

## Across

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4. **JACKSONVILLE**—COJ.net is the official website for what city?
7. **PAGERANK**—This Google mathematical formula gives a numerical weight to each set of documents that measures how important it is within the set.
8. **PRIMARY**—These sources are the law, such as statutes, codes and ordinances.
11. **METASEARCHENGINES**—This search engine searches several individual search engines simultaneously.
12. **MICROSOFT**—This company owns the search engine Bing.
13. **REGULATIONS**—These are issued by agencies and provide for specific goals within agency powers.
15. **LISTOFSECTIONS AFFECTED**—You look here to find any Federal Register notices indicating the regulation has been affected by any agency action.
16. **NOT**—This connector will exclude specific terms.
17. **FLORIDA**—MyFlorida.com is the official portal for this state.
18. **AND**—This connector will get you both search terms.
19. **CITATORS**—Shepardize and KeyCite are examples of this.
22. **BOOLEAN**—This type of logic searching was named after George Boole.
24. **SECONDARY**—These sources explain the law, but are not the law.
25. **UNOFFICIAL**—The United States Codes published by West and LexisNexis are considered to be this.
26. **PRIVACY**—This is an important feature of any website.
27. **GOVERNMENT**—FDSys.gov is published by this United States entity.
28. **WIKIPEDIA**—We saw how this popular website can be hacked and changed.
32. **BLUEBOOK**—Lawyers and law students use this to create correct citation.
34. **UNITED STATES CODE ANNOTATED**—Name the version of the United States statutes published by West.
35. **UNITED STATES CODE**—Name of the official version of the United States statutes.

## Down

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1. **REALLY SIMPLE SYNDICATION**—This is what RSS stands for.
2. **SEARCH ENGINE**—This is the definition according to Merriam Webster, “computer software used to search data as text or a database for specified information, also a site on the World Wide Web that uses such software to locate key words on other sites.”
3. **DOMAIN**—This identifies where the web site originates from.
5. **SPIDERS**—These “crawl” the World Wide Web looking for web pages to add to the database.
6. **UNITED STATES CODE SERVICE**—Name the version of the United States statutes published by LexisNexis.
9. **ANNOTATIONS**—This cites to primary and secondary authority and is not found in the United States Code.
10. **FEDERAL REGISTER**—What is the official daily publication for rules, proposed rules and notices of the federal agencies?
14. **FEDERAL**—You can find these kind of statutes free online at FDSys.gov.
17. **FASTCASE**—This electronic research database is a Florida Bar benefit.
20. **OFFICIAL**—The United States Code is considered to be this version.
21. **WORLDWIDE WEB**—What does WWW stand for?
23. **GOOGLE**—This popular search engine has a fun graphic logo.
29. **NARROW**—The connectors “AND” “NOT” will do what to a search?
30. **BROADEN**—The connector “OR” will do this to a search query.
31. **JOURNALS**—This usually refers to law reviews and law journals.
33. **QUOTES**—This will give an exact phrase.