Rosi, Nathaniel L.; **Mirkin, Chad A.** (USA). MRS Bulletin, 30(5), 376-380 (English) 2005. CODEN: MRSBEA. ISSN: 0883-7694. Publisher: Materials Research Society.

◀ Searching by author

Tips for searching by author

Follow these tips when searching by author:

For author names...	Example	Tip	Example
Where there may be confusion about the form of the name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karl Wurth • Karl A. Wurth • K. A. Wurth 	EXPAND on the last name and first initial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WURTH K/AU
With internal punctuation, e.g., apostrophes, hyphens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O'Brian 	EXPAND on spelling variations with and without internal punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OBRIAN/AU • O BRIAN/AU
With internal spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La Bar 	EXPAND on variations with and without internal spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LA BAR/AU • LABAR/AU
Containing an umlaut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Müller 	EXPAND on variations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ae for ä • oe for ö • ue for ü 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MULLER/AU • MUELLER/AU
Where there may be confusion about the surname	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bing Chen 	EXPAND using both names as the surname	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BING/AU • CHEN/AU
Where names are transliterated from another alphabet, e.g., the Cyrillic alphabet		EXPAND using alternate spellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...SKI/AU • ...SKY/AU

More information

To learn more about searching by author, visit the STN Resources at www.cas.org:

- *Using CAS Databases on STN*
- *Basic CPlus Subject Search Techniques*

Searching by topic

Introduction

Use the four basic commands to conduct a topic search:

- FILE
 - E (EXPAND)
 - S (SEARCH)
 - D (DISPLAY)
-

Search question

Find recent documents that discuss peanut allergies.

FILE: Enter a database

Enter the database of interest using the FILE command.

```
=> FILE CAPLUS
```

EXPAND: View Basic Index

For topics, it is a good idea to use the E (EXPAND) command to view terms in the Basic Index (BI).

For this example, you may wish to look at different forms of the word peanut. This will help you determine what truncation symbols to use in your search.

```
=> E PEANUT/BI
```

The appropriate portion of the Basic Index is displayed for you.

```
      :  
      :  
E3    21567 —> PEANUT/BI  
E4      2    PEANUT1/BI  
E5      1    PEANUTES/BI  
E6      1    PEANUTFED/BI  
E7      1    PEANUTFLOUR/BI  
E8      3    PEANUTLIKE/BI  
E9      3    PEANUTMEAL/BI  
E10     2    PEANUTOIL/BI  
E11    5039  PEANUTS/BI  
E12     1    PEANUTSEED/BI
```

◀ Searching by topic

The E-number at the left can be used to search the topic. The middle column indicates the number of records associated with the topic. You can see that searching for the terms PEANUT and PEANUTS will retrieve most of the peanut-related records in the database. This can be accomplished by using the truncation symbol “#”:

PEANUT#

To be even more thorough, you might wish to search for all terms that begin with PEANUT. This can be done by using the truncation symbol “?”:

PEANUT?

If you do a similar analysis of the word *allergy*, you will find that the majority of records include the words *allergen*, *allergic*, and *allergy*. To search for all of these variations, use the truncation symbol “?”:

ALLERG?

SEARCH: Search Basic Index

Search the variations of the words *peanut* and *allergy* with the S (SEARCH) command. The Basic Index (BI) is searched by default. Use the Boolean operator AND to ensure that both words are present.

```
=> S PEANUT# AND ALLERG?
```

The search details are displayed.

```
22886 PEANUT#
61618 ALLERG?
L2      442 PEANUT# AND ALLERG?
```

The L-number at the left can be used to display your search results. The middle column indicates the number of records found.

◀ Searching by topic

DISPLAY: View results

Use the D (DISPLAY) command to view some of the retrieved records. You can view sample records without any charge by using D SCAN.

```
=> D SCAN
```

A sample record is displayed. If the terms you searched are contained in the displayed fields, the terms are highlighted.

```
L2  442 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
CC  17-0 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
TI  Clinical aspects of nut allergy and management of reactions
ST  review peanut allergy
IT  Allergy
    Peanut
    (clin. aspects of peanut allergy and management of reactions)
```

```
HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):
```

STN asks you how many more results you would like to scan. Enter a number, or enter 0 to END.

To see the most recent record in the condensed bibliographic (CBIB) format, enter:

```
=> D 1 CBIB
```

The requested record is displayed.

```
L2  ANSWER 1 OF 442 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
    2005:620959 Food allergy and its relevance to industrial food proteins. Mills, E. N. C.;
    Breiteneder, H. (Norwich Research Park, Institute of Food Research, Colney, Norwich, NR4 7UA).
    Biotechnology Advances, 23(6), 409-414 (English) 2005. CODEN: BIADDD. ISSN: 0734-9750.
    Publisher: Elsevier B.V.
```

◀ Searching by topic

Tips for searching by topic

Use these steps to build your query:

1. Identify the main concept(s).
2. Choose a set of search terms, using truncation and synonyms where appropriate.
3. Combine search terms using the appropriate operator(s).

More information

To learn more about searching by topic, visit the STN Resources at www.cas.org:

- *STN Beginning Searching*
- *Using CAS Databases on STN*
- *STN Basics*
- *Basic CPlus Subject Search Techniques*

Searching by chemical name

Introduction

Use the four basic commands to conduct a chemical name search:

- FILE
- E (EXPAND)
- S (SEARCH)
- D (DISPLAY)

Search question

Find the structure for the drug Nexium.

FILE: Enter a database

Enter the database of interest using the FILE command.

```
=> FILE REGISTRY
```

◀ Searching by chemical name

EXPAND: View Chemical Name Index

Use the E (EXPAND) command to view chemical names in the database. Append /CN to the name to look specifically in the Chemical Name (CN) Index. This is a good way to ensure that the name is in the database.

```
=> E NEXIUM/CN
```

The appropriate portion of the Chemical Name Index is displayed for you.

E1	1	NEXIT/CN
E2	1	NEXIT STARK/CN
E3	1 —>	NEXIUM/CN
E4	1	NEXOL E/CN
E5	1	NEXOPAMIL/CN
E6	1	NEXOVAL/CN
E7	1	NEXPRENE 1045.5/CN
E8	1	NEXRUTINE/CN
E9	1	NEXT/CN
E10	1	NEXT 101/CN
E11	1	NEXTEL 101C10 BLACK/CN
E12	1	NEXTEL 2010 BLACK VELVET/CN

You can see that there is one substance associated with the chemical name Nexium. The E-numbers at the left can be used to search the substances. The middle column indicates the number of substances associated with the chemical name.

◀ Searching by chemical name

SEARCH: Search Chemical Name Index

Search the chemical name in the CN field with the S (SEARCH) command.

```
=> S E3
```

The search details are displayed.

```
L3      1 NEXIUM/CN
```

The L-number at the left can be used to display your search results. The middle column indicates the number of records found.

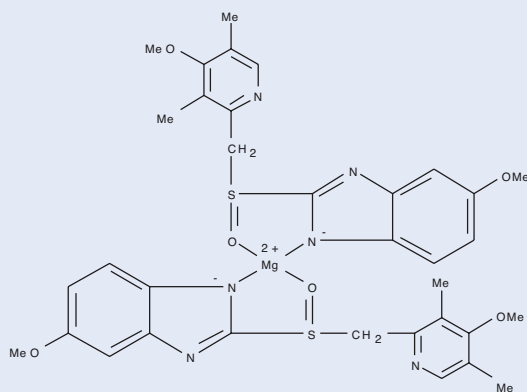
DISPLAY: View results

Use the D (DISPLAY) command to view the retrieved substance record. Use the STR format to display only the structure.

```
=> D STR
```

The requested structure is displayed.

```
L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
```



Alternatively, you can use D IDE (the default display format for REGISTRY), or another display format, to view additional information about the substance.

◀ Searching by chemical name

Tips for searching chemical names

Follow these tips when searching chemical names:

If the chemical name contains...	Then...
Superscripts Subscripts Italic letters/numbers	Ignore the italicization or the fact that a character is super/subscripted => S DICHLOROMETHANE-D2/CN
Greek letters	Spell out the name of the Greek letter and place a period before and after the name of the Greek letter => S .ALPHA.-ACETYLNAPHTHALENE/CN
Primes (apostrophes)	Place quotation marks around the entire name => S "N,N'-DIMETHYL-1,2-ETHANEDIAMINE"/CN
Parentheses	Place quotation marks around the entire name => S "2-(1-ACETOXYETHYL)FURAN"/CN
Brackets	Replace brackets with parentheses and place quotation marks around the entire name => S "BENZO(B)THIOPHENE"/CN

◀ Searching by chemical name

Alternative: Searching by CAS Registry Number

If you do not know, or are unsure of, the chemical name for a substance, you can alternatively search the CAS Registry Number (RN). Searching a CAS Registry Number is very similar to searching a chemical name.

Enter the database of interest. Then use the E (EXPAND) command to view CAS Registry Numbers in the database. The CAS Registry Number must be entered with the appropriate hyphens. In most STN databases, CAS Registry Numbers are included in the Basic Index and no specific index needs to be appended.

```
=> E 161973-10-0
```

Finally, search and display records as appropriate.

More information

To learn more about searching by chemical name and CAS Registry Number, visit the STN Resources at www.cas.org:

- *Using the CAS RegistrySM File on STN*
- *Basic CPlus Subject Search Techniques*

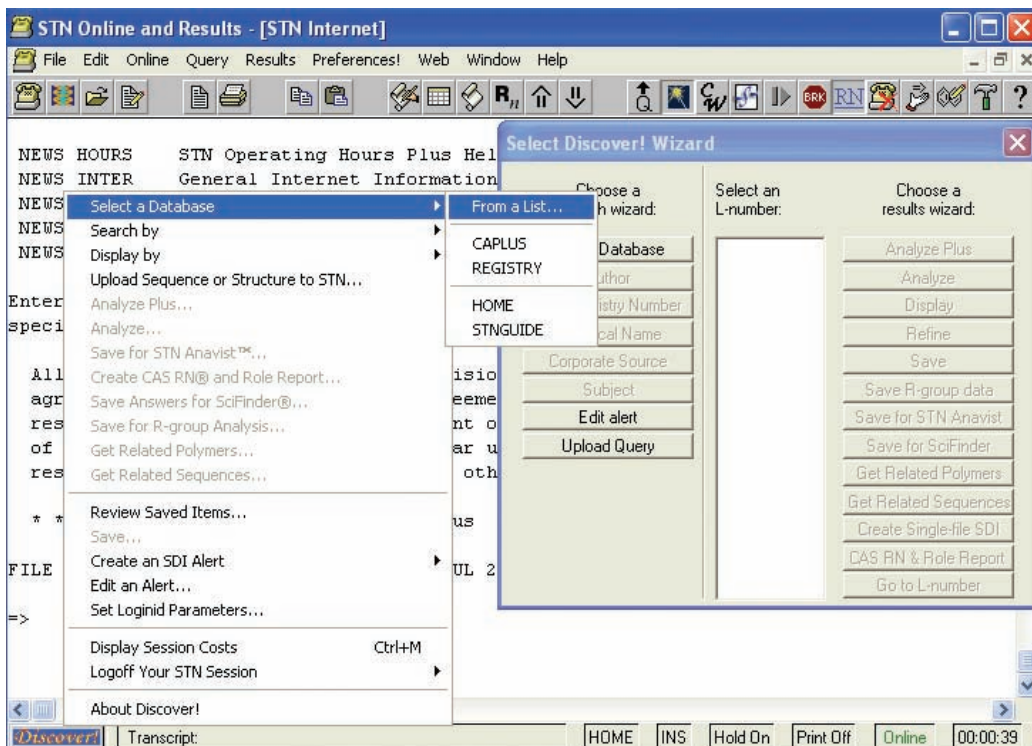
Using *Discover!* wizards

Introduction

STN Express with *Discover!* provides *Discover!* wizards to help you with your search. Little knowledge of command language is needed to use *Discover!* wizards.

Accessing the *Discover!* wizards

To access the wizards, click the ***Discover!*** button at the bottom left corner of the STN Online and Results window. The wizard menu is displayed.



Tip: The Discover! wizards can also be accessed by clicking on an L-number link or using the Select Discover! Wizard window.

◀ Using *Discover!* wizards

**Step 1:
Select a database
or category** To select a database, select ***Discover!* > Select a Database > From a List**. The STN Database Selection Wizard is displayed. You can select individual database(s) or a category (subject area) to search.

**Step 2:
Enter your
search terms** To enter your search terms, select ***Discover!* > Search by**. Then select a type of search. Depending on the database(s) you have selected, you may search by Author Name, CAS Registry Number, Chemical Name, Corporate Source, Subject, etc.

The STN Search Wizard is displayed. After you enter your search terms, the STN Search Wizard allows you to refine your query before doing the search.

**Step 3:
Display results** After your search has been conducted, you can display the results by continuing to use the STN Search Wizard. Or, you can select ***Discover!* > Display by > Answer**. The wizard helps you choose the answer range and display format.

Using Search Assistants

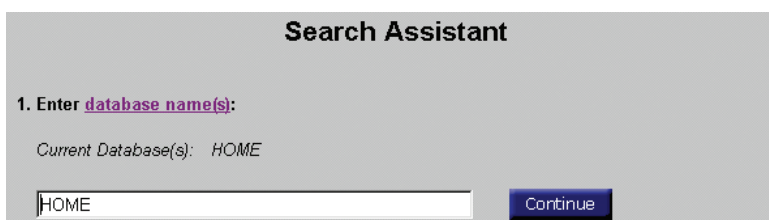
Introduction

STN on the Web provides Search Assistants to help you with your search. Little knowledge of command language is needed to use Search Assistants.

Accessing the Search Assistant

To access the assistant, click **Search Assistants** on the navigation frame at the left. Then click **Search Assistant**. The assistant is displayed in the right-hand frame.

Before selecting a database or category:




Search Assistant

1. Enter **database name(s)**:

Current Database(s): HOME

HOME

After selecting a database or category:



Search Assistant

1. Current Database(s): [CAPLUS](#)

2. Enter your Search Terms / L-Numbers below:

BI

AND

Add a Search Term

How to use [Boolean Logic](#) within the search assistant

3. Corresponding [STN Syntax](#)

◀ Using Search Assistants

Step 1: Select a database or category

To select a database, enter the database name and click **Continue**. To see the complete list of databases, click **database name(s)**. You can enter individual database(s) or a category (subject area) to search.

Once you have selected a database, the remaining steps in the Search Assistant display.

Step 2: Enter your search terms

To enter your search terms:

1. Select the index to search from the drop-down box, e.g., Basic Index (BI), Author Index (AU).
 2. Enter a term in the box to the right. If you want to verify that your term is in the database(s), click **Browse Index**.
 3. If you want to search more than one term, select an operator, AND, OR, or NOT, from the drop-down box. Then select an index and enter your second term. To add more terms, click **Add a Search Term**.
-

Step 3: Search your query

When you are satisfied with your query, click **Search**.

Step 4: Display results

To display your results, click **Results Assistant**. The assistant helps you choose the answer range and display format.

Using STN Easy

Introduction

STN Easy lets you easily search for topics of interest.

STN Easy search options

STN Easy provides four ways to search:

- Easy Search – to search topics
- Advanced Search – to search topics, authors, document type, language, publication year, and many other types of information
- CAS Number Search – to search CAS Registry Numbers or chemical names
- Patent Lookup – to search patent-specific information

STN Easy
Search Page

Easy Search
Advanced Search
CAS Number Search
Patent Lookup

+ Help
Session Cost
Price List
Preferences
Search History
+ Cust. Support
Home Page
Comments
Log Off

1. Enter your search terms below:

Example: "risk analysis" and chem*

2. **Search** Searching in [General Science](#)
\$2.00

[Why use Advanced Search?](#)
[Why use CAS Number Search?](#)
[Why use Patent Lookup?](#)

[? Search Page](#)

Using STN Easy

To search with STN Easy:

1. Click a search option on the left-hand navigation frame.
2. Enter the appropriate information in the search box(es).
3. Click **Search**.

A list of answers is displayed.

To display a record, click an answer title of interest. The STN Easy record is displayed.

Logging off

Introduction

The logoff process varies among the STN interfaces.

Logging off STN Express

There are two ways to log off STN Express with *Discover!*:

- At an arrow prompt, type LOGOFF Y.

If you wish to hold your session for a short time, type LOGOFF HOLD. Your session history will be retained for 120 minutes.

- Using the *Discover!* wizard, select **Logoff Your STN Session**. Then choose **Logoff** or **Logoff hold**.
-

Logging off STN on the Web

There are two ways to log off STN on the Web:

- At an arrow prompt, type LOGOFF Y.

If you wish to hold your session for a short time, type LOGOFF HOLD. Your session history will be retained for 120 minutes.

- Click **Logoff** or **Logoff Hold** from the navigation frame at the left.
-

Logging off STN Easy

To log off STN Easy, click **Log Off** from the navigation frame at the left.



More features and resources

Creating and accessing transcripts

Introduction

All three STN interfaces allow you to easily record a history of your session, called a transcript. After your session, you may recall or print the transcript.

STN Express transcripts

When you log on to STN Express with *Discover!*, the Capture Session window prompts you to name your transcript file.

To name your transcript:

1. Type the file name.
2. Choose either Transcript Files (.trn) or Rich Text Format (.rtf).
3. Click **Open**.

To retrieve the transcript after your session, click **Browse Transcript** on the STN Express Toolbar.

To print your transcript, click **Print Transcript**.

Additional transcript options are available in the Results menu.

STN on the Web transcripts

STN on the Web automatically keeps your transcript for 4 days after your session. Transcripts are available in HTML, Rich Text Format (.rtf), and PDF.

To view a transcript:

1. Log on to STN on the Web.
2. Click **Transcript Assistant** on the left-hand navigation frame.
3. Locate the transcript in the list.
4. Click the link to the right for the appropriate format.

You may print the transcript or save it to your computer.

◀ Creating and accessing transcripts

STN Easy Search Histories

STN Easy automatically keeps your transcript, called a Search History, for 4 days after your session. Search Histories are available in HTML, Rich Text Format (.rtf), and PDF.

To view a Search History:

1. Log on to STN Easy.
2. Click **Search History** on the left-hand navigation frame.
3. Locate the transcript in the list.
4. Click the link to the right for the appropriate format.

You may print the Search History or save it to your computer.



More features and resources

Accessing full text

Introduction

The ChemPort® ConnectionSM provides access to full-text electronic documents from a large and growing group of scientific publishers and patent offices. For documents not available in electronic form, links to document delivery services are provided.

ChemPort

With ChemPort, you can choose the option that best meets your needs. Documents may be available via the following full-text options:

- Your organization's document resources (requires setup for your site)
- Web-based document resources
 - View e-articles at publisher web sites (requires a subscription with journal publisher)
 - View e-articles and patents via third-party services (requires a subscription to the service)
 - View patents free of charge via the USPTO and esp@cenet web sites
- Fee-based document services
 - Download documents (charges appear on your STN invoice)
 - Order paper copies via document delivery services (charges are billed separately)

Accessing full text with STN Express

To access ChemPort full-text options, click the **Full-text** link displayed within the Accession Number (AN) field.

```
L2 ANSWER 1 OF 442 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2005:620959 CAPLUS Full-text
TI Food allergy and its relevance to industrial food proteins
AU Mills, E. N. C.; Breiteneder, H.
CS Norwich Research Park, Institute of Food Research, Colney, Norwich, NR4
7UA
SO Biotechnology Advances (2005), 23(6), 409-414
CODEN: BI&DDD; ISSN: 0734-9750
PB Elsevier B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
```

◀ Accessing full text

Accessing full text with STN on the Web

To access ChemPort full-text options, click the **Full Text** button displayed at the top of the record.

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 442 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

Full Text Citing References

AN 2005:620959 CAPLUS

TI Food **allergy** and its relevance to industrial food proteins

AU Mills, E. N. C.; Breiteneder, H.

CS Norwich Research Park, Institute of Food Research, Colney, Norwich, NR4 7UA

SO Biotechnology Advances (2005), 23(6), 409-414

CODEN: BIADDD; ISSN: 0734-9750

PB Elsevier B.V.

DT Journal

LA English

Accessing full text with STN Easy

To access ChemPort full-text options, click the **Full-Text Options** button located at the bottom of the record.

Full-Text Options

More information

For a complete overview of ChemPort, including the list of participating publishers and available journals, visit chemport.cas.org.



More features and resources

STN Information Keep & Share ProgramSM

Introduction

The STN Information Keep & Share Program allows you to purchase the right to archive (keep) and redistribute (share) search results from many STN databases.

Why use Keep & Share?

Each STN database has a use policy that states that a single, individual user may copy and use information from STN and keep it indefinitely for his or her own individual use. The STN Information Keep & Share Program allows you to purchase the right to keep and/or share the STN records in excess of this use policy.

Tip: Online help is available for this topic. While you are in a database, enter HELP USAGETERMS to view the use policy for that database.

More information

More details about the STN Information Keep & Share Program are available at www.cas.org.

See also *The STN Information Keep & Share Program* Quick Reference Card (available in the STN Resources at www.cas.org).

Monitoring costs

Introduction

STN prices are determined on a pay-as-you-go basis. Each STN product handles pricing somewhat differently, and prices vary from database to database.

Pricing in STN Express and STN on the Web

STN Express with *Discover!* and STN on the Web charge each time you search or display information. They also charge a modest connect-hour fee. Pricing information is available in the STN Price List at www.cas.org.

To monitor costs while you are searching, type:

DISPLAY COST

at the prompt. The cost incurred in the current database and the total session cost are displayed. This information is also displayed automatically each time you change databases or log off.

Prices for specific features within STN Express with *Discover!* are available separately at www.cas.org.

Tip: Online help is available for this topic. While you are in a database, enter HELP COST to see detailed cost information.

Pricing in STN Easy

STN Easy charges you each time you perform a search or display results. The amount is clearly shown on the screen next to the button or link where the charge occurs. Detailed pricing information is provided at stneasy.cas.org.

To monitor costs while you are searching in STN Easy, simply click **Session Cost** in the left-hand navigation frame. The total cost for your current session is displayed.

Typing errors

Typing errors can cause you to be charged for a search or display you did not intend to conduct. For this reason, it is a good idea to double-check your typing before entering a command.

If a typing error occurs, use your <Backspace> key to delete the preceding character.



More features and resources

Learning more about STN

Introduction

STN provides a wealth of features and commands to help you search for scientific information.

This page lists resources that will help you move beyond basic STN searching. For example, STN Express with *Discover!* offers many types of searches, as well as the ability to create reports and tables. In addition, you can use STN[®] AnaVist[™] to analyze and visualize your search results.

Resources

STN Resources are available at www.cas.org. In particular, you may find the following resources helpful:

STN workshop descriptions

Mastering STN Commands

STN Database Summary Sheets

Quick Reference Cards

- ANALYZE and TABULATE
- Basic Commands on STN
- Crossfile Searching with the TRANSFER Command
- Current-Awareness Alerts in Single Files on STN
- How to Search for CAS Registry Numbers in the CAS Registry File
- Multifile Current-Awareness Alerts (SDIs)
- Search the CAS Registry File First When You Have a CAS Registry Number
- Search the CAS Registry File First When You Have a Chemical Name
- Using INDEX on STN

STN Express with *Discover!* User Guide

- CAS Registry BLAST
- Creating Reports and Tables
- *Discover!* wizards
- Structure and reaction searching

STN AnaVist Quick Start Guide

Getting help with searches

Introduction

Support for STN is available in many formats, including:

- Online help
- Web resources
- CAS Customer Care

Online help

When you are logged on to STN, simply enter HELP or ? at an arrow prompt for an explanation of your options. Several help options are available for the database you are in. Enter:

- HELP COMMANDS to view a list of available commands
- HELP CONTENT to see a description of the content
- HELP COST to see detailed cost information
- HELP DIRECTORY to obtain a list of all help messages

Web resources

Visit the STN Resources at www.cas.org for the most up-to-date STN support materials, including:

- Instructor-led seminars
- CAS e-Seminars
- STN documentation
- Self-paced training materials

CAS Customer Care

CAS Customer Care provides assistance with everything from getting started with online searching to answering specific questions concerning search strategies and database content.

Assistance is available Monday–Friday 8:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m. U.S. Eastern time.



More features and resources

◀ Getting help with searches

More information For more information, contact:

CAS Customer Care
P.O. Box 3012
Columbus, Ohio 43210-0012 U.S.A.

Phone: 800-753-4227 (North America)
614-447-3700 (worldwide)

Fax: 614-447-3751

E-mail: help@cas.org

Internet: www.cas.org



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