

What are Field Tags?

Factiva
Searching

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Field tags are 2-5 letter abbreviations representing the various fields in a Factiva document. You can use field tags to target specific parts of an article in your search.

Tagged fields may contain Dow Jones Intelligent Identifiers (DJID) or sections of the text of an article, such as the title, byline, or lead paragraphs.

You can combine field tags with free-text searches, or combine multiple field tags in a search.

Examples of field tag searches follow:

Field Name	Field Tag	Search Example
Headline	hd=	hd=computer software
Headline/Lead Paragraph	hlp=	hlp=(IBM or International Business Machines Corp*)
Byline/Author's Name	by=	by=Stern
Column	clm=	clm=Gadgets –Technology column in <i>The Wall Street Journal</i>
Industry Code	in=	in=ICOMP –Industry code for Computing
Subject Code	ns=	ns=C31 –Subject code for Markets/Marketing
Combination of Subject Code and Free-Text	ns= and key terms	ns=C22 and (optical storage or recordable)

		compact disc\$1 or pen drive device\$1) –Subject Code for New Products/Services and full-article search for key words: <i>optical storage or recordable compact disc or pen drive devices</i>
Combining multiple field tags	Headline (hd), lead paragraph (lp), and text after lead paragraphs (td)	hd=microsoft and lp=microsoft and td=microsoft

Searchable Field Tags

The following table contains searchable field tags for use in Factiva:

Field Name	Field Tag	Description
Accession Number	AN	Unique number assigned to document
Author	BY	Author's name
Art	ART	Captions, descriptions of graphics, etc.
Column	CLM	Column Name
Contact	CT	Contact name for additional information
Correction	CX	Area to describe or append corrections
Credit	CR	Credit information
Dateline *	DLN	Dateline information

Descriptors **	DE	All Descriptors
Dow Jones Ticker Symbol ***	CO	Company ticker symbol
Edition	ED	Edition of Publication
Factiva Company Codes ***	FDS	Factiva Company codes (Includes Organization codes)
Headline	HD	Headline
Headline Group	HL	Includes HD, SE, CLM
Headline/Lead Paragraph Group	HLP	Includes HD, SE, CLM, LP, CX
Industry Code	IN	Industry codes
Language Code	LA	Document Language
Lead Paragraphs	LP	First two paragraphs of a story
Page	PG	Page of a publication
Publisher Name	PUB	Publisher of a publication
Notes/Reference	RF	Notes associated with an article
Region Code	RE	Geographic Region codes
Source Restrictor code	RST	Codes for individual publication source codes and publication group source codes.
Section	SE	Section name

Source Name	SN	Publication name
Subject Code	NS	Subject codes
Text	TD	Text of article after lead paragraphs
Volume	VOL	Volume and/or Number of publication
Word Count	WC	All words found in the Headline and Text groups

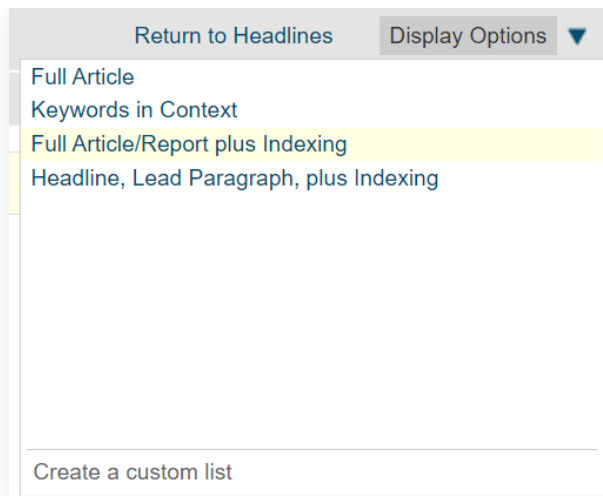
***DLN=** allows you to search the Dateline field to retrieve content from a particular city. Please note that although this field is searchable, it is not displayable, meaning you will not see it when viewing an article. Additionally, only some publishers and information providers populate this field. Most of the content you retrieve using the Dateline field will be from newspapers and newswires.

****DE=** allows you to search in some non-searchable (displayable only) fields for supplemental descriptive terms provided by some Information Providers that are not already included in DJID categories; application of these additional terms is limited to the sources provided by a particular Information Provider. **DE=** should only be used as a supplement to the overall search strategy, never as a stand-alone search strategy.

******* Organization codes are included in the Company channel. Dow Jones Ticker Symbols are searchable, but they are not displayable in the full article view. Please note that when viewing an article, the CO field will be populated by Factiva Company Codes, which are searchable using the **fds** field tag.

How to View an Article's Field Tags

You can view the fields present in an article by changing your display options to Full Article/Report plus Indexing:



This will show the various fields present in the article, all of which are potentially searchable:



Note that some fields, such as country of origin, are applied at the level of the source itself, and therefore will not be displayed in the article. Others represent a combination of multiple fields: *hlp=*, for example, combines *hd=* with *lp=*.