

¹ search-query: An open source Python library for academic search queries

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⁶ Summary

⁷ *search-query* is an open source Python library for academic literature search queries. Its ⁸ core capabilities include linting to detect syntactic and logical errors, translation to convert ⁹ queries across database-specific syntaxes, improvement to programmatically refine queries, and ¹⁰ automation to integrate searches into reproducible workflows. The library currently supports ¹¹ *Web of Science*, *PubMed*, and *EBSCOHost*, with parsers validated against a comprehensive ¹² set of peer-reviewed queries from *searchRxiv*. Unlike existing proprietary and web-based ¹³ software, *search-query* offers programmatic access and thereby supports integration into ¹⁴ research workflows, contributing to the automation of systematic literature reviews.

¹⁵ Keywords: Python, search query, literature search, literature review, meta-analysis.

Statement of Need

Researchers conducting meta-analyses and other types of literature reviews rely on database ¹⁶ searches as the primary search technique ([Hiebl, 2023](#)). This involves the design of Boolean ¹⁷ queries, the translation for specific databases, and the execution. Requirements include: (1) ¹⁸ query translation, i.e., parsing a query in one database specific syntax and serializing it in ¹⁹ another syntax (e.g., [Al-Zubidy & Carver, 2019](#); [Sturm & Sunyaev, 2019](#)), (2) query linting, ²⁰ i.e., identifying syntactical errors or warning of known database errors (e.g., [Li & Rainer, 2023](#); [Singh & Singh, 2017](#)), (3) query improvement, i.e., manipulation of query objects to ²¹ understand and enhance performance (e.g., [Scells et al., 2020](#)), and (4) automation, i.e., ²² offering programmatic or API access to integrate with existing workflows (e.g., [Beller et al., 2018](#); [O'Connor et al., 2018](#)).

²⁷ Overview of search-query capabilities

²⁸ *search-query* treats queries as objects rather than static strings. Query objects can be created ²⁹ programmatically or parsed from search strings, giving researchers access to the following ³⁰ capabilities (illustrated in Figure 1):

- **Load:** *search-query* provides parsing capabilities to ingest search queries from both raw ³¹ strings and JSON files. It parses database-specific query strings into internal, object- ³² oriented representations of nested queries consisting of operators, search terms, and ³³ field restrictions. Currently, parsers are available for *Web of Science*, *PubMed*, and ³⁴ *EBSCOHost*. The *load* capability is extensible, and the documentation outlines how to ³⁵ develop parsers for additional databases.
- **Save:** Researchers can serialize the query object back into a standard string or JSON ³⁶ file for reporting and reuse. This facilitates transparency and reproducibility by allowing ³⁷

- 39 search strategies to be easily reported, shared or deposited.
- 40 **Lint:** *search-query* includes linters to detect syntactical errors or inconsistencies that
 41 might compromise the search. It can check for issues such as unbalanced parentheses,
 42 logical operator misuse, or database-specific syntax errors. The validation rules are
 43 based on an analysis of a large corpus of real-world search strategies from the *searchRxiv*
 44 registry, revealing that many published queries still contained errors even after peer
 45 review. By identifying such problems early, linters can help researchers validate and
 46 refine queries before execution. The linting component can be extended to cover more
 47 databases and incorporate new messages, such as warnings for database-specific quirks.
- 48 **Translate:** The library can convert a query from one database syntax into another,
 49 enabling cross-platform use of search strategies. Using a generic query object as an
 50 intermediate representation, *search-query* currently supports translations between *Web*
 51 of *Science*, *PubMed*, and *EBSCHost*. Such query translation capability can eliminate
 52 manual efforts for rewriting queries and reduce the risk of human error during translation.
 53 In line with the vision of seamless cross-database literature searches, future development
 54 will focus on adding more databases to the translation repertoire.
- 55 **Improve:** Beyond basic syntax checking and translation, *search-query* aims to support
 56 query improvement to enhance recall and precision. When queries are represented as
 57 manipulable objects, researchers can programmatically experiment with modifications —
 58 for example, adding synonyms or adjusting field scopes — to observe how these changes
 59 affect the search results. In future work, this improvement capability may be augmented
 60 with more automated suggestions and optimizations.
- 61 **Automate:** Automation primarily refers to the integration with systematic review
 62 management systems, such as ColRev (Wagner & Prester, 2025). The library offers
 63 programmatic access via its Python API, which means it can be embedded in scripts
 64 and pipelines to run searches automatically. It also provides a command-line interface
 65 and pre-commit hooks (*Git*), allowing researchers to incorporate query validation into
 66 version control and continuous integration setups.

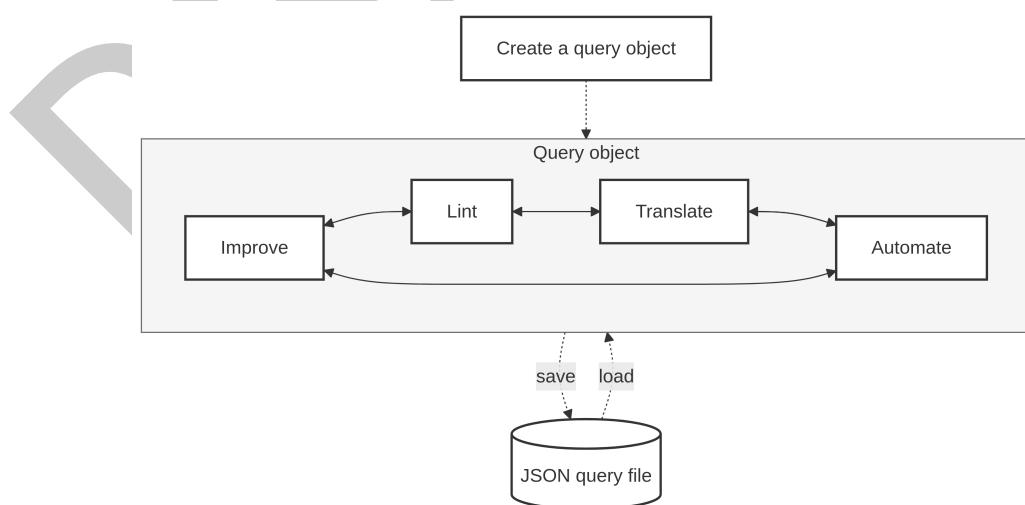


Figure 1: Core capabilities of the *search-query* library

67 Example usage

68 Load

```
# Option 1: Parse query file
from search_query.search_file import load_search_file

search_file = load_search_file("search-file.json")
wos_query = parse(search_file.search_string, platform=search_file.platform)

# Option 2: Parse query string
from search_query.parser import parse

wos_query = parse("digital AND work", platform="wos")

# Option 3: Construct query programmatically
from search_query import OrQuery, AndQuery

digital_synonyms = OrQuery(["digital", "virtual", "online"])
work_synonyms = OrQuery(["work", "labor", "service"])
query = AndQuery([digital_synonyms, work_synonyms], field="title")

# Option 4: Load query from database
from search_query.database import load_query

FT50_journals = load_query("journals_FT50")
```

69 Save

70 When saving a query, the JSON format is based on the standard proposed by Haddaway et al.
71 (2022).

```
from search_query import SearchFile

search_file = SearchFile(
    query=pubmed_query,
    authors=[{"name": "Gerit Wagner"}],
    record_info={},
    date={}
)

search_file.save("search-file.json")
```

72 Lint

73 The parser automatically emits linter messages that identify errors and provide suggestions for
74 improvement. This helps researchers maintain high-quality—even in complex search strategies.
75 In fact, search queries used in literature reviews are often long and complex: Peer-reviewed
76 queries from *searchRxiv*, for instance, average over 2,900 characters and include around 60
77 parentheses. Such queries are difficult to analyze visually—both for researchers constructing
78 them and for reviewers assessing their validity. The linters identify six categories of errors,
79 which are illustrated briefly in the following.

80 **Parsing errors** highlight critical syntax errors that prevent a query from being parsed. Typical
81 examples include unmatched parentheses, misplaced logical operators, or invalid token sequences.

82 These errors usually require correction before any further processing or database execution is
 83 possible.

```
● ● ●

>>> from search_query.parser import parse
>>> parse("((digital[ti] OR virtual[ti]) AND AND work[ti]", platform="pubmed")
Fatal: invalid-token-sequence (PARSE_0004)
- Invalid operator position
  Query: ((digital[ti] OR virtual[ti]) AND AND work[ti]
Fatal: unbalanced-parentheses (PARSE_0002)
- Unbalanced opening parenthesis
  Query: ((digital[ti] OR virtual[ti]) AND AND work[ti]
```

Figure 2: Examples of parsing errors

84 **Query structure errors** highlight errors that affect the validity or clarity of a query's logical
 85 structure, such as implicit operator precedence or inconsistent capitalization of Boolean
 86 operators. These warnings help ensure that the intended logic is clear and that the query
 87 remains readable and easy to verify.

```
● ● ●

>>> from search_query.parser import parse
>>> parse("crowdwork[ti] or digital[ti] and work[ti]", platform="pubmed")
Warning: implicit-precedence (STRUCT_0001)
- The query uses multiple operators, but without parentheses to make the
  intended logic explicit. PubMed evaluates queries strictly from left to
  right without applying traditional operator precedence. This can lead to
  unexpected interpretations of the query.

  Specifically:
- or is evaluated first because it is the leftmost operator
- and is evaluated last because it is the rightmost operator

  To fix this, search-query adds artificial parentheses around
  operators based on their left-to-right position in the query.
  Query: crowdwork[ti] or digital[ti] and work[ti]
Warning: operator-capitalization (STRUCT_0002)
- Operators should be capitalized
  Query: crowdwork[ti] or digital[ti] and work[ti]
```

Figure 3: Examples of query structure errors

88 **Term errors** identify suspicious or malformed search terms, such as non-standard quotes or
 89 invalid date formats. These errors may cause databases to interpret the terms incorrectly or
 90 fail to return relevant results.

```
● ● ●

>>> from search_query.parser import parse
>>> parse('"crowdwork"[ti] AND 20122[pdat]", platform="pubmed")
Warning: non-standard-quotes (TERM_0001)
- Non-standard quotes found:
  Query: "crowdwork"[ti] AND 20122[pdat]
Fatal: year-format-invalid (TERM_0002)
- Invalid year format.
  Query: "crowdwork"[ti] AND 20122[pdat]
```

Figure 4: Examples of term errors

91 **Field errors** point to missing, implicit, or unsupported field tags. These errors may lead to
 92 incorrect interpretations or cause the query to fail during execution in the database.

```
● ● ●
>>> from search_query.parser import parse
>>> parse('crowdwork[ab]', platform="pubmed")
Fatal: field-unsupported (FIELD_0001)
- Search field [ab] is not supported.
Query: crowdwork[ab]
```

Figure 5: Examples of field errors

93 **Database errors** flag platform-specific quirks and limitations that may not be obvious to users.
 94 These include constraints on wildcard usage, invalid characters, and limitations of proximity
 95 operators. These errors can cause queries to execute incorrectly or fail, despite appearing
 96 syntactically valid.

```
● ● ●
>>> from search_query.parser import parse
>>> parse('AI*[tiab] OR "industry 4.0"[tiab]', platform="pubmed")
Warning: invalid-wildcard-use (PUBMED_0003)
- Wildcards cannot be used for short strings (shorter than 4 characters).
  Query: AI*[tiab] OR "industry 4.0"[tiab]
Warning: character-replacement (PUBMED_0002)
- Character '.' in search term will be replaced with whitespace.
  See PubMed character conversions: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/help/
Query: AI*[tiab] OR "industry 4.0"[tiab]
```

Figure 6: Examples of database errors

97 **Best practice qualities** include recommendations for constructing effective search queries. These
 98 include alerts about redundant terms, unnecessary parentheses or complex query structures.

```
● ● ●
>>> from search_query.parser import parse
>>> parse('(digital[ti] OR online[ti]) OR "digital work"[ti]', platform="pubmed")
Warning: unnecessary-parentheses (QUALITY_0004)
- Unnecessary parentheses around OR block(s). A query with the structure
  (A OR B) OR C
  can be simplified to
  A OR B OR C
  with
    A: digital
    B: online
    C: "digital work".
Warning: redundant-term (QUALITY_0005)
- Results for term "digital work" are contained in the more general search for
  digital.
  As both terms are connected with OR, the term "digital work" is redundant.
Query: (digital[ti] OR online[ti]) OR "digital work"[ti]
```

Figure 7: Examples of best practice qualities

99 In addition, it is possible to access linter messages programmatically:

```
from search_query.linter import lint_file

messages = lint_file(search_file)
```

100 Translate

```
query_string = '("dHealth"[Title/Abstract]) AND ("privacy"[Title/Abstract])'
pubmed_query = parse(query_string, platform="pubmed")
wos_query = pubmed_query.translate(target_syntax="wos")
print(wos_query.to_string())
# Output:
# (AB="dHealth" OR TI="dHealth") AND (AB="privacy" OR TI="privacy")
```

101 Capability to improve and automate search queries focuses on the programmatic use of *search-*
 102 *query* for custom logic and use cases (e.g., writing tailored functions). As these features are
 103 designed for flexible integration into code-based workflows, it is hard to illustrate them through
 104 generic examples; instead, guidance can be found in the [online documentation](#).

105 Related software packages

106 Table 1 provides an overview of related software packages and a comparison with *search-query*.
 107 The leading query translators, *Polyglot search* and *Litsonar*, are proprietary and delivered
 108 through websites, i.e., without integration capabilities. *Polyglot search* supports a more
 109 comprehensive selection of databases (15) and initial validation hints ([Clark et al., 2020](#)).
 110 *Litsonar* supports seven databases, but does not offer parsers ([Sturm & Sunyaev, 2019](#)).
 111 As software packages available under open source licenses, *Medline Transpose* ([Wanner &](#)
 112 [Baumann, 2019](#)) is a JavaScript-based website that translates queries between three databases,
 113 and *litsearchr* ([Grames, 2020](#)) is an R library that supports semi-automated generation of
 114 queries based on text-mining techniques.

Software package	Setup	License	Load	Save	Lint	Translate	Improve	Automate
Polyglot search	Website	Proprietary	○	●	○	●	-	○
LitSonar	Website	Proprietary	○	●	-	●	-	○ ○
Medline Transpose	Website	MIT	○	●	-	●	-	○
litsearchr	R library	GPL-3	○	●	-	-	●	●
search-query	Python	MIT	●	●	●	●	●	●

Table 1: Overview of related software packages (- no support, ○ limited support, ● support)

115 In comparison to related software packages, *search-query* provides a Python library, released
 116 under the MIT open source license. It is extensible and currently supports three databases
 117 (*Web of Science*, *PubMed*, *EBSCOHost*) for query translation and query validation. The query
 118 parsers were tested with a comprehensive selection of peer-reviewed queries from *searchRxiv*
 119 ([White, 2024](#)). Testing showed that a significant number of queries still contained errors after
 120 passing the peer-review process, further highlighting the need for linters like *search-query*.

121 Acknowledgments and outlook

122 The development of *search-query* originated from a series of student thesis projects at the Digital
 123 Work Lab, Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg ([Eckhardt, 2025](#); [Ernst, 2024](#); [Fleischmann,](#)
 124 [2025](#); [Geßler, 2025](#); [Schnickmann, 2025](#)). Looking forward, we envision *search-query* growing
 125 through both community and academic contributions. The developer documentation provides
 126 guidance on extending the library, for example, adding support for new databases or custom
 127 linter rules. Our goal is to build an open platform and continually expand *search-query*'s
 128 capabilities in line with the needs of researchers working on literature review projects.

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