

## Annual Reload of MEDLINE<sup>®</sup> Files on Dialog and DataStar *2001 Version*

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**M**EDLINE is reloaded annually because the National Library of Medicine (NLM) re-indexes all documents in the database with new Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) each year. The 2001 reload on Dialog/DataStar followed some important changes at the NLM regarding the 'specialty' files and the content of MEDLINE, in addition to the annual changes in indexing.

The following changes were implemented in the 2001 reload on Dialog and DataStar:

### **1. Content changes in 2001 — 'Specialty' databases**

At the start of 2001, the NLM ceased supplying separate data feeds for the specialty databases AIDSLINE<sup>®</sup> (157/ACQS), HealthSTAR<sup>®</sup> (151/HLPA), Bioethicsline (ETHI), and Toxline<sup>®</sup> (156/TOXL). Records which previously would have been added to these databases are now part of a larger MEDLINE. Regarding the Toxline records, 'TOXBIB' records (i.e. the journal citations) will continue to be part of MEDLINE, and the 'TOXNET' records (the non-journal literature) may become available later in 2001, at which point we hope to create a new stand-alone toxicology database.

AIDSLINE, BIOETHICSLINE, HealthSTAR and Toxline will remain on Dialog and DataStar as archival files until September 30, 2001. They will be removed by that date at the request of NLM.

### **2. MEDLINE In Process records — fast access to current literature**

The MEDLINE database now contains In Process records (formerly known as PreMEDLINE). In Process records do not carry indexing terms and are included in

the database by NLM to speed entry of current information. After indexing with Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) and other indexing terms, In Process records are replaced in the database by the definitive version.

In Process records can be identified and, if desired, included or excluded from a search in MEDLINE.

*Note:* See 'MEDLINE 2001 version on Dialog,' 'MEDLINE 2001 version on DataStar' and DataStar MEDLINE In Process (MEIP) later in this article for further details.

### **3. MeSH changes in 2001**

184 descriptors were added (new concepts); 42 descriptors were replaced with more up-to-date terminology; 10 descriptors were deleted; and 222 'see' references (print entry terms) were added. Please see the NLM web site for full details of the changes at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/newh2001.html> and <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/replaced2001.html>.

### **4. Removal of monograph records**

As part of the restructuring of their databases, NLM removed from MEDLINE approximately 22,267 monograph records published from 1976 to 1980. These records will no longer be available in the Dialog or DataStar MEDLINE databases.

### **5. Chemical data**

The NLM has taken action to improve searching on chemicals as follows:

- Beginning in 2001, MeSH Category D headings (chemicals) on all MEDLINE records now have a CAS<sup>®</sup> Registry

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### Online Chronolog Articles

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*World Aerospace Weekly* Resumes Updating

## Dialog Bluesheets

This new or revised documentation is available in the Dialog Library at <http://library.dialog.com/bluesheets>. Users can also consult Dialog Bluesheets™ (File 415).

**File 481** Delphes European Business

## From the Editor

The June issue of the *Chronolog* reflects the theme of technology and highlights technical databases and techniques for searching them. This issue includes significant changes to databases, such as MEDLINE and Pharmaprojects, following reloads for 2001; expanded content in the technical files; and also highlights special features to help you search for technical information in the non-technical databases.

Finally, don't miss new training course offerings and the training schedule, listing sessions in the United States. Remember that all courses offered in the U.S. are free of charge—sign up today by calling the Knowledge Center at 1-800-3DIALOG (334-2564).

For more news and further details on some of the articles, be sure to check the online version of the June *Chronolog* at <http://library.dialog.com/chron/2001/0006>. The articles listed below will appear in the online version only:

- Expanded Journal Coverage for Dialog Databases
- *World Aerospace Weekly* Resumes Updating

Specific details about the changes to AgeLine (File 163) will also appear in the online version.

## Trade Shows We will see you there!

July 8 - 11 Denver, CO  
**Drug Information Association Annual (DIAA)**

August 15 - 18 Chicago, IL  
**Association of Professional Researchers for Advancement (APRA)**

July 15 - 17 Minneapolis, MN  
**American Association of Law Librarians (AALL)**

August 27 - 29 Chicago, IL  
**American Chemical Society Exposition (ACS)**

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*MEDLINE — Continued from page 1*

Number and the name of the substance in paragraph/field RN. Until 2001, the number and name were only provided on records from June 1980. Please note that many of the newly added CAS Registry Number values are zero, generally for plural Category D terms.

- Over the years, many Supplementary Concept Records have been promoted to MeSH heading status. From 2001, the appropriate MeSH heading now resides on records which had previously contained only the number and name data. Searching on the MeSH heading will now retrieve all citations indexed to that concept without needing to 'OR' in the name of the substance.

## 6. Specialty backfile records

Backfile records corresponding to journal articles previously found in HealthSTAR were included in the reloaded data received from NLM. These records will be included in a typical Dialog and DataStar MEDLINE search. NLM has indicated they will provide backfile records for AIDSLINE in future updates as these records are prepared for inclusion in MEDLINE. Dialog and DataStar will add these records to MEDLINE as they are received.

## 7. Specialty Alert profiles

Dialog and DataStar customers who had set Alert profiles in the specialty databases have been informed that their Alerts have been transferred to the MEDLINE file. Customers should continue to monitor their Alert results closely. If the results you receive from your new MEDLINE Alert do not adequately address your topic, or if you have any questions or need help modifying your Alert, please do not hesitate to contact Dialog staff for assistance.

## *MEDLINE 2001 version on Dialog*

### 1. In Process records

The reloaded MEDLINE file will contain In Process records. Most In Process records will be replaced by a definitive ("complete") version containing NLM indexing. The replacement records will have a differ-

ent Dialog accession number, although the NLM accession number will remain unchanged. Not all In Process records will become complete records.

***In Process records identification.*** In Process records can be identified on Dialog by using the field RT=IN PROCESS; completed records can be searched using RT=COMPLETED. Searchers can use this RT= feature to specify search results to include only completed records or only In Process records. If no RT= is identified, the search will include both In Process and completed records. The RT= feature can also be used to specify alert results to include or exclude In Process records.

***In Process Records and Alerts.*** NLM will be providing MEDLINE updates, containing both completed records and/or In Process records, more frequently than in the past. Dialog will add these updates to MEDLINE as soon as possible, and customers will begin to see UD codes as dates. Although more than one update may be added to MEDLINE in a week, Alerts will continue to be run on a weekly and monthly basis. In Process records that attain full MEDLINE completed status within a given month will show up as the completed record in the monthly Alert. Records showing up with RT=IN PROCESS in Alert results have not yet attained completed status.

### 2. Fields no longer available

Due to format changes, the Summary language (SL) field and the Journal announcement (JA) field are no longer available from NLM. Because monographs are no longer included in MEDLINE, the Call Number (CA) field for DT=MONOGRAPH will no longer be available.

### 3. Changes to existing fields

In response to customer requests, Dialog has made the volume, page, issue information, and publication year in field SO searchable.

### 4. New Fields

- **RT=** See above discussion of In Process records.
- **AA=** In 2001 all MEDLINE records contain a PubMed unique identifier

(PMID) which is indexed in the new AA= field, as well as the existing unique identifier which continues to be indexed in the AN= field. Please note that with the 2002 reload, NLM no longer expects to provide the old unique identifier field; in 2002 MEDLINE will contain only the PMID which will be used exclusively to uniquely identify the MEDLINE record.

- **UP=** NLM provides the date the record entered the MEDLINE processing system. This date can be found in the 'Record Date Created' field. Dialog will soon be making this field searchable. The concept of publication month has been discontinued by NLM.

## *MEDLINE 2001 version on DataStar*

### 1. Tree Structure numbers now with leading zeros

The NLM has changed the notation of Tree Structures, so that the leading part of the number always has two digits (padded with an initial zero if necessary) and subsequent parts always have three digits, again padded with leading zeros if necessary. For example, D2-241-81-407

changes to D02-241-081-407

C4# changes to C04#

G4-185-753-891#

changes to G04-185-753-891#

C10-228-140-300-378#

remains the same

You must now search the Trees with these added zeros. We have changed alerts, so you will not need to edit those, but you will need to change any SAVED searches you have stored on the system. To do this, type ..EDIT (PS)ABCD or ..EDIT (PSS)ABCD

where (PS) indicates a permanently saved search, (PSS) a permanently saved StarSearch, and ABCD is the name you gave your saved search.

### 2. File splits

There is just one small change to the coverage of the MEDLINE file splits: MEYY

*Continued on page 4*

## Pharmaprojects Unveils Data Enhancements for 2001

Pharmaprojects (128/PHAR) is pleased to announce details of its editorial enhancements for 2001. These include:

- An alerting service which highlights updates to data
- Comprehensive information on indications and status for each drug
- Coverage of 12 additional countries
- Changes to the event date

The file has been reloaded on Dialog and DataStar and the following search features are available:

### Latest Change Field

Each drug profile contains a section with the following information: the date the profile was updated, regardless of

whether it was a major or minor change; initials of the editor who updated the profile; and a summary of the information added. An example of the latest change field is displayed:

```
20001108 (PN) US approval for
non-allergic vaso motor
rhinitis reported.
```

On DataStar, the latest change information is located in the LA field. Use the ..LIMIT command to search for drug profiles updated in the last 6 months:

```
1_: ANTIHISTAMINE$
2_: ..L LA>20001101
```

On Dialog, the latest change information is located in the LU field and searchable either by date or by text:

```
?S LU=20010428 or
?S LU=TEXT UPDATED BY THROMBOGENICS
```

### Additional Countries

The number of searchable countries has increased to 40. The 12 new countries are:

Chile	Luxembourg
China	Malaysia
Finland	New Zealand
Hong Kong	Norway
India	Russia
Israel	Thailand

Country and drug status information is located in the CN field on DataStar and the ST field on Dialog.

### Linking Indications to Status

In response to customer demand, Pharmaprojects is now linking indications to status. Therapy-status-pharmacol-

*Continued on page 10*

### MEDLINE — Continued from page 3

now covers the period 1993 to date (this was 1994 to date last year). The file splits are otherwise unchanged:

MEDL - 1996 to date  
MEYY - 1993 to date  
MEZZ - 1966 to date  
ME95 - 1985 to 1995  
ME84 - 1966 to 1984

A new practice file is available in TRME. A separate file for the latest complete Index Medicus month (formerly known as MEDM) is no longer available. The 2001 MEDLINE Vocabulary (MeSH headings, sub-headings, scope notes, annotations and chemical terms) is available in MVOC; the 2000 Vocabulary is in MV00.

### 3. Deleted fields - LI, IM

The paragraphs LI (Special List Indicator) and IM (Index Medicus Month) are no longer used by the NLM. The information from LI has been added to paragraph SB (Journal subset). IM has been discontinued altogether. Hence, there is no longer a separate 'MEDM' file.

### 4. Date created, date completed

Documents will now have either 'date created' (in the case of In Process records) or 'date completed' entries in the ED field.

### 5. Corporate author - CA

Use of this field will begin in 2001. Corporate name data for retrospective records continues to reside at the end of the title (TI). Note that the NLM does not authority-control these data which may be in a language other than English.

### 6. Accession numbers changed

The NLM has applied different accession numbers to the documents in MEDLINE. You will not be able to RESEARCH any documents you saved with ..KEEP before the reload.

### 7. In Process records (file label: MEIP)

MEIP contains the latest few weeks of medical literature, with no indexing, before the documents have been processed and indexed for MEDLINE. The In Process records are available both in their own file, MEIP, and in MEDLINE, where you can

retrieve them with the quick code INPROCESS=YES (or exclude them with COMPLETE=YES). Most In Process records will become complete MEDLINE documents in due course; a complete indexed document for MEDLINE will replace the In Process record.

MEDLINE Alerts will not contain In Process records; if you wish to receive Alerts with these records, set up the Alert in MEIP. You can set up daily (as well as weekly, bi-weekly and monthly) Alerts in MEIP, and weekly, bi-weekly and monthly Alerts in MEDL.

In Process records are added to MEDL and MEIP daily from Monday to Thursday. Complete MEDLINE records are added to MEDL weekly, usually on Mondays. The NLM does not provide any updates on Fridays.

The full guide to MEDLINE on DataStar, edited to include all this year's changes, is available online. Go to BASE, search BASE-MEDL and then ..PRINT ALL 1. A new MEDLINE datasheet is at <http://ds.datastarweb.com/ds/products/datastar/sheets/medl.htm>. ♦

## Analyzing Patent Data from Different Technological Viewpoints

The Derwent World Patents Index (Files 350,351,352) on Dialog opens up patents to end-users and information specialists alike, by providing clear and concise English-language abstracts for patent documents worldwide. These value-added abstracts contain enhanced technical content within a logical structure, thus making them very informative and easy to search.

One of these abstracts—the **Technology Focus** field—is written using separate titled paragraphs, which are used to summarize the practical content of the invention from different technological viewpoints. This is designed to enable end-user scientists and engineers, from various sectors, to quickly identify if a patent document is of real interest to them.

The different titled paragraphs of the Technology Focus are fully searchable as free text within the appropriate fields.

A sampling of the descriptions of some of the paragraph headings is shown below. A complete listing of headings and a sample record from Derwent World Patents Index, highlighting the technology focus abstract, is available in the June online *Chronolog* at <http://library.dialog.com/chron/2001/0006>.

### Technology Focus – Titled paragraphs: COMPUTING AND CONTROL

Covers automotive, environmental, manufacturing processes, etc.

### ELECTRICAL POWER AND ENERGY

Covers power generation, nuclear power, radioactivity.

### ELECTRONICS

Covers electronic circuits and devices.

### ENVIRONMENT

Covers pollution control, water treatment, sewage treatment, etc.

### FOOD

Covers human foodstuffs, brewing, animal feed, etc.

### IMAGING AND COMMUNICATION

Covers imaging technologies, inks, printing, electrophotography, recording media, broadcasting and telecommunications.

### INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

Used when comparison to industrial standards are made.

### INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Covers all inorganic materials, except Ceramics and Glass.

### INSTRUMENTATION AND TESTING

Covers chemical analysis, testing, medical equipment.

### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Covers polymer processing machinery, mechanical equipment, etc.

You can search the paragraph headings in the Basic Index with the /TF suffix for precise results, e.g., S BIOTECHNOLOGY/ TF. Search multi-word paragraph headings using proximity operators, e.g., S IMAGING(1W)COMMUNICATION/TF. Use the TF display code to display only the Technology Focus section of a record. ♦

## Dialog Market Research Collection Continues to Grow

IBISWorld Market Research is now available on Dialog as File 753. The database features full-text market research reports focussed on industries located in Australia and Indonesia. Reports covering the United States and Taiwan will be added over Summer 2001. Industries are chosen based on the SIC system for the subject country.

Reports available in IBISWorld Market Research focus on structure, performance, and outlook for all industries. Analysts identify features of importance that determine success or failure for participants in any industry. Important factors include:

- Location, size, regulations, technology
- Economic outlook for the industry
- Competition and the major players
- Demand formation
- Level of competition in the industry
- Degree of market concentration
- Constraints and barriers to growth and to entry

- Relevant financial parameters

Some of the reports included in the file as the database becomes available:

MT= GENERAL INSURANCE (INDONESIA)

MT= GENERAL PRACTICE MEDICAL SERVICES (AUSTRALIA)

MT= GEOTHERMAL POWER (INDONESIA)

MT= GLASS AND GLASS PRODUCT MANUFACTURING (AUSTRALIA)

MT= GLASS PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING (INDONESIA)

MT= PAPER PRODUCT MANUFACTURING N.E.C. (AUSTRALIA)

MT= PAPER PRODUCT WHOLESALING (AUSTRALIA)

For a more complete list, see the online version of the June *Chronolog* at <http://library.dialog.com/chron/2001/0006>.

**Search tips.** You can search the paragraph to find statistical or tabular data, specify SF=

TABLE. You can EXPAND MT= to see a list of all reports in the file at any given time.

**Report Titles.** The Report Titles feature is particularly useful after you have completed a search for a specific topic. For example, once you have created a group of records that discuss a particular topic, you can use the Report Titles command to find out which reports contain those records. See

the report titles example on the File 753 Bluesheet for more details on how to use this important feature.

The price for searching in File 753 is \$1.00 per DialUnit and \$25.00 per full record typed, displayed, or printed. KWIC is charged at \$3.75. A Bluesheet for File 753 is available in File 415, Dialog Bluesheets, and on the Dialog Web site (<http://library.dialog.com/bluesheets/>). ♦

## Using ABI/INFORM® and Business Dateline® for Technical Information

For decades business researchers have relied on the ABI/INFORM® database from ProQuest® (File 15/INFO) for management information, especially in the areas of human resources, banking, and accounting.

But that's only part of the story.

ABI/INFORM covers business, as well as management, in every type of industry. From journals, such as *Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration News, Robotics Today*, and *Wood Technology*, researchers can glean information on product development, statistics, manufacturing processes, mathematical models, and even how to buy a backhoe ("How to buy the backhoe you need...or want" *Construction Equipment*; Boston; Feb 2001).

Let's explore some of these issues by taking a look at the pharmaceutical industry. In addition to case studies, industry overview articles, and general management information, we can find articles with industrial statistics, product forecasts, and information on manufacturing processes.

Bell & Howell Information and Learning (formerly UMI), provider of ABI/INFORM and the other ProQuest® databases, indexes every article in ABI/INFORM with a sophisticated system of classification codes and a controlled vocabulary of descriptors. Each classification code is a cascading group of four digits that signifies the primary subjects of the article in question; the controlled vocabulary provides a standardized thesaurus of terms for both primary and secondary subjects.

### Search techniques

Users can combine classification codes and descriptors to target their searches by topic, industry, market, geographical area, or article type. For example, to locate statistical information on an industry, we can search the classification code for that particular industry and combine it with a term(s) from the ProQuest vocabulary. Let's research the pharmaceutical industry using its class code 8641.

```
?SELECT CC=8641 and STATISTICAL
DATA/DE (Dialog)
```

```
1_: 8641# AND STATISTICAL-DATA
(DataStar)
```

Here's a look at some of the headlines from our results list:

- **"Valuation of the Chemical and Drug Industries"** *Weekly Corporate Growth Report*, Santa Barbara; Apr 9, 2001; Jan Tudor
- **"Annual Rx Survey: Behind the Numbers"** *Drug Topics*; Oradell; Apr 2, 2001; Fred Gebhart
- **"Pharmaceutical Prices End Year Down Slightly"** *Hospital Materials Management*; Ann Arbor; Apr 2001; Anonymous

Other descriptors to use when searching for numerical data in ABI/INFORM:

#### Dialog Entry Format

```
RATINGS & RANKINGS
STATISTICS/DF
DEMOGRAPHICS/DF
MARKET RESEARCH
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
STATISTICAL METHODS
```

#### DataStar Entry Format

```
RATINGS-AND-RANKINGS
STATISTICS.DE.
DEMOGRAPHICS.DE.
MARKET-RESEARCH
STATISTICAL-ANALYSIS
STATISTICAL-METHODS
```

Obviously, results for the pharmaceutical industry would be incomplete without information on new drugs and the expected forecasts for those drugs. Again, let's use our pharmaceutical class code with several descriptors:

```
?SELECT CC=8641 and (PRODUCT
DEVELOPMENT or PRODUCT
INTRODUCTION or PRODUCT LINES
or APPROVAL)/DE (Dialog)
```

```
1_: 8641# AND (PRODUCT-
DEVELOPMENT OR PRODUCT-
INTRODUCTION OR PRODUCT-LINES
OR APPROVAL).DE. (DataStar)
```

[Note that using the command /DE with the term APPROVAL will pick up articles indexed with descriptors REGULATORY APPROVAL and FDA APPROVAL.]

In researching new products and product development, users might also conduct a OneSearch® between ABI/INFORM and Business Dateline (File 635). Business Dateline includes full-text articles from local and regional U.S. business publications and newspapers. Since many of Business Dateline's publications are close to the source, they provide extensive coverage for companies headquartered in their city or state. Business Dateline is a good source for hard-to-find information on small or privately-owned companies and their products.

Here are some Business Dateline headlines from the above search on new products in the pharmaceutical industry:

- **"New Drugs Prime Celltech for Growth"** *Rochester Business Journal*; Apr 6, 2001; Smriti Jacob
- **"Matrix Cancer Drug at the Finish Line"** *East Bay Business Times*; Pleasanton; Mar 30, 2001; Leslie Mladinich
- **"Japanese Firm to Develop Drugs Using HGS Data"** *The Washington Post*; Washington, D.C.; Mar 27, 2001; Terence Chea
- **"Allergan's Glaucoma Drug Gets Approval of FDA Health Analysts Like the New Product, Lumigan, but a Rival Alleges Patent Violations"** *Orange County Register*; Santa Ana, Calif.; Mar 17, 2001; Bernard J. Wolfson

For researchers interested in the science of drug manufacturing, the ProQuest vocabulary includes terms such as:  
 QUALITY CONTROL  
 PRODUCTION METHODS  
 PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

On DataStar the terms are as above, but with hyphens between words. On DataStar you do not need to enter the DE paragraph qualifier with hyphenated descriptors.

Searching one or all of these descriptors with the pharmaceutical industry class code will net articles on manufacturing topics, such as powder flowability results; the use

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## In the Spotlight

### *Dialog Databases Provide Complementary Coverage on the Information Technology Industry*

With increased emphasis on the Internet and information technology, three databases—SoftBase: Reviews, Companies, and Products (File 256), Information Science Abstracts (File 202), and Internet & Personal Computing (File 233)—have expanded their coverage in these subject areas. Each database is highlighted below.

#### **SoftBase: Reviews, Companies, and Products (File 256)**

SoftBase: Reviews, Companies, and Products (File 256) provides three record types for researchers in the information technology (IT) industry: company, product, and review records. Although the focus is on software, subjects covered include: database management, e-commerce, network management, local area networks (LANs), and much more. Independent third-party reviews and analyses are abstracted from more than 200 business, computer, technical, trade, and consumer publications.

Limit your search to separate record types (/COMPANY, /PRODUCT, /REVIEW) or interlink them to track products and companies. You can develop a profile of competing products, determine the owner of a product and find out where to contact the owner; find analyses of information products and companies, and gather data about current trends in the industry.

SoftBase is especially valuable for weaving together the story and lifecycle of companies, their products, and the acceptance of those products in the marketplace. Refer to the Bluesheet for a comprehensive list of searchable and sortable fields at <http://library.dialog.com/bluesheets/html/bl0256.html>.

#### **Information Science Abstracts (ISA) (File 202)**

Information Science Abstracts (File 202) covers the world's literature on Information Science—an interdisciplinary field concerned with theoretical and practical concepts, as well as the technologies, laws, and the industry dealing with knowledge transfer. The field of Information Science also includes the sources, generation, organization, representation, processing, distribution, communication, and uses of information, and communications among users and their behavior as they seek to satisfy their information needs.

Because Information Science is an interdisciplinary field, records in ISA are drawn from a variety of sources. The research and technical area of Information Science is emphasized, so ISA is a prime source of material on subjects such as artificial intelligence, natural language searching, the search process, electronic publishing, and user behavior. Librarianship is closely related to Information Science, and you will also find a wide range of abstracts dealing with libraries, technologies used in libraries, and information services provided by libraries. Some of the topics covered are abstracting and indexing, classification, online information retrieval, information management, library science, and research methods. Within the last two years, material on the information industry has been added to ISA; subjects in this area include economics and pricing, library networks, consortia, and publishing.

Of special note is a cooperative arrangement with Internet and Personal Computing Abstracts (IPCA) (File 233),

in which relevant abstracts from IPCA are also included in ISA. (IPCA covers the literature of the Internet and personal computers and is a prime source of material on search engines, information sources on the Internet, etc.)

With data extending back to 1966, ISA is the oldest database covering Information Science. Today, it includes coverage of journals, conferences, books, and recently added electronic journals. The file contains over 214,000 records, and grows by over 4,000 per year. At present, it is updated nine times annually. Current records have abstracts and are indexed using a controlled vocabulary. (In the near future, it is planned to replace the current thesaurus with the ASIS Thesaurus, giving users increased control of their searches and providing better relevance to the retrievals.)

ISA is edited by Donald T. Hawkins and Lynn A. Murray, two information professionals. It is published by Information Today, Inc., a well-established and highly regarded publisher of materials for information professionals.

#### **Internet & Personal Computing Abstracts (File 233)**

Internet & Personal Computing Abstracts (IPCA) (File 233) provides a portal to the world of information on personal computers and the Web. It covers Web and computer-related publications for the latest trends, products, and developments in the information technology industry. To stay on the leading-edge of changes as the Internet and computer technology evolve, new journals are continually added to this file, while the continuity of the database is maintained with long-established publications. It has been a reliable, consistent data source since 1981. IPCA is useful for making product purchase comparisons, researching current and future technical industry trends, and obtaining historical perspectives of the industry.

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## Search Solution

### Using Coding and Indexing to Search *Ei Compendex®* and *INSPEC*

**E**i Compendex® (File 8/COMP) and INSPEC (File 2/INSP) offer coding and indexing systems that allow more precise searching of the engineering literature. The following search strategies offer techniques for searching classification codes in File 8 and chemical indexing in File 2. Sample records and more detailed examples using these techniques can be viewed in the online version of the June *Chronolog* at <http://library.dialog.com/chron/2001/0006/>.

#### Classification Codes and Headings in File 8/COMP

CAL Classification Codes (CC= on Dialog or .CC. on DataStar) comprise a numeric classification scheme that segments the literature in the database into broad technical subject areas. The scheme consists of over 175 technical disciplines. The present set of codes has been used in Compendex since May 1970. A primary heading is assigned to each document to reflect its main subject emphasis. In addition to the primary term, up to five additional headings or sub-heading combinations can be assigned. These terms describe additional concepts expressed in the original document and/or expand on the concept represented by the primary term. The number of codes depends on the content of the article. CAL classification codes have three-digit numbers. On Dialog the CAL codes have also been cascaded to the two-digit level, permitting a SELECT of a group of related subject areas with a single entry. For example SELECT CC=66 retrieves all codes from 661 to 664, the codes for Automotive Engineering. On DataStarWeb and DataStar for Windows, handy look-up lists are available so that you can choose the CAL codes most appropriate for your search needs.

**How to Use CAL Codes.** CAL codes are particularly useful for searching terms in their appropriate context. For example, the phrase Computer Simulation has been used as a main heading or subheading in many different subject areas, so it will retrieve a high number of postings. The following search statement restricts the occurrence of the phrase to records indexed as CC=69, Materials Handling:

```
?SELECT COMPUTER(W)SIMULATION
AND CC=69 (Dialog)
1_: COMPUTER ADJ SIMULATION AND
69$3.CC. (DataStar)
```

CAL codes can also be used to broaden a concept and increase retrieval. In the following search query, retrieval is increased by selecting the CAL code for Coal Mining (CC=503) and then combining terms for coal mining from the Descriptor and Identifier fields:

```
?SELECT CC=503 OR COAL(W)(MINE??
OR MINING)/DE, ID (Dialog)
1_: 50$3.CC. OR COAL ADJ (MINE$2
OR MINING).DE. (DataStar)
```

*Note:* The previous search example retrieves references to coal mine, mines, mined, and mining, but not coal minerals.

On Dialog there are several ways to retrieve CAL Classification Codes:

- CAL classification codes and their corresponding headings may be obtained by EXPANDING in the CC= index (e.g., EXPAND cc=66).
- Two- or three-digit codes may be selected directly with the CC= prefix (e.g., SELECT CC=672). The two-digit code, and its corresponding main heading, also display in the record (e.g., CC=672 (NAVAL VESSELS)).
- CAL Classification Headings (CC=) corresponding to Classification Codes are also searchable with the CC= prefix. Classification headings have been indexed by individual word and by

complete phrase in the CC= index. Headings may be selected as single words, using proximity operators, or as complete phrases with the CC= prefix (e.g., SELECT CC= (OCEAN(W) TECHNOLOGY) or SELECT CC= AIR POLLUTION).

- Only the first 46 characters of a heading are displayed in an EXPAND list, but the complete heading displays in the record. When lengthy headings are selected as complete phrases, enter the first 46 characters exactly as they appear in the record including exact spacing and punctuation. Truncation may be used with unique word stems (e.g., SELECT CC=MECHANICAL & MISC?).
- The (S) operator, which requires that search terms be in the same subfield in any order, is useful for ensuring that all terms appear in the same heading (e.g., SELECT CC=(ACOUSTICAL(S) INSTRUMENT?).
- Use the (W) operator to replace punctuation when headings are selected with proximity operators as individual words (e.g., SELECT CC=(OCEAN(2W) TECHNOLOGY).

*Note:* To search individual words of headings rather than complete phrases requires that you use a proximity operator and enclose the terms in parentheses.

On DataStarWeb and DataStar Windows, use the look-up list.

#### Chemical Indexing Fields in File 2/INSP

Information about inorganic chemical substances and material systems can be found in INSPEC (File 2/INSP). This information is indexed and searchable using the CI= prefix for all records added to File 2 since January 1987. The chemical indexing fields are structured so that both

*Continued on page 9*

### Search Solution — Continued from page 8

the substance or substances being searched and their role (e.g., as dopant, substrate, or part of an interface system) can be specified. (*Note:* Chemical indexing is not used for organic materials because the organic compounds mentioned in INSPEC are typically simple ones, are usually indexed by name (e.g., “anthracene”) rather than formula, and occur in contexts that do not involve the complexities of the inorganic systems covered by INSPEC that make chemical indexing useful.)

### Searching the CI Field on Dialog

There are different strategies to use to search for chemical substances and compounds.

- For each substance or material system entry in the Chemical Indexing (CI=) field include the substance or system terms and their components down to the level of individual elements.
- Each index term is associated with a role indicator that describes the role played by the material system or element in the format CI=ITEM ROLE,

for example, CI=GAAS BIN for gallium arsenide as a binary system.

- Each entry is indexed and searchable both as a complete phrase and using proximity operators (e.g., SELECT CI=GAAS BIN or SELECT CI=(GAAS(W)BIN).
- All indexing terms relating to a particular substance or system are in a single subfield, with each term (item plus role) separated from the next by a space, a hyphen, and another space (e.g., GAAS BIN - GA BIN - AS BIN).

Chemical groups that are recognized for indexing purposes are listed in the *Chemical & Numerical Indexing User Manual* available from INSPEC. *Note:* Only records added to INSPEC since February 1987 have chemical indexing (CI=); in earlier references, chemical substances and systems must be searched in the Identifier field.

### Searching the CI Paragraph on DataStar

On DataStar when searching chemical indexing on INSP, qualify your search to .CI. (e.g., 1\_: GAAS ADJ BIN.CI.)

## AgeLine (File 163) Reloaded

AgeLine (File 163), produced by AARP, was recently reloaded with the three new fields—ISSN, ISBN, and Audience; the new document type—Video; expanded information in the Availability field; and updated Descriptors.

See the online version of the June *Chronolog* at <http://library.dialog.com/chron/2001/0006> for details on changes resulting from the 2001 reload of Ageline. ♦

to retrieve gallium arsenide as a binary system.

**Classification Codes on INSP on DataStar.** Additionally, on DataStarWeb and DataStar for Windows, we have implemented look-up tables giving you access to the full list of INSPEC classification codes. This thorough listing of the subject areas covered by the INSPEC database allows you to search the database in a simple and effective way without having to go through the hard-copy manuals to find the search codes appropriate to your needs.

Simply double click the subject listing appropriate to your area of interest; sub-levels can be cascaded, giving you the ability to select the precise code(s) to maximize precision in searching.

Most of the hundreds of technical databases include sophisticated coding and indexing systems. Using these added tools, you can find exactly the chemical substances or topics you are looking for. Take advantage of these features when you search the technical files. For more details and examples on how to use the indexing available in the engineering databases, sign up for the seminar *Engineering Information and Techniques on Dialog* or download the workbook at [http://training.dialog.com/sem\\_info/courses/](http://training.dialog.com/sem_info/courses/). ♦



Figure 1: INSPEC Class Codes

*Information Technology — Continued from page 7*

IPCA covers over 120 of the most influential and widely read publications in the field. The database contains over 200,000 records and is updated monthly. To reflect the pervasive influence of the Web in the information technology industry, the recent name change from Microcomputer Abstracts to Internet & Personal Computing Abstracts coincided with an expanded

scope and the addition of over 1,000 abstracts on such important Web topics as online trading, data mining, Web publishing, portals, and tech company trends.

Each year IPCA adds over 10,000 abstracts of articles, news, hardware and software reviews, buyer and vendor guides, and book reviews. Abstracts are written by a team of computer literate specialists who

produce informative abstracts containing a complete, reliable condensation of material from the original articles. Extensive indexing of product names, company names, authors, and product URLs, and a controlled descriptor list allow busy researchers easy access to accurate information and article citations. ♦

*ABI/Inform and Business Dateline — Continued from page 6*

of isolator systems for product manufacturing; and methods for drying drug granules.

Finally, let's see what's ahead for the pharmaceutical industry. Who will be the big winners or losers in the next ten years? What type of changes will impact the industry? The following titles appear with the next search:

```
?SELECT CC=8641 and (FUTURE or
PREDICTIONS or BUSINESS FORECASTS)
/DE (Dialog)
```

```
1_:8641# AND (FUTURE OR
PREDICTIONS OR BUSINESS
FORECASTS).DE. (DataStar)
```

- **“Improving Technology for Discovery”** *Chemical & Engineering News*; Mar 26, 2001; Decicco, Carl P
- **“Global Bioeconomy Shapes Pharma Future”** *Pharmaceutical Executive*; Eugene; Jan 2001; Sibyl Shalo
- **“Outsourcing Outlook: A Look at the Year Ahead”** *Pharmaceutical Technology*; Cleveland; Jan 2001; Jim Miller
- **“Forecast 2001: An e-healthcare Odyssey”** *Pharmaceutical Executive*; Eugene; Dec 2000; Mark Adams

Users can research the future of a given market, too, by combining these descriptors with the industry class code.

As these examples show, ABI/INFORM (File 15/INFO) and Business Dateline (File 635) have much to offer scientists and technical researchers. For help in searching ABI/INFORM, Business Dateline, or any of the other ProQuest databases, call the Knowledge Center Help line in the U.S. at 1-800-3DIALOG (334-2564) or your local Help Desk. ♦

*Pharmaprojects — Continued from page 4*

ogy links are already available. For example, users will be able to search for all drugs in Phase II trials for a specific type of cancer (e.g. breast cancer). An example of the latest change field is displayed:

Cancer, lung, non-small cell	Phase III Clinical Trial
Cancer, breast	Phase II Clinical Trial
Cancer, colorectal	Phase II Clinical Trial
Cancer, ovarian	Phase II Clinical Trial
Cancer, prostate	Phase II Clinical Trial
Cancer, brain	Phase II Clinical Trial
Cancer, melanoma	Phase II Clinical Trial
Cancer, lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's	Phase II Clinical Trial

The indications to status information is located in the IN field on both Dialog and DataStar. On DataStar search as:

```
1_: (CANCER ADJ BREAST WITH
```

```
PHASE ADJ II).IN.
```

On Dialog search as:

```
?S CANCER(W)BREAST(1W)II/IN
```

**Actual/Estimated Event Date**

Pharmaprojects now assigns a specific date to all major events and indicates whether this was, for example, the actual date a drug was launched, or whether the date was estimated by Pharmaprojects. ‘Actual’ means that Pharmaprojects is certain that the event occurred on the date given or within 15 days before or after the date. The dates are displayed as YYYYMMDD and located in the DT field on DataStar and the UP field on Dialog.

To search on DataStar for major events

with an actual date in April 2001, use DT=

```
1_: 200104$ ADJ ACT.DT.:
```

On Dialog use UP=:

```
?S UP=20010401
```

Pharmaprojects is always interested in receiving feedback from users on suggestions for additional data fields, as well as other comments. This year has seen the inauguration of the Pharmaprojects Editorial Board to provide strong links with data users and the editorial team.

For questions relating to searching Pharmaprojects on Dialog or DataStar, call the Knowledge Center Help line in the U.S. at 1-800-3DIALOG (334-2564) or your local Help Desk. ♦

## Two New Pharmaceutical Seminars Offered

Two new half-day seminars are available from Dialog: *Pharmaceutical Science Searching* and *Pharmaceutical Business Searching*.

The three-hour *Pharmaceutical Science Seminar* provides an in-depth look at the techniques used to conduct searches of the scientific pharmaceutical literature. Strategies for creating comprehensive searches of drugs and drug categories are illustrated and tables of information regarding appropriate databases for these searches are included, as well as formulas for often-executed and useful pharmaceutical searches. Applications include:

- Identifying drug names, CAS® Registry Numbers and synonyms for drugs, and/or other molecular entities
- Locating pre-clinical, clinical, and post-marketing information
- Locating information on drug therapy, clinical trials, dosage/administration, toxicity, drug interactions, comparison studies, pharmacology, and pharmaceuticals
- Obtaining patents for pharmaceutical compounds

The three-hour *Pharmaceutical Business Seminar* includes an overview of the drug development pipeline and a look at the techniques used to conduct searches of the drug development databases. The seminar also includes the following applications:

- Building competitive intelligence profiles and strategies for monitoring new drug

developments by therapeutic class, by status in the pipeline, and by company

- Using databases to create company and industry profiles
- Locating information on regulatory milestones
- Tracking industry news
- Using patent information to complete a competitive profile and determine extension and expiration dates for pharmaceutical compounds.

These seminars are designed for advanced Dialog searchers who have already taken the courses: *Developing Dialog Searching Expertise: Intermediate* or *Introduction to Searching Dialog for the Life Sciences Professional*.

Each seminar includes practice exercises to reinforce the concepts and techniques learned in the seminar. These seminars are a must for those users who need to conduct searches in the pharmaceutical databases. And, don't forget—you can now take these courses at no cost in the U.S. Call 1-800-3DIALOG (334-2564) in the U.S. to sign up at a location near you.

### Other Courses

Dialog offers several courses for those searchers interested in the technology area.

*For the Novice*. The following free online courses are three hours in length and are available using either the DialogWeb or

Dialog Classic interface. Sign up at the training web site at [http://training.dialog.com/o\\_courses/](http://training.dialog.com/o_courses/).

- *Introduction to Searching Dialog for the Engineering Professional*
- *Introduction to Searching Dialog for the Life Sciences Professional*
- *Introduction to Searching Dialog for the Patent Researcher*

*For the Experienced Searcher*. The following instructor-led courses are offered at locations throughout the world. Check the training web site at [http://training.dialog.com/sem\\_info/courses/](http://training.dialog.com/sem_info/courses/).

- *Biomedical Information Seminar*, a full-day workshop covering the major databases and techniques in the biomedical area.
- *Engineering Information and Techniques*, a half-day session discussing the technical files and applications on Dialog.
- *The Business of Science*, a half-day seminar illustrating uses of the technical files for business purposes.
- *Chemical Information Seminar*, a full-day session identifying key databases and techniques to search chemical literature.

You may also want to attend some of the Dialog Applications Briefings. These two-hour sessions are offered on topics, such as Biotechnology, Computer Software, the Environment, the Business and Science of Food, Medical and Health Devices, and Aerospace and Defense. ♦

## Genomika and Instrumenta Now Available as Interactive Alerts

The two publications recently added to PHIND (Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry News Database — File 129/130/PHIN/PHIC) are now available for selection as Interactive Alerts on DialogWeb.

*Genomika* provides the latest market and business information in the fast-expanding and very topical field of DNA, RNA, and

protein analysis. In-depth news and news-in-brief track the markets and business of genomics, functional genomics, proteomics, bioinformatics, SNP analysis, and tools for drug discovery. *Instrumenta* (formerly *All Report*) provides unmatched insight into trends and developments in the analytical instruments and laboratory equipment market.

Interactive Alerts from Dialog automatically send a list of article titles from publications you select directly to your e-mail address. Using the e-mail message as an order form, you can order the complete text of articles. Interactive Alerts are available on DialogWeb only. For further information on this service, call the Knowledge Center Help line in the U.S. at 1-800-3DIALOG (334-2564) or your local Help Desk. ♦

## Training Schedule

Training classes on Dialog are held throughout the world. For the most current schedule for all locations, check the Dialog Web site at <http://training.dialog.com/>. To register, U.S. clients should call the Knowledge Center at 1-800-3DIALOG (800-334-2564).

### Midwest

#### Chicago, IL

- 7/10 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 1: Patent Search Basics
- 7/10 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 2: Patent Families & Legal Status
- 7/12 Pharmaceutical Business Searching
- 7/12 Pharmaceutical Science Searching
- 7/25 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 3: Advanced
- 7/25 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pts. 1 & 2: Fast Start and Intermediate
- 8/8 Market Research
- 8/8 Company Intelligence
- 8/21 Dialog Application Briefing: Biotechnology
- 8/21 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 4: Power Searching

#### Ypsilanti, MI

- 8/6 Asia-Pacific Corporate Intelligence
- 8/6 Intellectual Property: Trademarks & Copyright

#### St. Paul, MN

- 7/11 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 3: Advanced
- 7/11 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 4: Power Searching
- 8/1 Biomedical Information Seminar

#### Kansas City, MO

- 7/11 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 3: Advanced
- 7/11 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pts. 1 & 2: Fast Start and Intermediate

#### St. Louis, MO

- 8/14 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Part 2: Intermediate
- 8/14 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 3: Advanced
- 8/16 Competitive Intelligence
- 8/16 Market Intelligence

#### Cleveland, OH

- 7/17 Company Intelligence
- 7/17 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 1: Patent Search Basics
- 7/18 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pts. 1 & 2: Fast Start and Intermediate

#### Cincinnati, OH

- 8/20 Chemistry for Non-Chemists
- 8/20 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 3: Advanced

#### Pittsburgh, PA

- 8/8 Company Intelligence
- 8/8 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 1: Patent Search Basics

### West

#### Inglewood, CA

- 7/12 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pts. 1 & 2: Fast Start and Intermediate
- 7/13 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 1: Patent Search Basics
- 7/13 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 3: Prior Art Searching
- 8/9 Intellectual Property: Trademarks & Copyright
- 8/9 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 2: Patent Families & Legal Status
- 8/10 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 3: Prior Art Searching
- 8/10 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 4: Competitive Intelligence

#### Mountain View, CA

- 6/28 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 2: Patent Families & Legal Status

#### San Diego, CA

- 7/9 Intellectual Property: Trademarks & Copyright
- 7/9 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 3: Advanced
- 7/10 Pharmaceutical Science Searching
- 7/10 Pharmaceutical Business Searching
- 8/6 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pts. 1 & 2: Fast Start and Intermediate
- 8/7 Company Intelligence
- 8/7 Market Intelligence

### Northeast

#### Boston, MA

- 6/21 Company Intelligence
- 6/21 Market Intelligence
- 6/25 Dialog Application Briefing: Computer Software
- 6/27 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 3: Prior Art
- 6/27 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 4: Competitive Intelligence
- 6/28 Intellectual Property: Trademarks & Copyright
- 6/28 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pts. 1 & 2: Fast Start and Intermediate
- 7/2 Asia-Pacific Corporate Intelligence
- 7/5 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 3: Advanced
- 7/5 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 4: Power Searching

- 7/11 Chemical Information Seminar
- 7/12 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pts. 1 & 2: Fast Start and Intermediate
- 7/16 Fundraising with Dialog
- 7/18 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 1: Patent Search Basics
- 7/18 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 2: Patent Families & Legal Status
- 7/19 Chemistry for Non-Chemists
- 7/23 Intellectual Property: Trademarks & Copyright
- 7/25 Pharmaceutical Business Searching
- 7/25 Pharmaceutical Science Searching
- 7/26 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 3: Prior Art Searching
- 7/26 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 4: Competitive Intelligence
- 7/30 Engineering Information & Techniques
- 8/2 Company Intelligence
- 8/2 Market Intelligence
- 8/6 Dialog Application Briefing: Environmental Issues
- 8/8 Fundraising with Dialog
- 8/13 Dialog Application Briefing: Aerospace & Defense
- 8/15 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 1: Patent Search Basics
- 8/15 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 2: Patent Families & Legal Status

#### Philadelphia, PA

- 7/24 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pts. 1 & 2: Fast Start and Intermediate

### South

#### Cary, NC

- 6/21 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 3: Advanced
- 6/21 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 4: Power Searching
- 7/12 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pts. 1 & 2: Fast Start and Intermediate
- 7/25 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 3: Advanced
- 7/25 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 4: Power Searching
- 8/22 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pts. 1 & 2: Fast Start and Intermediate
- 8/29 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 3: Advanced
- 8/29 Developing Dialog Searching Expertise, Pt. 4: Power Searching

#### Arlington, VA

- 6/21 Biomedical Information Seminar
- 6/28 Basic Skills Review
- 7/11 Searching Dialog: The Basics
- 7/20 How To - Using Dialog for Engineering Information
- 7/23 Search Basics Using DialogWeb
- 7/25 Developing Patent Research Expertise, Pt. 3: Prior Art Searching
- 8/1 Beyond the Basics
- 8/15 Searching Dialog: The Basics