Ravel Law Quick Start Guide

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Start Your Search

- Enter your search in the search bar using natural language, or Boolean terms and connectors.
- Hover your mouse over the question mark in the search bar to see a list of Ravel’s terms and connectors.
- Select a jurisdiction for your search by clicking on the “Select Jurisdictions” button to the right of the search bar, and typing the name of your jurisdiction in the text box that appears.
- A visual selection tool will also appear, which allows you to see a list of jurisdictions available and quickly select yours.
- If you have an Advanced, Elite, or Enterprise plan, you will be prompted to enter a client and matter code.
• Your selected client matter will be displayed; you can always change your client/matter code by selecting the client matter button next to the search bar.

• Searches and other actions you take in Ravel are recorded in the Research Center under their respective Client and Matter codes (Research Center discussed further below).
Search Results: The Visualization Map

Keys to your search results

- Your search returns a list of cases, ranked by relevance on the right hand side of the results screen. Ravel underlines your search terms in yellow.

- If you have not already filtered your search by jurisdiction, you can add a jurisdiction filter by clicking the “Jurisdictions” button near the top of the screen.

- A visual map of the 75 most relevant cases returned by your search displays on the left. There are two filters: Court and Relevance discussed below.

- Each circle in the visual map represents a case.

- The size of a circle is determined by the number of citations to that case from other cases within the search results; more citations results in a larger circle, less citations in a smaller one.

- The lines that connect two cases show a citation, arrows point from the citing case to the cited case, and the thickness of the line represents the depth of treatment.
• Click on a case in the visualization, or from the list, hover over the case name and click the “Pin” icon that appears above the case name to freeze its map and navigate through the connected cases; the case you have clicked will appear at the top of the list of cases on the right allowing you to view how the case you have selected relates to other cases in its citation network.

• At the bottom of the screen you can see the chronology of the search results on a timeline graph, which shows the volume of cases related to a search over time. You can use the sliders on the timeline to zoom in or out of specific date periods, and the visualization will refresh to show the top 75 cases from any selected time period.

The Visual Filters

• **Court**: separates the cases by court hierarchy.

• **Relevance**: uses the Y-axis of the visualization to display relevance – so more relevant cases go to the top, and less relevant cases go to the bottom.

Access Research Center Account Info

• From any part of the website you can access your account information and search history, including cases you have previously highlighted or annotated (search history, highlighting and annotating functions are discussed further below) by using the navigation bar at the top of every screen.

• Clicking the list icon in the upper right hand corner causes a drop down menu to appear with options for you to navigate to Judge Analytics, Research Center, log in or out, and access your account information.

• Clicking the question mark icon in the upper right hand corner causes a drop down menu to appear with options for you to navigate to Ravel’s FAQs, access this Quick Start Guide, view tutorial videos, or contact Ravel with questions or comments.
Case Reading

Keys to Case Reading

- The graph on the top left shows how often a case has been cited each year since its publication, with each bar representing a year. The graph can be used to determine whether a case is falling out of favor (being cited less over time) or becoming more popular.

- **Case Analytics** (discussed in detail below) on the left shows a page by page analysis of which cases cite to each page.

- “Print” button produces a two-column print format.
Case Analytics

- Shows how each page in an opinion has been cited by later cases.
- Applies a 5-star system to rank the importance of each page, based on citations: the more citations a page receives, the more stars appear next to the page number.
- Shows a trend-line of how each page has been cited over time.
- Each quote in the left column represents a group of citations that cite to the page you are viewing. These citations are grouped when they discuss a similar principle of law. By clicking on the principle, the first quote shown in the left hand column, you can bring up a full list of every case in that grouping, to see the exact citing language from each case.

Annotations, Highlights, and Copy with Cite

- Selecting text within a case will cause a pop-up to appear with options that allow you to copy, copy with cite, highlight, annotate, or search the selected text in Ravel. Add a tag to text that you highlight or annotate to label your research for a particular project.
- Your annotations are private and viewable only in your account. They will remain on the case and in your clipboard until you delete them.

Expert Annotations / Client Alerts / Wiki Summary

- Cases with client alerts or other linked secondary information are shown in the right hand column; click to access the full client alert in a new window.
- You can also access the Wikipedia summary of any case that has a Wikipedia page at the top right of the screen. This summary provides a quick overview of the case and key facts.
The Research Center is located in your menu dropdown and is the hub from which you can view, sort and search through your search queries, case clicks and annotations/highlights.

Select any of your Client Matters in the left column to view all of your history associated with that Client Matter.

Filter by Tag, Date or Type of action.

Select a blue tag button to view all history associated with that tag.

Under the Date tab, select any date range to view your history from within that range.

Under the Type tab, filter your history to show or hide searches, opinions, and annotations.
LUJAN v. DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE

Oct 28, 2015 5:26 PM

This case involves a challenge to a rule promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior interpreting § 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), 87 Stat. 892, as amended, 16 U. S. C. § 1536, in such fashion as to render it applicable only to actions within the United States or on the high seas. The preliminary issue, and the only one we reach, is whether respondents here, plaintiffs below, have standing to seek judicial review of the rule.

LUJAN v. DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE, 504 U.S. 555, United States Supreme Court (Jun 11th, 1992)

Ruth Ginsburg

Article III standing are injury that is: (1) "fairly traceable to the defendant's allegedly unlawful conduct"; and (2) "likely to be redressed by the requested
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Searches</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Opinions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annotations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q &quot;campaign finance&quot;</td>
<td>Oct 28, 2015 6:32 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q separate but equal</td>
<td>Oct 28, 2015 6:25 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q &quot;campaign finance&quot;</td>
<td>Oct 28, 2015 6:25 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q patent eligible section 101</td>
<td>Oct 28, 2015 5:59 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q &quot;campaign finance&quot;</td>
<td>Oct 28, 2015 5:49 PM</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q patent eligible section 101</td>
<td>Oct 28, 2015 5:44 PM</td>
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</table>
Frequently Asked Questions

- What search operators does Ravel support?
  - Ravel supports the same Boolean language as Westlaw: search within sentence, paragraph, \(n\) words, and more (\(\text{/s, /p, /n, etc.}\)). See the full list of terms and connectors below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>Inclusion</td>
<td>\textit{search AND seizure} yields cases with both terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>Alternative</td>
<td>\textit{privacy OR secrecy} yields cases that contain either term or both terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT</td>
<td>Exclusion</td>
<td>\textit{defect NOT failure} yields cases that include the term &quot;defect&quot; but not &quot;failure&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>Exact phrase</td>
<td>&quot;summary judgment&quot; yields cases that contain this exact phrase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>()</td>
<td>Combination searches</td>
<td>\textit{(antitrust OR monopoly) AND conspiracy} yields cases with either &quot;antitrust&quot; or &quot;monopoly&quot; and also &quot;conspiracy&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Single-character wildcard</td>
<td>\textit{te*} yields cases containing any word that fits this wildcard, such as &quot;text&quot; or &quot;test&quot;. The wildcard stands for a single-character and can be used within a word or at the end, e.g. &quot;forge*&quot; yields &quot;forger&quot; and &quot;forges&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>!</td>
<td>Root expander</td>
<td>\textit{contribute}! yields cases with words containing variant endings, such as contributed, contributor, contribution, etc. It must be used at the end of a term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/N</td>
<td>Within N words</td>
<td>\textit{capital /S loss} yields cases where these terms appear within 5 words of each other, in either direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/s</td>
<td>Within same sentence</td>
<td>\textit{campaign /S finance} yields cases where these terms both appear in the same sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/p</td>
<td>Within same paragraph</td>
<td>\textit{driving /p blood} yields cases where these terms both appear in the same paragraph.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• How does the search algorithm work?
  o When you enter a search, Ravel finds all cases that contain those keywords and then ranks them based on a combination of how those keywords appear in the case, and how important that case is more broadly. Ravel ranks the importance of each case by looking at the citation network – assessing how many and which other cases cite to a given case.

• Can I restrict my search by jurisdiction?
  o Yes, it’s easy to use the jurisdiction filters either from the home page or from the search screen. You can type a jurisdiction into the appropriate field, select from several default options, or choose from a visual selection list.

• What is Ravel’s case law coverage?
  o The following table presents the scope of our case coverage. New cases are typically available in Ravel within 24 hours of release. Our coverage includes all published cases from the Start Dates to the present. Our coverage of federal and state unpublished cases released after May 15, 2015 is comprehensive. Prior to that date our coverage of unpublished cases is broad but not comprehensive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circuit Courts</td>
<td>1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Courts</td>
<td>1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All States</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
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Appendix: Judge Analytics

RAVEL

JUDGE ANALYTICS

Ravel’s Judge Analytics covers all Federal Supreme, Circuit, and District Court judges - even those no longer serving.

- Discover when a judge may look to law from an unexpected jurisdiction.
- Identify when a judge has clear historical patterns on a particular subject or procedure.
- Uncover the cases, rules, and exact language that a particular judge prefers.

Judge Analytics does not currently include magistrate bankruptcy, or state court judges.
Start Your Judge Search

Judge Analytics Home

• From the Judge Analytics home page, search by a judge’s name or by court to see a list of judges from that court.
The Judge Profile

Navigating Analytics About Your Judge

- Find opinions authored by your judge in the left hand column, and cases cited by your judge in her opinions in the center column.

- The far right column shows how frequently your judge cites to cases from different circuits; you can select the Judges tab to change views and learn how frequently your judge cites to other judges.

- Click the arrow in the lower left corner of the judge profile page to open a panel and switch from Insights to News about your judge.
Filter By Keyword and Investigate Your Issue

- Search using natural language or Boolean operators for key words, e.g. “pleading standard,” to better understand how your judge has ruled on specific issues.
- All of the analytics in the judge’s profile are filtered according to your keyword search.
• Selecting one of the judge’s opinions from the Opinions Authored column will cause the Opinions Cited, and Circuits and Judges Cited columns to narrow to only those cases cited by the judge in his or her opinion that you have selected. Click the reset button to see all of the analytics again.

• Similarly, selecting a Circuit or Judge from the far right column will cause all Opinions Cited (and corresponding Opinions Authored) to narrow to include only those cases from the selected Circuit or authored by the selected Judge.
To learn how your judge has interpreted the cases she cites in an opinion she has authored, click on a cited case and Ravel will display the citation to that case with the text from the judge’s opinion.

Similarly, if you have not selected a particular authored opinion, you can select a case from the Opinions Cited column and Ravel will display all of the judge’s citations to that opinion and the context of those citations.