How can I become a super cool open source wiz?
Google: I’m Feeling Lucky
Common Google Booleans

- NOT ....this not that
- AND ....this and that
- OR ....this or that
- """ Narrows search term
- -searchterm
- +searchterm
- ~searchterm
- | (or)
- AROUND()
- * (wild card term)
- [#]..[#] number range search
NOT vs. -searchterm

• Google does not recognize NOT as a Boolean.
  • For example, Dark NOT Blue will not recognize NOT as a Boolean; therefore, the search results will return dark blue.

• Google does recognize – as a form of NOT.
  • Therefore, using the search term Harry –Potter, will return results for all results with Harry without Potter.
  • This search term can be extremely useful in narrowing what you are looking for.
  • For example: using the below search parameters lists interesting results
    United -states -america -democracy -freedom -tyranny –Washington
    Barack -obama -washington -president -leader -democratic
AND vs. +

• Google recognizes both “and” and “AND”
  • Unwritten default combines search terms form example Barack Obama AND White House will return all results including Barack Obama and the White House.
  • Important to note it searches content within the sites, as well as headers and links to find results
• The +and operator forces Google to return search terms that might ordinarily be discarded
  • Fire +and lizard returns some pretty interesting results
• The +and operator can also be used for including synonym results
  • Ex. +California will also turn up results for “CA” (most common synonym results will appear first)
OR vs. |

- Essentially the same thing. No differences when used in the Google Search bar.
  - Ex. democratic OR progressive will return the exact same results as democratic | progressive
  - Real difference is the amount of space when you start building large queries
~searchterm

- Also can be used for synonyms. While + will return other variations of the same word (i.e. CA and California), ~ is like a thesaurus.
AROUND

• This is a rather interesting Boolean search term. Searchterm AROUND() Searchterm will return all results within the number of words as parameters you set.

• For example: Barack Obama AROUND (5) ~charity will return all results for Barack Obama within 5 words of charity (or any of its synonyms).
* wildcard

- When you use the wild card, you are essentially asking Google to fill in the information. Typically you use the wild card to find phrases.
  - If you type: “I knew I loved *” into Google Search Bar, you will get Sound Garden’s “I knew I loved you before I met you…"
  - If you type: “Luke I am your *” will bring up many results from Star Wars
Google Advanced Operators

- **site:**
- **link:**
- **related:**
- **source:**
- **contains:**
- **feed:**
- **group:**
- **map:**
- **location:**
- **cache:**
- **stocks:**
- **language:**
- **IP:**
- **ext:**
- **info:**
- **id:**
- **movie:**
- **phonebook:**
- **weather:**
- **daterange:**
- **define-phrase**
- **loc-placename**
- **info:website**
- **linkto:**
- **linkdomain:**
- **linkfromdomain:** (-http://)
- **filetype:**
- **inbody:**
- **insubject:**
- **allinpostauthor:**
- **inpostauthor:**
- **allinanchor:**
- **inanchor:**
- **allinurl:**
- **inurl:**
- **blogurl:**
- **allintitle:**
- **intitle:**
- **inblogtitle:**
- **inposttitle:**
- **allintext:**
- **intext**
- **allinsubject:**
- **insubject:**
- **insite:**
linkdomain: vs. linkfromdomain: (*don’t include http://)

- **linkdomain:**
  - Returns a list of links to a page or domain
  - `linkdomain: csusb.edu`

- **Linkfromdomain:**
  - Returns a list of links from a page or domain
  - Ex. `linkfromdomain: csusb.edu`
filetype:

- Google can search many different types of files...any file suffix you can think of .exe, .doc, .html, etc....
- Ex. filetype:php login UCLA
  - ext:php login UCLA
inbody:

- **inbody:**
  - Similar to intext, this searches for mentions of a given term in the body of the page.
insubject:

- insubject:
  
  Similar to intitle, restricts articles in Google Groups to those that contain the terms you specify in the subject. For example, [insubject:”death to”] will return Google Group articles that contain the phrase “death to” in the subject.
allinpostauthor vs. inpostauthor

- allinpostauthor:
  Exclusive to blog search, this one picks out blog posts that are written by “John Doe”

- inpostauthor:
  Exclusive to blog searches, this one picks out any blogs written by or about “John Doe”
Google restricts results to pages containing some of query terms you specify in the anchor text on links to the page.

Anchor text is the text on a page that is linked to another web page or a different place on the current page. When you click on anchor text, you will be taken to the page or place on the page to which it is linked.
Google restricts results to pages containing all query terms you specify in the anchor text on links to the page.

Anchor text is the text on a page that is linked to another web page or a different place on the current page. When you click on anchor text, you will be taken to the page or place on the page to which it is linked.
**allinurl:**

- Google restricts results to those containing all the query terms you specify in the URL.

**inurl:**

- Google will restrict the results to documents containing that word in the URL.

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**Example:**

- **allinurl:**
  - [Search query for "allinurl donald trump"]
  - Results include pages that contain both "donald" and "trump".

- **inurl:**
  - [Search query for "inurl donald trump"]
  - Results include pages that contain the term "donald" in the URL.
**allintitle:** vs. **intitle:**

- **intitle:**
  - The query `intitle:term` restricts results to documents containing term in the title.

- **allintitle:**
  - Google restricts results to those containing all the query terms you specify in the title.
allintext: vs. intext:

- **allintext:**
  - Google restricts results to those containing all the query terms you specify in the text of the page

- **intext:**
  - The query intext:term restricts results to documents containing term in the text.
site: vs. insite:

• site:
  • Google will restrict your search results to the site or
domain you specify.

• insite:
  • Pretty much the same functionality as site:
References:

- https://bynd.com/news-ideas/google-advanced-search-comprehensive-list-google-search-operators/
- https://support.google.com/websearch/answer/2466433?hl=en
- https://prezi.com/sasu0Obseugj/open-source-intelligence-techniques/
- https://sites.google.com/site/gwebsearcheducation/bycountry/africa-quick-guide