

## Search efficiently in Google search engine (Part 2)

Previously we have specified search operators, date operators, utility operators and google scholar. Today, we will explore more operators for efficient search:

Range		
Range (2 dots)	[keyword] [only year]..[only year]	Find results within these years.  Eg. Disney land 2000..2005  (result: articles within 2000 and 2005)
	[keyword] [only year]..	You can also only specify 1 year to get results starting from year or till the end of the year
	[keyword] ..[only year]	
	[keyword] [X]..[X] [keyword]  [keyword] [X].. [keyword]  [keyword] ..[X] [keyword]	It also accepts number to search but it won't be accurate all the time  Eg. top 5..10 website for production  (result: 8 best film production company website, top 10 website video production companies,..)
Price range (3 dots)	[keyword] [price]...[price]  Or  [price]...[price] [keyword]	Get the result within the specified range of something  Eg. \$50...\$200 keyboard  (result: images and websites showing keyboards within \$50 and \$200)

IN operators (in, allin)

URL	inurl:[keyword(s)]	<p>search all urls with “keyword” in them</p> <p>Eg. inurl:tutorial app</p> <p>(result: all websites that has both “tutorial” and “app” in url and all websites that has either “tutorial” or “app” in url)</p>
	allinurl:[keyword(s)]	<p>Same as above, but only contain all the specified “keywords” in url</p> <p>Eg. allinurl:tutorial app</p> <p>(result: all websites that has both “tutorial” and “app” in url such as</p> <p>react-tutorial.app, hypst.app&gt;docs&gt;tutorial,...)</p>
Title	intitle:[keyword(s)]	Return websites containing the specified “keywords” in title (all or either one present)
	allintitle[keyword(s)]	Return websites containing only all specified “keywords” in title
Text	intext:[keyword(s)]	Search websites that contain “keywords” in content body which doesn’t always include in title or url
	allintext:[keyword(s)]	Further filter and more beneficial than intext
Source operators		

Site	[keyword] site:[website domain]	<p>Show result from 1 website</p> <p>Eg. seo site:Google.com</p> <p>(result: show articles related to seo only from Google website)</p>
Source	[keywords] source:[website domain name]	<p>Search Google news related to “keywords” from specified “website domain name”</p> <p>Eg. apple macbooks source:winmobile</p> <p>(result: articles about apple macbooks which are from winmobile website)</p>
Extension	<p>[keywords] filetype:[filetype]</p> <p>or</p> <p>[keywords] ext:[filetype]</p>	<p>Search “keywords” and show all results in the format file type except mp3</p>
Location	[keywords] loc:[location]	<p>By default, Google search from your current location, change your search from specific location</p> <p>Eg. school near me loc:Tokyo</p> <p>(result: school information from Tokyo)</p>
Cache	Cache:[website domain]	<p>Get backup version of any website if their website are down</p>
Google image search		

images.Google.co m  or  click image icon in search bar	Reverse image search  Eg. if you put an image from unsplash by dragging and dropping in search bar, the web will scan and show you all the websites using that image
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Now we have learned commonly used operators. You can combine the operators to define your search more to get relevant information more efficiently. I believe this article will help improve your search result and help you focus on your main tasks and be more productive.