Find the fields, subfields, notes, and product availability for the Derived: Title (td:) index.

**Word (td:)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>CONNEXION</th>
<th>FIRSTSEARCH AND COLLECTION MANAGER</th>
<th>WORLDSHARE AND WORLDCAT DISCOVERY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Search?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browse?</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

- To search for *The adventures of huckleberry finn* (non-filing indicator 2 = 4) — **td:adv,of,hu, or adv,of,hu,f**
- To search for title *Jazziz on disc* with April 2005 in subfield n — **jaz,on,di,a**

**Fields/Subfields**

- 130 a n p
- 222 a b
- 240 a n p
- 243 a n p
- 245 a f k n p
- 246 a n p
- 247 a n p
- 490 a
- 730 a n p
- 740 a n p
- 780 t
- 785 t
- 830 a n p
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualifier index?</th>
<th>CONNEXION</th>
<th>FIRSTSEARCH AND COLLECTION MANAGER QUERY COLLECTIONS</th>
<th>WORLDSHARE AND WORLDCAT DISCOVERY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

- Derived parts of a title separated by commas in the following pattern: 3,2,2,1. Use maximum number of characters for each segment. For example, 3,1,2,1 derived title search is assumed to have single-character word as second segment.
- No stopwords for this index.
- Using index label is optional if derived search is first or only element of full syntax search.
- See guidelines for derived searches.