

Introduction

The expert search mode provides advanced options to define and filter your search as compared with the easy search mode. Furthermore it enables the deployment of combined search terms.

Filter Expression

Filter expressions are those criteria which are used to find a record that matches with your current criteria.

This means you only have to define those criteria to filter out all expressions you want to be included in the search result.

Imagine being interested in all of the entries, both articles and decisions, in the German language.

The right filter expression would be

```
entry.language.name = Deutsch
```

In this document you will find a reference list of all filter expressions.

Each filter expression is divided into three parts: identifier, operator and filter.

Example:

```
Entry. Language.name = Deutsch
```

The identifier is "entry.language.name".

Operator is "="

Filter is "Deutsch"

Many identifiers can be used in different ways. You may use `decision.language.name` or `article.language.name` instead of `entry.language.name` if you want to retrieve a list of

all decisions and articles. You can find further information on valid combinations at the "References" section.

Quotation marks may not be used around the filter (the part behind the operator). If you want to use special characters for logic operations within the filter you have to utilize Backslashes („\“).

Example:

```
entry.journal.name = EuZA
```

```
entry.journal.name = D \& L
```

Operators

Exact Agreement

When using this operator, you have to write the search term the exact way you want the search result to include it, capitalization is insignificant. The system will find any result that contain that word precisely. The Operator for the exact agreement is the equal sign (=).

Example:

```
Article.keyword.name = Gleichstellung
```

This search will retrieve any article which includes „Gleichstellung“ as a keyword, but those which contain keywords like “Gleichstellungsbeauftragte“ won’t be displayed.

Fuzzy Agreement

Fuzzy Agreement Searching let you find records where the filter expression only has to be included partially, capitalization is also insignificant. The system will find anything that contains the search term in any way. Furthermore the system will use a ASCII-table for all chracters (a-z) to find special foreign characters like (f.e. ã,ä, å,æ, ā, ä,ą) even if you used the normal character (f.e. „a“) by creating your search.

Example:

```
article.author.name = ~ Sanger
```

This search will retrieve any author whose name contains „Sanger“ or possibly Sanger, Sanger , Sangers and so on.

Note that the Fuzzy Agreement Search is used by stating = ~ instead of =.

Logical Operators

Operator OR

Combining your search terms with the operator OR will retrieve records with either one or both search terms.

Example:

```
article.title = ~ Whistle I article.keyword.name = Whistleblowing
```

This search will find anything that contains either the word “Whistle” in the heading of the article OR the keyword “Whistleblowing”.

Operator AND

Combining your search terms with the operator AND will retrieve records that contain all entered terms.

Example:

```
article.author.name = ~ Schlechter, Monika & article.title = ~ Whistleblowing
```

This search will retrieve any article that is written by Monika Schlachter AND contains the word „Whistleblowing“ in the heading.

Parentheses

You will need to use parentheses, if you are creating a search statement with several terms, so that the system knows how you would like the terms to be grouped. Like a mathematical equation, terms within parentheses are processed first.

Example:

```
(article.title = ~ Betriebsübergang I article.title = ~ Whistleblowing) & article.author.name = ~ Schlachter, Monika
```

This search will retrieve all articles which contain the term „Betriebsübergang“ OR „Whistleblowing“ AND are written by Monika Schlachter.

If you don't use parantheses the system will processes ANDs before Ors.

Example like the one above just without parentheses:

```
article.title = ~ Betriebsübergang I article.title = ~ Whistleblowing & article.author.name = ~ Schlachter, Monika
```

This search will find any article that is written by Monika Schlachter and contains the word „Whistleblowing“ and this search will also find any article that contains the phrase „Betriebsübergang“ in the heading.

The reason for this is that this term is evaluated as follows:

```
article.title = ~ Betriebsübergang I (article.title = Whistleblowing & article.author.name = ~ Schlachter, Monika)
```

References

Countries

Valid identifiers

`entry.country.name; decision.country.name; article.country.name`

Valid Operators

=

Description

The search for a particular country results all records which involve the country you stated.

You may name the country in English, French, or as a ISO 3166-1alpha-2 Code. There is also the specific Country „Europe“ which retrieves those records which involve the entire European Union.

Example:

`entry.country.name = Irland`

Finds all decisions which involve Ireland.

`Entry.country.name = Europe`

Shows all decisions and articles which involve the entire European Union.

`Decision.country.name = de`

Finds all decisions which involve Germany.

Authors

Valid Identifiers

`Article.author.name`

Valid Operators

= ~

Description

Searches for all articles which contain the authors name. You may term the name of the author as the following: “Lastname, Firstname”.

The first name is optional and can be used to narrow your search.

```
article.author.name = ~ Schlachter, Monika
```

Finds all articles which are written by Monika Schlachter.

```
article.author.name = ~ Diamanti
```

Shows all articles which are written by the author whose name is Diamanti.

Titeles

Valid identifiers

```
Article.title
```

Valid Operators

```
= ~
```

Description

All headings and subheadings of the articles will be searched for the particular keyword.

Example:

```
article.title = ~ whistleblowing
```

Finds all articles which heading or subheading contains the term „whistleblowing“.

Court names

Valid identifiers

```
Decision.court.name
```

Valid Operators

```
=
```

Description

Finds all decisions of the named court.

Example:

```
decision.court.name = EuGH
```

Shows all decision of the ECJ.

File references

Valid identifiers

```
decision.filereference.name
```

Valid Operators

=~

Description

Finds any decision that contains the searched file reference.

```
decision.filereference.name =~ AZR
```

Finds any decision that contains the expression „AZR“ in the appendant file reference.

Parties

Valid identifiers

```
decision.opponent.name
```

Valid Operators

=~

Description

Finds any decision in which the particular party is involved.

Examples:

```
decision.opponent.name =~ Bundesrepublik Deutschland
```

Shows any decision in which the searched party is involved.

Dates

Valid identifiers

```
entry.date; decision.date; article.date
```

Valid Operators

```
=, <, >, <=, >=
```

Description

Shows all records which match the date, enter a full date in dd.mm.yyyy format. The year of publication of an article and the date of the court decision are crucial for the search result, or otherwise the year of the decision.

Examples:

```
decision.date = 17.01.2012
```

Finds all court decisions rendered on 17.01.2012.

```
article.date. = 01.01.2011
```

Finds all article published in 2011.

```
article.date. = 31.12.2011
```

Shows all article published in 2011, that is why the year is crucial.

```
entry.date >= 01.01.2012
```

Finds all article published in 2012 and also all decisions rendered in 2012.

```
entry.date < 01.01.1990
```


Finds all records before 1990.

Keywords

Valid identifiers

`entry.keyword.name; decision.keyword.name; article.keyword.name`

Valid Operators

`=, =~`

Description

Finds all records which involve the stated keyword. You can download a list of all keywords from our website. The download is available at the help menu.

Examples:

```
entry.keyword.name =~ schwanger
```

Finds all records which contain a keyword that includes „pregnant“ .

```
article.keyword.name = Gleichstellung
```

Finds any article that contains that keyword „Gleichstellung“ precisely, but those which contain keywords like “Gleichstellungsbeauftragte“ won’t be displayed.

Languages

Valid identifiers

`entry.language.name; decision.language.name; article.language.name`

Valid Operators

`=`

Description

Finds any record that is published in the particular language. You may name the language-term in English, French, German or as a ISO 639-2 Code.

Examples:

```
entry.language.name = Deutsch
```

Finds all court decisions which are published in the German language.

```
article.language.name = dut
```

Finds all articles which are published in Dutch.

Legal Acts

Valid identifiers

```
entry.legalact.name; decision.legalact.name; article.legalact.name
```

Valid Operators

```
=, =~
```

Description

Finds any record that involves the particular legal act. You may name the legal act in English, French or German.

Examples:

```
entry.legalact.name = Art. 12 EGV
```

Shows any court decision and any article that involves Article 12 TEC.

```
article.legalact.name =~ EGV
```

finds all articles which involve any Article of the TEC.

Journals

Valid identifiers

```
entry.journal.name; decision.journal.name; article.journal.name
```

Valid Operators

=

Description

Finds all records which were published in the particular journal. You may term the name of the journal by using the full name or the proper abbreviation. You may download a list of all journals from our website. The download is available at the help menu.

```
entry.journal.name = Droitsocial
```

Finds any court decision that was published in „Droitsocial“

```
article.journal.name = NZA
```

Shows any article that was published in „Neue Zeitschrift für Arbeitsrecht“.