The easiest way to find a specific case in Westlaw is to do it by citation. In this example we are wanting to look at the case notes for the Supreme Court Case Gibbons v. Ogden from 1924. Since we know what case we are looking for we can use Google to find the Legal Citation for looking it up in Westlaw.
Gibbons v. Ogden, 22 U.S. 1 (1824),[1] was a landmark decision in which the Supreme Court of the United States held that the power to regulate interstate commerce was granted to Congress by the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution.[2] The case was argued by some of America's most admired and capable attorneys at the time. Exiled Irish patriot Thomas Addis Emmet and Thomas J. Oakley argued for Ogden, while William Wirt and Daniel Webster argued for Gibbons.

This Wikipedia article has a legal citation that we can use to find the case in Westlaw.
1. Browse Westlaw Contents, Quick Access to Black’s Law.
2. Search by citation or title.
3. KeySearch allows for a topical browse.
4. Advanced Search allows for Keyword searching.
5. Select Database(s) allows you to narrow by the type of information/source you searching for.
Gibbons v. Ogden
22 U.S. 1, 1824 WL 2697
March 02, 1824 (Approx. 70 pages)

[CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.]

Supreme Court of the United States
GIBBONS, Appellant,
v.
OGDEN, Respondent.

March 2, 1824

**1 *1 The acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York, granting to Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton the exclusive navigation of all the waters within the jurisdiction of that State, with boats moved by fire or steam, for a term of years, are repugnant to that clause of the constitution of the United States, which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce, so far as the said acts prohibit vessels licensed, according to the laws of the United States, for carrying on the coasting trade, from navigating the said waters by means of fire or steam.

APPEAL from the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and Correction of Errors of the State of New-York. Aaron Ogden filed his bill in the Court of Chancery of that State, against Thomas Gibbons, setting forth the several acts of the Legislature thereof, enacted for the purpose of securing to Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton, the *2 exclusive navigation of all the waters within the jurisdiction of that State, with boats moved by fire or steam, for a term of years which has not yet expired; and authorizing the Chancellor to award an injunction, restraining any person whatever from navigating those waters with boats of that description. The bill stated an assignment from Livingston and Fulton to one John R. Livingston, and from him to the complainant, Ogden, of the right to navigate the waters between Elizabethtown, and other places in New-Jersey, and the city of New-York; and that Gibbons, the defendant below, was in possession of two steam boats, called the Stoudinger and the Bellona, which were actually employed in running between New-York and Elizabethtown, and other places in New-Jersey.
To search by a title type in the case title and hit go. It will probably pull multiple cases with similar titles.

KeyCite Status Flags

A KeyCite status flag lets you immediately know the status of a case, administrative decision, statute, or regulation.

- A red flag warns that the case or administrative decision is no longer good law for at least one of the points of law it contains or that the statute or regulation has been amended by a recent session law or rule, repealed, superseded, or held unconstitutional or preempted in whole or in part.
- A yellow flag warns that the case or administrative decision has some negative history but hasn't been reversed or overruled; that the statute has been renumbered or transferred by a recent session law; that an uncodified session law or proposed legislation affecting the statute is available (statutes merely referenced, i.e., mentioned, are not marked with a yellow flag); that a proposed rule affecting the regulation is available; that the regulation has been reinstated, corrected, or confirmed; that the statute or regulation was limited on constitutional or preemption grounds or its validity was otherwise called into doubt; or that a prior version of the statute or regulation received negative judicial treatment.
- A blue H indicates that the case or administrative decision has some history.
- A green C indicates that the case or administrative decision has citing references but no direct or negative indirect history or that the statute or regulation has citing references.
When doing a title search (Gibbons v. Ogden) the results will look like this. Notice that ‘Gibbons’ and ‘Ogden’ are highlighted in yellow. It searched full documents for the two words. You will then have to discern the correct case based on information about it such as the date, citation, et.

Case we are searching for based on title and date.
The advanced search allows you to search by keyword. In this example we know that the case involved steamships and one of the parties involved was named Gibbons. We also know that the case was decided by the supreme court. So we entered two keywords and then narrowed the results to the Supreme Court Cases database.
When doing an advanced search it will again search entire documents for the keywords. In this example we were given 49 documents that matched our keywords. After browsing through the results it will be necessary to refine our search because none of them match the ‘Gibbons v. Ogden’ case that we are looking for. To edit the search simply click on ‘Edit Search.’

Browse thorough results here.
For this example we are going to simplify our search. Take out the keyword "steamship" and since we believe the case was heard sometime in the 1820s we are going to add a date "between 1820 and 1830."
After the search edit 9 documents were retrieved with the 'Gibbons v. Ogden' case being number 7. When using the advanced search you might have to refine/edit the search keywords multiple times to find the case you are looking for. It is easier to use the keyword when you are not looking for a specific case.
KeySearch allows you to browse by legal topics. To initiate it just hit “Go!”. 
KeySearch allows you to build a search based on specific legal topics. It is best to use the KeySearch tool if you are not looking for a specific case. For example, if you want a case related to monopolies, but do not have an exact case or citation in mind, KeySearch would be a good place to start browsing.

Let's look at the folder for "Antitrust and Trade Regulation."
A magnifying glass means that there are no further subtopics and you will be taken to a search page.

Folder icon means that there are additional subtopics available.

Let's see what subtopics are available under "Monopolies."
With the exception of one there are no more subtopics available under ‘Antitrust and Trade Regulation’, then ‘Monopolies.” Let's initiate our search with ‘Conspiracies’.
This is what a ‘KeySearch’ search page looks like. Notice 1. your keywords or legal topics, 2. Clicking here will allow you to edit your search query.

You can choose to search ‘Cases with West Headnotes’ and ‘Cases without West Headnotes’. Headnotes are editorial enhancements created by West Attorney Editors. You also have the option of searching ‘Texas State’ Cases or ‘All Federal Cases.’ Finally you choose your source database.

For this example we are going to choose ‘Cases with Headnotes’, ‘Texas State’, ‘American Jurisprudence 2nd.’ You can also add additional Search Terms.
Notice that it retrieved 1,681 results with the search query string. You can also choose to 'Search in Results' to narrow down your results.

You KeySearch (keywords) are highlighted in yellow.
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22 U.S. 1, 1824 WL 2697
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22 U.S. 1, 1824 WL 2697 (U.S.N.Y.), 6 L.Ed. 23, 9 Wheat. 1

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