

# QueryMed: An Intuitive SPARQL Query Builder for Biomedical RDF Data

Oshani Seneviratne  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge, MA  
USA  
oshani@csail.mit.edu

Rachel Sealon  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge, MA  
USA  
rsealfon@csail.mit.edu

## ABSTRACT

We have developed an open-source SPARQL query builder and result set visualizer for biomedical data, QueryMed, that allows end users to easily construct and run translational medicine queries across multiple data sources.

QueryMed is flexible enough to allow queries relevant to a wide range of biomedical topics, runs queries across multiple SPARQL endpoints, and is designed to be accessible to users who do not know the structure of the underlying ontologies used in describing the datasets, or the SPARQL query language to query the data. The system allows users to select the data sources that they wish to use, drawing on their specialized domain knowledge to decide the most appropriate data sources to query. Users can add additional data sources if they are interested in querying endpoints that are not in the default list. After retrieval of the initial result set, query results can be filtered to improve their relevance. The system also allows the user to exploit the underlying structure of the RDF data to improve query results.

## Categories and Subject Descriptors

J.3 [Life and Medical Sciences]: Computer Applications;  
H.3.3 [Information Search and Retrieval]: Information Systems

## Keywords

Biomedical Ontologies, SPARQL, Query Federation, Query Building, Semantic Web, User Interfaces

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Publicly available data in the biomedical domain has grown significantly over the recent years. For example, this data include data on drug discovery [21, 14], clinical trial information that are publicly available at ClinicalTrials.gov, disease genes, phenotypes published by the Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM), and etc. With the linked open data movement, the semantic web community has been very proactive in converting these datasets to RDF [7]. In fact, the biomedical domain is among the early successes of adopting semantic web due to the rapidity with which the community has made its data available in RDF triple stores [23].

Although a plethora of useful biomedical data is currently available in RDF, there is a need for easy-to use systems

that do not require the end user to have knowledge of the underlying structure of the data, and also allow users to run federated queries on multiple SPARQL endpoints. The state of the art seem to be browsing the data using a linked data browser such as the Tabulator [22]. The linked data approach allows a user to navigate the data in an exploratory manner, but lacks support for efficient filtering and querying of the data in a manner that is amenable for domain experts. Therefore, there is a need to have efficient hybrid interfaces that combine both browsing and querying [16].

For an example in the biomedical domain, a physician may know her patient’s personal information, symptoms, current medications, and genotype. She may wish to determine the patient’s treatment plan and identify clinical trials for which the patient is eligible. Although the physician has a single question—“based on the information I have about this patient, what is the best treatment plan and set of clinical trials available?”—there is no single data source that the physician can use to answer this question. The information that the physician needs must be gathered from numerous data sources such as Pubmed, DailyMed, Drugbank, LinkedCT, Diseasesome, and GO [6, 1, 3, 5, 2, 4]. Her question must be broken up into discrete pieces that can be executed individually at one data source at a time. Suppose the physician is interested in information on coronary artery disease (which she thinks is the cause of her patient’s symptoms). The information about the disease can be found in Diseasesome, a database that lists diseases, disease genes, and associations between them [2]. The physician might also want to know the set of drugs in DailyMed [1], and Drugbank [3] that can be used to treat coronary artery disease. Information on clinical trials that were successful in treating this particular disease of her patient can be found in LinkedCT [5].

Due to the large number of databases that the physician needs to query in order to find an answer to her single question, she is likely to find useful, a system that can automatically run queries over multiple data sources. Also, the physician may not know SPARQL query syntax, the location of the SPARQL endpoints, or the structure of the relevant ontologies. She is likely to want an intuitive way to query and to display the query result. Developing intuitive ways to query multiple data sources and display results is both an important and a challenging problem. Our system, QueryMed, allows users with no knowledge of the SPARQL query language or the structure of the underlying ontologies to easily run queries across multiple SPARQL endpoints.

This paper is organized as follows: Section 2 provides background information on the semantic web and its rel-

evance for the biomedical domain. Section 3 describes our system. Section 4 discusses related work and illustrates how QueryMed differs from previous systems. Finally, section 5 outlines future work and summarizes the contributions of our system.

## 2. BACKGROUND

The semantic web can be viewed as a global database system for the data available on the world wide web. Semantic web data is modeled by structured languages such as RDF and OWL, and can be queried using the SPARQL query language. The addition of structure to web data allows inferences to be automatically drawn by intelligent agents integrating data from multiple sources [10].

Many major biological and biomedical data resources, including Gene Ontology, DailyMed, LinkedCT, and Disease, are currently available as RDF. Almost all of these data sources are interlinked with each other. Integrating biomedical data across multiple data sources and automatically extracting specific knowledge from web resources are crucial tasks for physicians and biologists. These semantic web resources represent valuable repositories of information that can be automatically mined for applications that require biological knowledge.

Although many valuable resources in the biomedical domain are available in RDF, there are a number of challenges that must be addressed in order to make such resources accessible to physicians, patients, and life scientists. One challenge is constructing systems that allow end users to run intuitive queries on biomedical data. Users of biomedical resources are likely to have extensive domain knowledge, but be unfamiliar with the SPARQL query language syntax and with the structure of biomedical ontologies. Almost all the SPARQL endpoints available today are offering a generic query interface that requires users to write SPARQL queries. Also, no hints about the structure of data available from the SPARQL endpoint is given as the user is constructing the SPARQL query. The user has to essentially construct the queries that are needed for her purpose by trial and error. This can be a daunting task especially for someone who is new to semantic web technologies. Therefore, it is important to design user-friendly systems that allow users to take advantage of the wealth of structured biological knowledge available on the semantic web. Another central challenge is designing systems that permit users to query multiple data sources simultaneously, since relevant biological data are often distributed among many sources [18].

## 3. DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

QueryMed allows users to query many biomedical data sources from a single interface. Although there is a default list of sources that the user can choose to query from, this list is not fixed, and can be extended very easily. The system was designed with non-expert users of SPARQL in mind, and presents a very intuitive user interface that anybody with basic biomedical domain knowledge can use.

The system functionality in a nutshell is as follows: A user submits a query from the Query Interface to the SPARQL endpoints via the proxy server. This is translated into a SPARQL query for each individual endpoint. Once the results are obtained from the SPARQL endpoints, they are presented to the user via the Result Browser. The user can

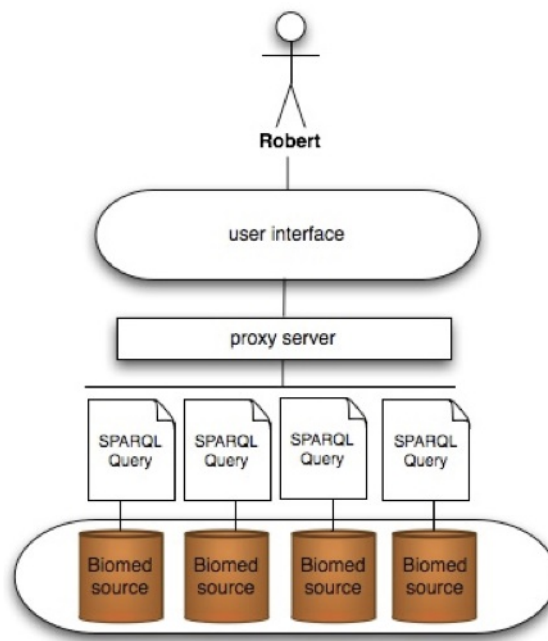


Figure 1: QueryMed Architecture Overview

then choose to refine the query by changing some of the original query terms in the Dynamic Facet Creator/Filter. This is an iterative process, where the user can refine the query by adding new sources, and tweaking values given to the properties.

In the following sections we explain the system functionality by first giving an overview of the QueryMed system architecture and the design decisions behind some of the crucial components of the system.

### 3.1 QueryMed Overview

A general overview of QueryMed architecture is shown in Figure 1. The main components of the system are the user interface and the proxy server that retrieves biomedical data from remote SPARQL endpoints. A more detailed illustration of the QueryMed system highlighting all the components necessary for system functionality is given in Figure 2.

#### 3.1.1 User Interface

The user interface is one of the primary components of the QueryMed system. It comprises of the following:

- **Basic Query Interface:** In order to make QueryMed easy to use, but still provide a flexible tool that is able to perform a range of queries, we provide an uncluttered interface with only a blank search box and two buttons as shown in Figure 3. The “Query All” button will perform a keyword-based query over pre-selected data sources. The advanced search option “Refine Query” allows the user to view additional query options that are handled in the Advanced Query Interface.
- **Advanced Query Interface:** This allows the user to add new data sources, and give values for properties

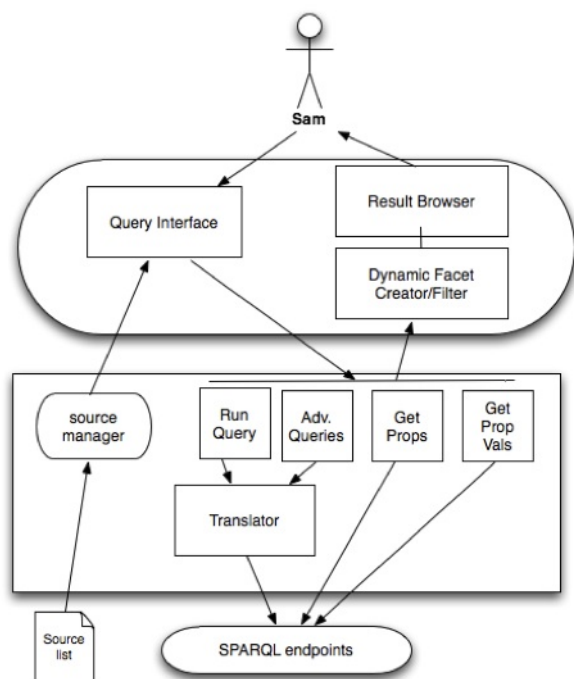


Figure 2: QueryMed Architecture Details

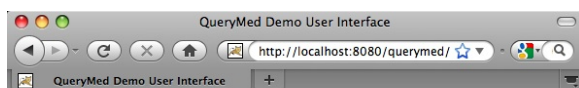


Figure 3: Initial Basic Query Interface

Select from one or more of the following data sources:

- ☐ diseasome
- ☐ dailymed
- ☐ drugbank



Figure 4: The user has the option of selecting specific trusted or relevant data sources, or of adding additional data sources to query.

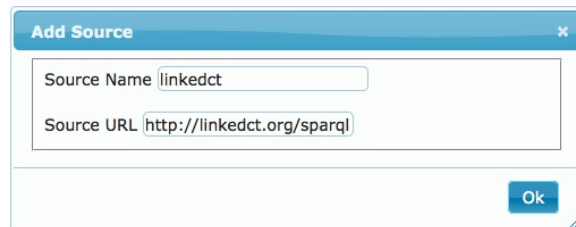


Figure 5: Add New Data Source

found at a particular selected data source. Therefore, the user is able to extend the query from a basic keyword search over all the properties as with the basic query interface, to a more targeted query.

When the “Refine Query” in the Basic Query Interface is invoked, the user is provided with the default list of data sources in the system as shown in Figure 4. This feature allows the user to perform their query only over relevant or trusted data sources. If none of the desired data sources are available in this list, the user can dynamically add additional data sources as shown in Figure 5. The ability to dynamically add additional data sources increases the flexibility of the QueryMed system, allowing users to query endpoints of interest that are not included in the default list.

When a data source is selected, the properties list is automatically populated with all the distinct properties available at the selected endpoint. If the user wants to restrict her query based on one or more properties available, she can specify those. This allows users to improve their queries using the underlying structure of the data without having prior knowledge of this structure to obtain more relevant query results.

Once the properties are returned, they will be displayed in the user interface as shown in Figure 6. Clicking an individual property link displays a description of the property. This allows the user to understand the keywords that will be most useful to search on each specific property.

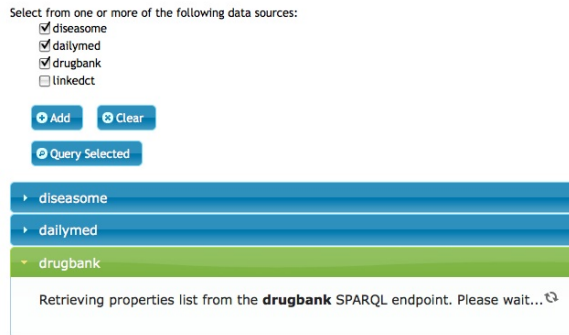
The user can choose to perform exact queries, or filter results on specific keywords. If the user does not know the specific value for a property, they can instead specify a keywords using the FILTER option. They also can choose logical operators to connect the various parts of their query. When AND is used it will

```

SELECT distinct ?disease WHERE {
  {?x <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label>
    ?disease
  FILTER regex(?disease,
    "coronary artery disease", "i").
  ?x <http://www4.wiwiss.fu-berlin.de/diseasome/
    resource/diseasome/class>
  <http://www4.wiwiss.fu-berlin.de/diseasome/
    resource/diseaseClass/Cardiovascular>}
  UNION { ?x <http://www4.wiwiss.fu-berlin.de/
    diseasome/resource/diseasome/associatedGene>
    <http://www4.wiwiss.fu-berlin.de/diseasome/
    resource/genes/ABCA1>}.
}

```

**Figure 7:** A complex SPARQL query that takes advantage of the underlying data structure can be dynamically constructed using the advanced query feature of the QueryMed system.



**Figure 8:** Dynamic Facet Creator and Filter

be appended as a basic triple pattern to the SPARQL query, i.e. as a conjunction. When OR is used, the specified graph pattern is made to disjunct with the rest of the query with the SPARQL UNION operator. If no logical operator is specified, AND will be used by default. The advanced query feature is capable of dynamically constructing complex SPARQL queries, such as the query shown in Figure 7.

- **Dynamic Facet Creator/Filter:** This allows the user to select a set of data sources, load the properties available at these sources, and dynamically construct a complex SPARQL query connected by logical operators to take advantage of the structure of the data at each endpoint as shown in Figure 8. The interface allows displaying of many property lists from different sources simultaneously (grouped by source). Therefore, only information relevant to the endpoint the user is currently examining will be visible at any given time.
- **Result Browser:** The user can view their query results organized by source in the Result Browser. The results are presented in a table with pagination. The user can choose the number of results viewed at a time, search the columns based on some text value and also

class	disease
http://www4.wiwiss.fu-berlin.de/diseasome/resource/diseaseClass/Cardiovascular	Coronary artery disease
http://www4.wiwiss.fu-berlin.de/diseasome/resource/diseaseClass/Cardiovascular	Coronary artery disease in familial hypercholesterolemia, protection against, 143890
http://www4.wiwiss.fu-berlin.de/diseasome/resource/diseaseClass/Cardiovascular	Coronary artery disease, susceptibility to

name	indication	routeOfAdministration	precaution
See WARNINGS. Drug Interactions- Oral maintenance theophylline and other xanthine derivatives such as caffeine may abolish the coronary			

**Figure 9:** A sample result table

sort the columns as shown in Figure 9. This allows the user to perform additional filtering on the query results to display the most relevant results, and is particularly useful for refining queries that return a large number of results.

### 3.1.2 Proxy Server

The functionality of the proxy server is to act as an intermediary between the user interface and the remote SPARQL endpoints. Its functionality is twofold:

1. Execute the SPARQL queries at the relevant remote SPARQL endpoints and consolidate the results to be presented in the user interface.
2. Cache the results for subsequent queries for refinements to the same query to reduce the network and query execution latency.

The specific components in the Proxy Server are as follows.

- **Source Manager:** The Source Manager reads the source list and populates the default query list on the user interface. It also keeps track of the default endpoints, the currently selected endpoints, and the endpoints that have been dynamically added.
- **Translator:** The Translator is responsible for translating the user query into valid SPARQL syntax. Translator obtains the parameters to construct the query from the input the user specifies in the Query Interface, and plugs them in to a relevant template. It specifically relies on two services:
  1. **Run Query:** The purpose of this service is to execute SPARQL queries generated by the Translator, and return the query results as a JSON object given in Figure 10.

diseasome

Add values to the relevant properties:  
 Use **FILTER** if you do not know the exact value for the property.  
 Use **AND** or **OR** to specify whether this property value pair will be conjuncted or disjuncted with the query term you specified above.

label		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
sameAs		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
bio2rdfSymbol		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
hgncId		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
hgncIdPage		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
geneId		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
type		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
name		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
associatedGene		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
possibleDrug		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
degree		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
size		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
omimPage		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
classDegree		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
class		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
diseaseSubtypeOf		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
omim		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR
chromosomalLocation		<input type="checkbox"/> FILTER <input type="radio"/> AND <input type="radio"/> OR

Figure 6: The Advanced Search feature allows the user to perform exact or pattern-matching queries connected by user-specified logical operators over specific properties in given resources, taking advantage of the structure in the RDF data.

```
{
  "bindings":
  [
    {
      "source" : "source_label",
      "uri" : "http://source.com/sparql.",
      "vars" : ["variable1","variable2"],
      "count":2,
      "results" :
      [
        {
          "variable1": "Value 1",
          "variable1": "Value 2"},
        {
          "variable1": "Another Value 1",
          "variable1": "Another Value 2"},
        ...
      ]
    },
    { //Another Source and Result Description
      ...
    },
    ...
  ]
}
```

Figure 10: Structure of the JSON “result” object

```
{
  "http://some-source/sparql":
  {
    "property1": {"value1": "logical operator"},
    "property2": {"value 2": "logical operator"},
    "property2": {"value 3": "logical operator"},
    ...
  }
}
//Other sources ...
```

Figure 11: Structure of the JSON “query” object

2. **Advanced Queries:** This service takes as input list of sources, properties, query terms, and logical operators, which are passed to the proxy server as a JSON object given in Figure 11.
- **Additional Services:** In order to make the user interface more user friendly, the following two services perform some “behind the scenes” work.
  1. **Get Properties:** This service takes as input an individual source, and returns an array of all properties for that source.
  2. **Get Property Values:** This service takes as input an individual source and a specific property.

```

SELECT ?projection_1 ?projection_2 ...
      ?projection_n
WHERE {?x source:property ? projection
      FILTER regex(? projection, '"' +
      input +"'", 'i)
}
... //Other property filters are to follow

```

**Figure 12: Minimal SPARQL Query Structure in the “Query All” Case**

It returns a list of the possible values that this property can take.

## 3.2 Design Decisions

### 3.2.1 Source list

Because the set of default endpoints is stored on the proxy server, the set of resources available by default to the user can easily be updated. Since useful biomedical resources are rapidly being developed and made available as RDF triple stores, the ease of updating the resource list ensures that the system can easily be brought up to date. In fact, the QueryMed system could easily be adapted to perform queries outside the biomedical domain by modifying the list of input data sources.

### 3.2.2 Proxy Server

While an entirely client side application is possible, we chose to have a proxy server perform the SPARQL query execution and caching. This design is advantageous for several reasons:

1. Efficient cache management: The result set from running an unrestricted query can include millions of results. It may be infeasible to keep unfiltered query results in browser memory. A typical memory footprint for a browser (for e.g. Firefox) is usually between 20MB and 100MB. A poorly constructed query can result in gigabytes worth of triples returned, causing the browser to crash. The proxy server can cache results from initial query execution, so that only a filtered result set is subsequently returned to the client.
2. The proxy server enables us to avoid cross domain XML-HTTP-Request errors in accessing SPARQL endpoints in various domains.

### 3.2.3 Data Structures

The parameters required for constructing the SPARQL queries are sent from the user interface to the proxy server. In the general “Query All” case, the system will take the user-specified query term as text-box input, filter on all the triples available at the SPARQL endpoint to select only those that contain the keyword, and display the results. The generated SPARQL query will be of the form illustrated in Figure 12. The word “input” in the figure represents the keyword specified by the user.

When the results are returned, each result set is structured as the JSON object given in Figure 10. This object identifies the endpoint where the query was executed, the URI of the

endpoint, the query variables, how many results are returned and the result set.

When the user runs an advanced query, the payload to be sent to the proxy server to perform the SPARQL query construction and query execution orchestration is bit more complex than in the “Query All” case. The system must specify what data sources are to be queried, what properties are queried, the values for each of the selected properties, and how these property-value pairs relate to the original user-specified query term. This information is passed as a JSON object, whose structure is given in Figure 11, to the proxy server.

### 3.2.4 Query Interface

We believe that the unstructured keyword search is likely to encourage users without previous experience running queries on SPARQL endpoints to explore the additional features of our system that allow more flexible and advanced queries. For example, physicians may be more willing to invest time into learning how to find better search results once they see that the system can easily provide them with some initial useful query results using the basic keyword search option. However, the execution of queries using QueryMed will be very different from a user issuing a web search on a search engine such as Google because it exploits the underlying structure of the data exposed by the individual data endpoints.

### 3.2.5 Implementation

QueryMed is implemented in Java in the backend and JavaScript, HTML and CSS in the frontend. In the backend, the Jena library [17] is used to run the SPARQL queries and 4-store [13] is used as a triple store to provide caching support. The JQuery library [20] was used to develop an attractive user interface.

## 3.3 A Sample Use Case

A physician is interested in finding semantic web resources related to coronary artery disease. She first tries a basic search over all default resources, by entering “coronary artery disease” in the input search box. She then sees a list of disease names in the Diseasesome database and drugs in DailyMed and Drugbank that relate to coronary artery disease displayed in a table. She can then filter the results using additional search terms. For example, she knows that the route of administration of the drug that she is looking for is injection, so she filters the drug query results on the route of administration field using the query term “injection.” She then prints the table of results.

She is now interested in finding relevant clinical trials for her patient. However, the clinical trial database LinkedCt is not in the default set of endpoints, so she selects the “Refine Query” option to choose additional endpoints to search. She sees a list of default endpoints, and selects the “Add” option to include an additional endpoint. After entering the name and URL of the LinkedCT endpoint, she is able to search for clinical trials for which her patient may be eligible.

She is also interested in further refining her search. She uses the advanced search option to construct a boolean query that takes advantage of the underlying structure of the RDF data in the database. She searches diseasesome for a list of diseases whose class is “Cardiovascular” or for which the associated gene is “ABCA1.” Using the QueryMed advanced



```
SELECT DISTINCT ?property
WHERE { [] ?property [] }
ORDER BY ?property
```

**Figure 13: SPARQL query to retrieve all properties of a given data source**

	Diseasome	Dailymed	Drugbank
1st Trial	3.45 s	1.77 s	9.51 s
2nd Trial	1.61 s	1.57 s	9.34 s
3rd Trial	1.71 s	1.66 s	9.06 s

**Table 1: Running times to retrieve all the properties from selected endpoints**

search interface, the complex SPARQL query corresponding to her question is automatically constructed, and she can view the query results conveniently displayed in a table.

A video illustrating this sample use case can be found at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JCr7vryS9Vg>

### 3.4 Performance

The slowest step in running queries using the QueryMed system is populating the property values for each selected endpoint. We compared the times required to load properties from several endpoints, by running the query illustrated in Figure 13. Timing data are shown in Table 1.

For all selected endpoints, the property values take longer to load on the initial query than in subsequent iterations, probably due to browser caching. The running time to acquire the list of property values for the Drugbank endpoint is much larger than the time for the other two endpoints, probably due to the greater size of the Drugbank database. (As of 12/10/09, Diseasome contains 91,182 triples, DailyMed contains 164,276 triples, and DrugBank contains 765,936 triples).

### 3.5 QueryMed Resources

The source code for the QueryMed system is available at the QueryMed Google Code project: <http://code.google.com/p/querymed/>

## 4. RELATED WORK

A number of existing tools aim to provide a user-friendly interface for browsing semantic web data, or to allow users to perform federated queries. Several of these are described below.

The SMART query tool is a web-based application designed to allow biologists to run SPARQL queries over multiple endpoints. Queries to the SMART system are constructed using a descriptive logic query written in the natural language like Manchester OWL syntax [9]. However, it cannot be expected that the end users know how to use the Manchester OWL syntax to write queries, whereas in QueryMed, users can construct queries intuitively by giving keywords for user selected properties.

GoWeb is another system designed for answering queries on biomedical data. It allows users to run traditional keyword-based web search with ontology search features [11]. After a keyword search, documents can be filtered based on the

biomedical annotations they contain. However, in GoWeb the exact sources queried are not transparent and cannot be selected or modified by the user as in QueryMed.

Twinkle offers a stand-alone graphical user interface to load and edit SPARQL queries that can be used to query online SPARQL endpoints [12]. Our system differs from the Twinkle system in several aspects. First of all, in Twinkle, the user is expected to know what is already available at the SPARQL endpoints to write the query. But in QueryMed, we only ask for specific keywords of interest, and give the option of restricting the query should the user wish to run a more precise query. Second, although Twinkle was designed to be a more general purpose system, it only supports a small number of specific SPARQL endpoints, while QueryMed allows the user to dynamically add SPARQL endpoints.

Most SPARQL query engines are designed to run queries against individual endpoints. But it is often useful to draw on multiple web resources in answering a query. There are a number of systems, including the DARQ [19] and CALO query manager [8] systems, designed to allow the user to run integrated queries against multiple SPARQL endpoints.

Table 2 compares selected features of the QueryMed system with other related systems. The QueryMed system was unique among the systems that we found in that it allows endpoints to be dynamically added by the user, and provides a hybrid interface that enables the users to both query and browse data. Other features of the QueryMed system that distinguish it from similar systems include the ability both to perform keyword queries and to construct more advanced queries taking advantage of the structure of the data. This feature increases the ease of use of our system relative to other similar systems. Furthermore, the Javascript based user interface of the QueryMed system, implemented using the JQuery library, makes our user interface particularly attractive, easy to interact with, and capable of handling a variety of user input events. Another unique feature of our system is the property-based advanced query interface. This enables users to take advantage of the structure of the underlying ontologies used to represent the data without prior knowledge of the ontology structures.

## 5. FUTURE WORK

The bottleneck in the running time of our system is running queries that must retrieve many triples from slow remote SPARQL endpoints. By caching relevant data locally, the running time could be significantly improved. We observed that the QueryMed system performs significantly faster the second time that a query is run on a given resource possibly due to browser caching. By managing our own cache to contain the data most likely to be needed on the proxy server, we could reduce running time still further. Another approach that could reduce running time still further, especially for users with a slow network connection, would be to create a complementary standalone application that gives the user the option at startup time of loading all the required RDF data. Since data is stored locally after the initial startup, using the system in subsequent queries will be rapid after an initial loading phase. This approach might be too memory-intensive if the user wishes to run queries over many large triple stores, but might work best in a situation where there is a small or moderate amount of data in the repositories of interest to the user.

Our system currently allows only a restricted set of SPARQL

	Hybrid Interface (Combines Querying & Browsing)	Provides Local Caching	Queries Multiple Sources	Dynamic Addition of Sources	Allows Keyword Queries	Open Source	GUI
QueryMed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SMART			Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
DARQ			Yes	N/A	No	Yes	No
GoWeb			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
BioGateway			Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Twinkle			Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes

Table 2: Comparison of selected features of the QueryMed system with other related systems.

queries. Supporting additional types of queries and including query optimization functionality could increase both the flexibility and speed of the QueryMed system. By drawing on the expressivity of the SPARQL language and the information contained in the ontologies used to represent the data, it would be possible to extend our system into an intelligent reasoning system on biomedical data which allows physicians to enter sophisticated, complex queries and find relevant biomedical results.

We also believe that it would be useful to allow exploration of the relationships among multiple data sources containing similar resources. One challenge in integrating biomedical data across multiple data sources is that individual data items (i.e, a specific protein or a specific drug) may be represented by distinct URIs at different endpoints. The diversity of representations of identical data items across different biomedical data sources makes it difficult to automatically combine these items. However, there is some cross-referencing between the biomedical data sources that we examined (for example, DailyMed drugs sometimes refer to diseases in the Diseasesome SPARQL endpoint by their URI). It might be useful to provide a representation of the relationships among search results from different sources with the query results. Additionally, the system could automatically detect similar data items even if they are identified by distinct URIs, and group similar items from distinct data sources together in the query results by natural language processing. Another useful feature might be to allow the user to view the relationships among distinct URIs (as in the relfinder system [15], which displays possible paths through the RDF graph between distinct resources).

Another feature that we have begun to implement in our system is an autocompletion feature to automatically retrieve the distinct values for any given property. This feature will allow the user to automatically see all valid choices for each property, and will make the system easier to use and reduce empty query result sets.

Since a major goal of QueryMed is ease of use by physicians, life scientists, and patients, we also plan to perform a user study to understand how effectively users without knowledge of SPARQL can interact with our system. We plan to use data from this study to further refine our system to improve its usability.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The main contributions of our system are: dynamic construction of complex SPARQL queries based on intuitive

user input; dynamic addition of user-specified endpoints; and ability to run queries over multiple endpoints. Because of the unique features of our system, we believe it will be of use to the biomedical community. We also believe tools such as QueryMed will entice more people to expose their data as linked open data.

## 7. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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