

Triggers:

- Add, "news" to your searches to generate instant-answer news results. For example, [LeBron James news](#)
- Add, "map" to your search to generate instant-answer map results. For example, [Philadelphia map](#)

Go directly to other sites:

- Use \ to go to directly to the first search result. We call this I'm Feeling Ducky. For example, [\futurama](#)
- Use ! to search other sites' search engines directly. We call this [!bang syntax](#). For example, [!a blink182](#) searches Amazon.com for blink182. There are literally [over 1,000 sites covered](#).

Group search terms:

- Every search term should be used by default. That is, we try hard not to [autocorrect](#) your query. In other words, we treat your terms as if you typed AND in between them.
- If you want to include one term or another, use the uppercase keyword OR in between terms. OR will only operate on adjacent words. Foo bar OR baz is equivalent to Foo ((bar)OR(baz)).
- Use double quotes to include an entire phrase inside a syntax block. "foo bar" OR baz is equivalent to ((foo bar)OR(baz)).
- In a chain of ORs, the middle groups are automatically quoted. steve jobs OR ballmer microsoft OR dedalus searches steve ((jobs)OR(ballmer microsoft)OR(dedalus)). If you don't want this to happen, you can use ANDs to group ORs together, as detailed below.
- term1 OR term2 AND term3 OR term4 searches for ((term1)OR(term2)AND(term3)OR(term4)).
- ORs are applied before ANDs. foo bar OR baz AND "term1 term2" OR term3 is equivalent to foo (((bar)OR(baz)AND(term1 term2)OR(term3))). This will return pages with the word foo, one of either bar or baz, and one of either "term1 term2" and term3.
- You can use OR in conjunction with the site-search syntax. "The Incredible Hulk" site:rottentomatoes.com OR site:imdb.com will return results containing that phrase from both IMDb and Rotten Tomatoes.
- If you're going to use parentheses, make sure you don't have any spaces between a parenthesis and a syntax keyword (OR/AND). Double up parens on the ends and don't include quotes. For instance, use ((foo)OR(bar)) rather than (foo) OR (bar). Likewise, use ((steve jobs)AND((iphone)OR(tablet))) rather than ("steve jobs") AND (iphone OR tablet). If you think you should use parentheses

yourself, chances are there is a way to reformulate your query in a manner that makes them unnecessary.

Drop terms:

- Use minus (-) before a word or phrase to have it not appear in results. Excluded words must be the last words in the search.

Safe search:

- Add !safeoff to the end of your search to turn off [safe search](#) for that search.

Site search:

- You can add site:domain to your search to restrict the results to a particular domain, e.g. [duckduckgo site:gabrielweinberg.com](#).
- To use site-search for multiple domains, just separate them with commas, e.g. [duckduckgo site:washingtonpost.com,wsj.com](#)
- Click the site icons next to the results (on the left) to do a site search for the domain related to that result. You can also do the same by clicking the 'More results' link to the right of the URL line for a given result.

Regional search:

- Add region:cc (e.g. de) to [boost a region](#).
- Similarly you can do region:none to turn off a region if you have one set by default.
- Use r: as a shorter abbreviation for region:.
- Use site:.cc to restrict to a country level domain, e.g. site:.uk would only show results from domains ending in .uk.

Result filters:

- Use inbody: (b: for short) to make sure something appears in the body of the page.
- Use intitle: (t: for short) to make sure something appears in the title of the page.
- Use filetype: (f: for short) to make sure the results are mostly files of that type, e.g. f:pdf.

Sorting results:

- Use sort:date to sort results [by date](#). Note, however, that this uses a different (smaller) index and is really designed to look for recent results.