

Full List of Google Search Operators with Examples (PDF)

 technastic.com/google-search-operators-list/

Mastering the power of Google search operators is an important tool for anybody who wants to get the most out of their online research. These 48 essential operators are a great starting point, covering almost any type of query imaginable. Whether you're looking for a specific piece of information or simply want to find out more about something, using these advanced search operators can help you quickly locate exactly what you need.

1. **"keyword"** → Searches for an exact phrase or duplicate content. For example: `"flower arrangements"`
2. **#** → Put # in front of a word. For example: `#trendingreels`
3. ***** → Wildcard searches for partial matches. For example: `fl*wers`
4. **~** → The tilde sign (~) is used as a Google search operator to include synonyms in your search. For example, if you want to find articles about cats that also mention felines, you could search for `cats ~felines`.
5. **()** → Use parentheses to group together related terms. For example, searching for `(resourceful journalist OR content marketer)` will return results that contain either of the two terms within the parentheses.
6. **+keyword** → This operator allows you to include a word or phrase in your search. For example, if you want to find articles about cats, you could search for `cats +articles`.
7. **-keyword** → This operator allows you to exclude a word or phrase from your search. For example, if you want to find articles about dogs but not cats, you could search for `dogs -cats`.
8. **#..#** → Search for a range of numbers. For example: `mwc video 2015..2023`
9. **AND** → Adds an additional filter to your search. For example: `flowers AND roses`
10. **AROUND(X)** → Returns only results that contain words within a certain distance of each other. For example: `roses AROUND(5) bouquets`
11. **NOT** → Narrows your search results by excluding a certain term. For example: `flowers NOT roses`
12. **OR** → Expands your search results. For example: `flowers OR roses`
13. **book:** → Finds books related to your search query. For example: `book:[book title]`
14. **cache:** → Displays the cached version of a webpage from Google's servers. For example: `cache:www.example.com`
15. **calculator:** → Displays an online calculator with your query. For example: `calculator:[math problem]`
16. **daterange:** → Limits search results to those posted between two dates. For example: `daterange:[20230101 TO 20241231] flower arrangements`
17. **define:** → Gets you the definition of a term. For example: `define:philosophy`

18. **ext:** → Searches for files with a certain extension. For example: `ext:pdf flower arrangements`
19. **filetype:** → Limits results to a specific file type. For example: `filetype:pdf flowers`
20. **group** → Limit your search results to specific groups that have been created on Google. For example: `group:google search operators`
21. **groupbyurl:** → Groups search results by URL to eliminate duplicates. For example: `groupbyurl:[city name] florist`
22. **in** → Converts one unit into another. For example: `10 pounds in dollars`
23. **inanchor:** → Searches for phrases in anchor text. For example: `inanchor:flower arrangements`
24. **allinanchor:** → Searches for a specific phrase within the anchor text. For example: `allinanchor:flower arrangements`
25. **inbody:** → Searches for phrases within the body of webpages. For example: `inbody:flower arrangements`
26. **info:** → Displays basic information about a website or webpage. For example: `info:www.example.com`
27. **insubject:** → Searches for phrases within the subject line of emails. For example: `insubject:flower arrangements`
28. **intext:** → Searches only within the body of web pages. For example: `intext:flower arrangements`
29. **allintext:** → Searches for text within the body of web pages. For example: `allintext:flower arrangements`
30. **intitle:** → Searches only within titles of webpages. For example: `intitle:flower arrangements`
31. **allintitle:** → Searches for a specific phrase within titles of webpages. For example: `allintitle:flower arrangements`
32. **inurl:** → Searches only within URLs of webpages. For example: `inurl:flower arrangements`
33. **allinurl:** → Searches for a specific phrase in URLs. For example: `allinurl:flower arrangements`
34. **link:** → Finds pages that link to a certain page. For example: `link:www.example.com`
35. **location:** → Confines the search results to a specific location or area. For example: `loc:"san francisco" apple`
36. **location:** → Limits search results to a specified geographical area. For example: `location:[city name] flower arrangements`
37. **map:** → Displays a map of a certain city or location. For example: `map:new york city`
38. **movies:** → Finds theatres and showtimes for movies near you. For example: `movies:[city name]`
39. **music:** → Finds music related to your search query. For example: `music:[artist name])`

40. **numrange:** → Limits search results to those between two numbers. For example:
`numrange:[1 TO 10] flower`
41. **phonebook:** → Finds contact information for businesses or people. For example:
`phonebook:[city name] florist`
42. **postauthor:** → Find the content created by a specific author. For example:
`postauthor:rakesh`
43. **related:** → Finds websites that are similar to another website. For example:
`related:www.example.com`
44. **site:** → Limits results to a specific website or domain. For example:
`site:www.example.com flowers`
45. **source:** → Restricts your search content from a specific source with the ID you specify. For example: `election news source:washington_post`
46. **stocks:** → Finds stock information for a certain company. For example:
`stocks:GOOGL`
47. **time:** → Finds the current time in a certain city or location. For example:
`time:london`
48. **weather:** → Finds weather information for a certain city or location. For example:
`weather:barcelona`

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