Linked Data Query Wizard: A Tabular Interface for the Semantic Web

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Abstract. Linked Data has become an essential part of the Semantic Web. A lot of Linked Data is already available in the Linked Open Data cloud, which keeps growing due to an influx of new data from research and open government activities. However, it is still quite difficult to access this wealth of semantically enriched data directly without having in-depth knowledge about SPARQL and related semantic technologies. In this paper, we present the Linked Data Query Wizard, a prototype that provides a Linked Data interface for non-expert users, focusing on keyword search as an entry point and a tabular interface providing simple functionality for filtering and exploration.

Keywords: linked data, interfaces, semantic web, sparql, rdf

1 Introduction

The Linked Open Data cloud provides an impressive wealth of semantically enriched, openly available Linked Data. However, this Linked Data is basically only accessible for experts in semantic technologies who know how to write SPARQL queries. And even for those who know how to use SPARQL, it can be quite laborious at times, especially while trying to explore an unknown SPARQL endpoint.

Therefore, the goal of the presented prototype – the Linked Data Query Wizard¹ – is to provide an easy-to-use interface for accessing Linked Data. It should be suitable for non-expert users without any prior knowledge of SPARQL or other semantic technologies.

The working hypothesis for the Linked Data Query Wizard is: There are not that many people who speak SPARQL and are familiar with graph structures. On the other hand, many people know spreadsheet applications like Microsoft Excel. Therefore, the idea is to develop a web-based tool that brings the graph structure of Linked Data into tabular form (see figure 1) and provides easy-to-use interaction possibilities for filtering and exploring Linked Data by using metaphors and techniques the users already know.

¹ http://code.know-center.tugraz.at/search

Fig. 1. Current results page of the Linked Data Query Wizard.

2 Research Context

The Linked Data Query Wizard is part of the CODE project [1], a research project funded by the European Union. As described in [2], the vision of CODE is to establish a sophisticated ecosystem for Linked Data. The extraction of knowledge encapsulated in scientific research papers along with its release as Linked Data serves as the major use case. A web-based visual analytics interface should empower end users to analyze, integrate, and organize data.

Our prototype is part of CODE's Visual Analytics work package [3]. The goal of the work package is to develop a web-based visual analytics platform that enables non-expert users to engage in a visually supported, collaborative analysis of Linked Data, and the Linked Data Query Wizard will play a crucial role in this undertaking.

3 Related Work

Although the Semantic Web has matured in recent years, and semantic technologies have become quite powerful, the Linked Open Data cloud is still only accessible for semantic technology experts and programmers. The problem of easy-to-use interfaces for accessing Linked Data is still largely unsolved. The majority of current tools are not aimed at non-expert users. As an example, the popular Semantic Web search engine Sindice [4] is practically unusable for people without a deep understanding of semantic technologies.

Currently, only very few web-based tools use tables for representing Linked Data. One such example would be Freebase Parallax [5]. Although its main feature is the ability to browse sets of related things, it also provides a table view for these result sets. Another online tool that shares similarities with our prototype is the Falcons Explorer [6]. Both tools feature a search box as the main entry point – an idea that is also central to our prototype. However, in

both tools, the table view is not the central focus, and usability is hindered by a multitude of different viewing options that are bound to confuse inexperienced users.

Another tool that shares a few similarities with our prototype is OpenRefine [7] (formerly known as Google Refine and Freebase Gridworks). It supports RDF, and there are also extensions such as LODRefine [8] that focus on Linked Data – however, OpenRefine's main focus is cleaning up tabular data, and it's also not available as a web service, even though its main interface is browser-based.

Our prototype also supports the current working draft of W3C's RDF Data Cube Vocabulary [9] which provides a semantic framework for expressing statistical datasets as Linked Data. Datasets that comply with the RDF Data Cube standard can easily be displayed, filtered, and explored using the Linked Data Query Wizard. Because this standard is still very young, to the best of our knowledge, there are currently no other tools – with a feature set similar to our prototype – that support RDF Data Cubes.

4 Key Technologies

The Linked Data Query Wizard is a purely web-based system. It uses Python 2.7 on the back end and HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript – compiled from CoffeeScript – on the front end. Its main SPARQL endpoint is provided by a bigdata [10] RDF database, which also provides an integrated full-text search [11].

Sadly, full-text search is sorely lacking from the current SPARQL specification [12], which is why certain SPARQL endpoints have come up with workaround solutions. Therefore, only Virtuoso and bigdata are currently supported as SPARQL endpoints by the Linked Data Query Wizard. However, since one of our prototype's design philosophies is to use Semantic Web standards such as SPARQL wherever possible, support for other suitable endpoints could be added with minimal effort at a later point.

The Linked Data Query Wizard also makes use of certain SPARQL 1.1 features, especially the aggregation functions. The COUNT() function is critical and already in use by the current prototype for displaying the number of results for a given query. It is also planned to extend the prototype in order to let users calculate simple aggregate functions for a given dataset, using functions such as SUM() and AVG(). For advanced filtering mechanisms, functions such as MIN() and MAX() might be needed as well.

5 Initial Results

The Linked Data Query Wizard is currently available online as an early beta version. In its current form, it offers two entry points: Users can either initiate a keyword search, or they can select any available dataset, represented as an RDF Data Cube (see figure 2). In both cases, the users get presented with the results in tabular form, similar to what they are used from spreadsheet applications.

They can choose which columns (i.e. RDF predicates) they are interested in, and they can set filters to narrow down the displayed data.

Though the current functionality of the prototype is still rather limited, first usage experiments have shown that the tool can be helpful in exploring the data and respective data structures of unknown SPARQL endpoints. For example, with one keyword search and less than 20 clicks, it is possible to either create a dataset of all coordinators of finished EU FP7 research projects and their received funding, or a list of public companies located in the US and their number of employees.

Additionally, the Linked Data Query Wizard has been under permanent scrutiny of fellow researchers from the CODE project for several weeks now, providing us with valuable feedback on stability and usability issues as well as helpful feature requests.

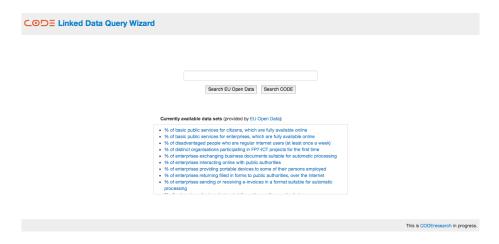


Fig. 2. Current entry page of the Linked Data Query Wizard.

6 Conclusions and Future Work

In this paper, we presented the Linked Data Query Wizard, a tabular approach for filtering and exploring Linked Data.

The next steps regarding the prototype will be to expand its functionality, focusing on better filter mechanisms as well as more advanced exploration features that incorporate the underlying semantic structure. Additionally, the Linked Data Query Wizard will be integrated with a tool for visualizing Linked Data as well as a semantic enrichment service for turning generic RDF into RDF Data Cubes.

The development of the prototype will continue throughout the rest of the year, leading to a final evaluation at the beginning of 2014.

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