LexisNexis® NZ supports different ways to do legal research. Using Terms & Connectors enables Boolean searches on Lexis Advance. The table below provides a quick reference to the most popular connectors with examples of how to use them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| !    | Use at the end of a root word to find the root word and all the words that can be made by adding letters to the end of it, including plurals. Use unique root words of three characters or more.  
- child! finds child, children, childless, childish, and so on. |
| ?    | Use within a word to represent one or more variable characters. Use one ? for each variable letter.  
- int???et finds internet and intranet.  
- int???et does not find interpret. |
| *    | Use at the end of a root word to find the root word and all the words that can be made by adding letters to the end of it, including plurals. For best results, use unique root words of three characters or more.  
- child* finds child, children, childless, childish, and so on.  
Use within a word to represent one or more variable characters. For best results, use with caution.  
- li*orice finds licorice and liquorice and little else.  
- col*r finds not only color and colour, but hundreds of other words. |
| or   | Use to find all documents that contain either or both of the words or phrases linked by the or connector. The location of the word or words within the document does not matter.  
- ship or boat finds all documents that contain the word “ship” and/or “boat”. |
| and  | Use to find documents containing two specific words or phrases, regardless of the order in which they appear or their proximity to each other. Searches using only the and connector typically retrieve many documents, but within those documents, the search words or phrases may often appear in unrelated contexts.  
- cat and dog finds documents in which the words “cat” and “dog” both appear. |
| and not | Use to exclude documents containing specific words or phrases. To enhance your understanding of how search expressions containing the and not connectors will be evaluated, it is necessary to place the and not connector at the end of search expressions.  
- capital and not gains finds all documents containing the term “capital” except those that also contain the term “gains”. |
| /n   | Use to find documents in which a given word appears within “n” words of another given word in the same document section. The value of “n” can be any number up to 255. The order in which the words appear within the document does not matter.  
- cat /6 dog finds documents where the word “cat” occurs within 6 words of “dog”, irrespective of a sentence, section or line breaks. It also finds documents containing “cats and dogs”, “dogs or cats”, “dog allergens differ from those of cat”, and so on. |
| pre/n| Use to find two given words within ‘n’ words of another, where the first given term must precede the second. The two words must also appear in the same document section.  
- cat pre/3 dog finds cats and dogs”, “cats or dogs”, and so on, but not “dogs and cats”, “dogs or cats”, and so on. |
| /p   | Use to find documents where the search terms appear within the same paragraph, or within approximately 75 words of each other. The order in which the words appear within the document does not matter.  
- retirement /p benefit finds documents where the word “retirement” appears within the same paragraph as the word “benefit”. |
| /s   | Use to find documents where the search terms appear within the same sentence, or within approximately 25 words of each other. The order in which the words appear within the document does not matter.  
- earnings /s taxation finds documents where the word “earnings” appears within the same sentence as the word “taxation”. |