About 3DSearch Top Bar Queries

There are several things to know when entering queries in the 3DSearch Top Bar.

This page discusses:

Search Queries Basics

Important: Queries must have at least 3 characters, and not exceed 5000 characters.

- Search is case-insensitive.
- To search the content of Collaborative Spaces, you must have the Collaborative Industry Innovator (CSV) role and a set of credentials.
  For more information, see Changing the Search Settings.
- To clear the search criteria, click ✖.

Search Suggestions

Once you have entered at least three characters in the Top Bar search field, a list of suggestions appears, showing the best matches found for the `label` property of objects.

This list of suggestions shows results for all the data sources to which you have access.

Important: Search suggestions apply to: **3D**EXPERIENCE desktop apps, 3DDashboard, POWER'BY, and 3D Space web apps.

3DSearch shows the most relevant suggestions at the top of the list. When there are several data sources, 3DSearch mixes suggestions with priority: Communities > 3DDrive > Collaborative

Spaces, second top score communities, and so forth.

When you enter multiple words in your query, the suggestion returns all the query words and makes the suggestion on the last word only. For example, `navigation drone des` suggests `navigation drone design`.

The suggest mechanism is able to correct one spelling mistake only. For example, if the index contains `blockchain` and you enter `blickchain`, 3DSearch suggests `blockchain`.

Note: For web apps, a bulb appears in front of each entry.

Search History

When you click the search field, your search history appears.

Note: This feature is only available on desktop screens with a resolution width above 700 px, and on tablets with a screen resolution above 700 px when used in landscape orientation.

You can click any of the previous queries to restart the search. 3DSearch stores the 100 last used queries internally and displays:

- The last used queries, before you start entering a new query.
- The closest matching queries (with the latest displayed at the top) when you start entering characters.

You can clear your search history by doing the following:

Note: Before you begin: If you are on a desktop app, activate the new search dropdown. For more information, see New Search Dropdown below.

- Clear everything from your search history by doing the following:
  1. Click **Clear Search History**.
  2. From the **Clear Search History** confirmation box, click **Clear History**.
- Delete a specific search item by hovering over it, and then clicking **Clear '[search item]'**.

Full-Text Search Capabilities

You can perform a full-text search with more or less complex queries in the Top Bar.

Warning: Use double quotes if your query contains the following reserved characters: `/ , < > = : {} [] () \t \n \r`.

Type of Search	Description

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Search for all search words in any order	This is the default behavior. For example, `word1 word2` gives the same results as `word2 word1`. Only pages that contain both the words `word1` and `word2` appear in the Search results. Adding more terms restricts the search further. **Note:** When your query contains more than one word, pages containing all words are found before those only partially fulfilling the search criteria.
Search by exact phrase	Use double quotes `""` to search for exact phrases. For example, if you enter `"prerequisite checklist"`, the search results display the pages containing exactly the words `prerequisite checklist` in that order. **Important:** 3DSearch supports exact search with double quotes for 3D Space data only. The current search behavior relies on a tokenization (process of splitting up a segment of text into smaller pieces, or tokens) definition, which facilitates partial searches, as they are very useful for full-text search use cases. This tokenization definition also impacts exact search. For example, if we index the string `XYZ_Test22`, the tokenization is such that we index: `xyz`, `test22`, and `XYZ_Test22`. As we have 3 different tokens, searching for `"XYZ_Test22"` therefore gives more results than expected.
Search by exact word	Use the `+` (plus) operator to search for exact words only. It is typically useful to search for: ◦ Link words (`the`, `a`, `of`, `or`, `and`) that are ignored by default. ◦ The plural of a word. For example, searching for `window` returns results for both singular and plural forms, whereas searching for `+window` returns results for the singular form only. ◦ Very specific queries, like part reference names. In your query, you can also prepend words by `+` to search for the exact forms of these words only. For example, with the query `foo +bar`, `foo` has the standard semantic expansion but not `bar`, which returns the exact form only, that is, `bar`, and not `bars`.
Search with logical expressions	Use the following operators to build your queries with logical expressions (for example, `word1 <OPERATOR> word2`): ◦ `OR`: either one search term OR another. It is useful to specify a list of similar terms that might occur in the document you are looking for.

Type of Search	Description
	◦ AND: one search term AND another search term. ◦ NOT: one search term BUT NOT another search term. ◦ XOR: either one search term OR another BUT NOT both. ◦ BOR: either one search term OR another. Only use it for a fast OR on many documents (no expansion, no ranking). **Note:** You can use parentheses () to create sub-expressions with operators. For example: ((fast OR speed) AND NOT light)
Search with excluded words	Use the following operators before the string to exclude from the search: ◦ NOT ◦ -XX (minus sign) ◦ BUTNOT Examples: ◦ For example, searching for 3D -geometry returns results for documents containing 3D but not geometry. . ◦ create database BUTNOT oracle searches for documents containing create and database, but not oracle.
Search by word proximity	Use the following operators to find documents where search terms are in proximity of one another: ◦ NEAR ◦ NEXT ◦ AFTER ◦ BEFORE **Note:** By default, the maximum distance between terms is 16 words. Example: "collaborative spaces" AFTER communities searches for documents where collaborative spaces appears soon after communities. You can also specify the maximum distance of the words using NEAR/x, AFTER/x, and BEFORE/x. For example: ◦ "collaborative spaces" NEAR/5 communities searches for documents where collaborative spaces appears within 5 words of communities, ◦ and "collaborative spaces" BEFORE/5 communities searches for documents where collaborative spaces appears within 5 words before communities. **Important:** Do not use proximity operators with expressions whose "position" cannot be computed.

Type of Search	Description
	For example, the query `music NEAR (Madonna AND mp3)` does not work, because the expression **`Madonna AND mp3`** cannot be associated with a single word position value.
Search with wildcard	Use `*` as a wildcard. For example, `drill*` returns: drill, drilled, drilling, drill-rivet, etc. **Note:** Even if the query does not contain any wildcard character, the search mechanism uses "implicit wildcarding" automatically. While 3DSearch searches the indexed content with the strict user input, it also runs this implicit wildcarding in parallel to broaden the search criteria for predefined properties, like `Title`, `Name`, and a few others. **Important:** You cannot use wildcards with double-byte characters.
Search with optional terms	Use the `OPT` operator to include an optional word in the search. Use it to specify several terms without limiting the scope of the search. `expression OPT pattern` searches for documents containing `expression` that preferably also include `pattern`.

About Special Characters

3DSearch interprets most non-alphanumeric characters as separators or as operators reserved for the Business Analytics Server User Query Language (UQL).

Recommendation: To perform the exact query that you want with special characters, use the **Advanced Search** mode. For example, `Title: 89*[*`.

Important: If a special character is part of the string you are searching, you can take it into account in the query by:

- Preceding it with a backslash `\` to disable the UQL interpretation. For example, to search for `test=` enter **`test\=`**.
- Enclosing the string with double quotes `""`. For example, to search for: `(test)` enter **`"(test)"`**, to search for `abc\def` enter `"abc\def"`...

Reserved Characters

3DSearch interprets several special characters as User Query Language operators in your queries. Therefore, they are not treated as characters to search for.

- Back slash `\` used to escape reserved characters.
- Parentheses `(` or `)` reserved for sub-expressions. See also Search with logical expressions.
- Double Quote `"` reserved for Search by exact phrase.
- Colon `:` reserved for search with predefined queries. For example, `prd:searchstring` to search for products. For more information, see Searching with Predefined Queries.
- Plus sign `+` reserved for Search by exact word.
- Minus sign `-` reserved for Search with excluded words.
- Square Brackets `[` or `]`
- Curly Brackets `{` or `}`
- Equal Sign `=`
- Less than or greater than `<` or `>`
- Line feed `\n`, carriage return `\r`, tab `\t`
- Comma `,`
- forward slash `/`
- equal sign `=`

Punctuation Marks and Symbols Treated as Separators

For the 3DSwym service and for 3D Space, 3DSearch does not take punctuation marks and symbols into account, and treats them as separators only. For example, 3DSearch interprets `Mypart.0123` as `Mypart 0123` by default.

Punctuation marks treated as separators:

- Semicolon `;`
- Dot `.`
- Comma `,`
- Forward slash `/`
- Backward slash `\`
- Pipe `|`
- At `@`
- Exclamation mark `!`
- Percent `%`
- Hash `#`
- Caret `^`
- Tilde `~`
- Dollar sign `$`
- Single quote `'`
- Ampersand `&`
- Underscore `_`

Note: The hyphen `-` has different interpretations:

- For the 3D Space service, 3DSearch interprets the string `Mypart-0123` as both `Mypart-0123` and `Mypart 0123`.

- For the 3DSwym service, 3DSearch interprets `Mypart-0123` as `Mypart 0123` by default.

Double-byte and Extended ASCII

A sequence of several double-byte characters matches text in that order only. For example, 石英 matches objects containing these consecutive characters but it does not match 英石.

Copy Filtering Criteria

For web apps only (not desktop apps apps), you can copy your filtering criteria from MS Excel or text files.

To separate each field of text, use:

- The `TAB` separator for MS Excel files.
- The double ampersand (`&&`) separator for text files.

When it processes the query, 3DSearch:

- Combines all values on a line using an implicit `AND` operator, and puts them between parentheses `()`.
- Interprets line breaks and double pipes `||` as `OR` operators.

For example, if you copy the following text content:

```
"Protein NLP-27"&&TrEMBL[63][1998-06-01][2012-10-03]
Transcriptional regulator ExsA&&TrEMBL[6][2012-10-31][2013-05-01]
ERK2&&TrEMBL[96][1998-01-01][2012-07-11]
```

3DSearch interprets the query as:

```
("Protein NLP-27" AND "TrEMBL[63][1998-06-01][2012-10-03]")
OR ("Transcriptional regulator ExsA"
AND "TrEMBL[6][2012-10-31][2013-05-01]")
OR ("ERK2" AND "TrEMBL[96][1998-01-01][2012-07-11]")
```

Note: Use internal labels only, not National Language Support (NLS) values.

New Search Dropdown

In desktop apps, a new search dropdown is available. This new search dropdown displays both your search history (as described in Search History above), search suggestions (as described in Search Suggestions above), and offers additional options, like clearing your search history. You can deactivate it to restore the previous version of the search dropdown and reactivate it at any time.

In desktop apps, this new search dropdown is in BETA and is deactivated by default. You can activate and deactivate it at any time.

Note: In 3DDashboard,web apps, and POWER'BY, this new search dropdown is always activated.

To activate the new search dropdown, do the following:

In a desktop app, click the Top Bar search field, then select **Activate BETA**.

A message appears to inform you that the new search dropdown is enabled.

To deactivate the new search dropdown, do the following:

1. Click the Top Bar search field, then select **Deactivate BETA**.
2. On the confirmation dialog, click **Yes**.

The new search dropdown is deactivated.

Open the New Search Dropdown

Once you have activated the new search dropdown, click the Top Bar search field to open the new search dropdown.

Access OnePart Search

To access OnePart Search from the new search dropdown, do the following:

1. Open the new search dropdown.
2. If any, clear the characters that you entered in the Top Bar search field.
3. From the new search dropdown, click **OnePart Search**.

Access PartSupply

To access PartSupply from the new search dropdown, do the following:

1. Open the new search dropdown.
2. If any, clear the characters that you entered in the Top Bar search field.
3. From the new search dropdown, click **PartSupply**.

Access Relations

To access Relations from the new search dropdown, do the following:

1. Open the new search dropdown.
2. If any, clear the characters that you entered in the Top Bar search field.
3. From the new search dropdown, click **Relations**.