

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

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## 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 federated queries across multiple SPARQL endpoints, and is designed to be accessible to users who do not know the structure of the underlying ontologies or the SPARQL query language. 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. As an advanced querying feature, 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

## Keywords

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

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 2.

#### 2.1

#### 2.2

#### 2.3 Tables

To set a wider table, which takes up the whole width of the page's live area, use the environment `table*` to enclose the table's contents and the table caption. As with a single-column table, this wide table will "float" to a location deemed more desirable. Immediately following this sentence is the point at which Table 2 is included in the input file; again, it is instructive to compare the placement

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Table 1: Frequency of Special Characters

Non-English or Math	Frequency	Comments
$\emptyset$	1 in 1,000	For Swedish names
$\pi$	1 in 5	Common in math
\$	4 in 5	Used in business
$\Psi_1^2$	1 in 40,000	Unexplained usage

Figure 1: A sample black and white graphic (.eps format).

of the table here with the table in the printed dvi output of this document.

## 2.4 Figures

Like tables, figures cannot be split across pages; the best placement for them is typically the top or the bottom of the page nearest their initial cite. To ensure this proper "floating" placement of figures, use the environment `figure` to enclose the figure and its caption.

This sample document contains examples of `.eps` and `.ps` files to be displayable with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. More details on each of these is found in the *Author's Guide*.

As was the case with tables, you may want a figure that spans two columns. To do this, and still to ensure proper "floating" placement of tables, use the environment `figure*` to enclose the figure and its caption. and don't forget to end the environment with `figure*`, not `figure`!

Note that either `.ps` or `.eps` formats are used; use the `\epsfig` or `\psfig` commands as appropriate for the different file types.

## 2.5 Theorem-like Constructs

Other common constructs that may occur in your article are the forms for logical constructs like theorems, axioms, corollaries and proofs. There are two forms, one produced by the command `\newtheorem` and the other by the command `\newdef`; perhaps the clearest and easiest way to distinguish them is to compare the two in the output of this sample document:

This uses the `theorem` environment, created by the `\newtheorem`

Figure 2: A sample black and white graphic (.eps format) that has been resized with the `epsfig` command.

Table 2: Some Typical Commands

Command	A Number	Comments
<code>\alignauthor</code>	100	Author alignment
<code>\numberofauthors</code>	200	Author enumeration
<code>\table</code>	300	For tables
<code>\table*</code>	400	For wider tables

Figure 3: A sample black and white graphic (.eps format) that needs to span two columns of text.

Figure 4: A sample black and white graphic (.ps format) that has been resized with the `psfig` command.

command:

THEOREM 1. *Let  $f$  be continuous on  $[a, b]$ . If  $G$  is an antiderivative for  $f$  on  $[a, b]$ , then*

$$\int_a^b f(t)dt = G(b) - G(a).$$

The other uses the `definition` environment, created by the `\newdef` command:

Definition 1. If  $z$  is irrational, then by  $e^z$  we mean the unique number which has logarithm  $z$ :

$$\log e^z = z$$

Two lists of constructs that use one of these forms is given in the *Author's Guidelines*.

There is one other similar construct environment, which is already set up for you; i.e. you must *not* use a `\newdef` command to create it: the `proof` environment. Here is an example of its use:

PROOF. Suppose on the contrary there exists a real number  $L$  such that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L.$$

Then

$$l = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \left[ g(x) \cdot \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0 \cdot L = 0,$$

which contradicts our assumption that  $l \neq 0$ .  $\square$

Complete rules about using these environments and using the two different creation commands are in the *Author's Guide*; please consult it for more detailed instructions. If you need to use another construct, not listed therein, which you want to have the same formatting as the Theorem or the Definition[?] shown above, use the `\newtheorem` or the `\newdef` command, respectively, to create it.

## A Caveat for the T<sub>E</sub>X Expert

Because you have just been given permission to use the `\newdef` command to create a new form, you might think you can use T<sub>E</sub>X's `\def` to create a new command: *Please refrain from doing this!* Remember that your L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X source code is primarily intended to create camera-ready copy, but may be converted to other forms – e.g. HTML. If you inadvertently omit some or all of the `\defs` recompilation will be, to say the least, problematic.

## 3. CONCLUSIONS

## 4. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This section is optional; it is a location for you to acknowledge grants, funding, editing assistance and what have you. In the present case, for example, the authors would like to thank Gerald Murray of ACM for his help in codifying this *Author's Guide* and the `.cls` and `.tex` files that it describes.

## APPENDIX

### A. HEADINGS IN APPENDICES

The rules about hierarchical headings discussed above for the body of the article are different in the appendices. In the `appendix` environment, the command `section` is used to indicate the start of each Appendix, with alphabetic order designation (i.e. the first is A, the second B, etc.) and a title (if you include one). So, if you need hierarchical structure *within* an Appendix, start with `subsection` as the highest level. Here is an outline of the body of this document in Appendix-appropriate form:

#### A.1 Introduction

#### A.2 The Body of the Paper

##### A.2.1 Type Changes and Special Characters

##### A.2.2 Math Equations

##### A.2.2.1 Inline (In-text) Equations.

##### A.2.2.2 Display Equations.

##### A.2.3 Citations

##### A.2.4 Tables

##### A.2.5 Figures

##### A.2.6 Theorem-like Constructs

#### A Caveat for the T<sub>E</sub>X Expert

### A.3 Conclusions

### A.4 Acknowledgments

### A.5 Additional Authors

This section is inserted by L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X; you do not insert it. You just add the names and information in the `\additionalauthors` command at the start of the document.

## A.6 References

Generated by bibtex from your .bib file. Run latex, then bibtex, then latex twice (to resolve references) to create the .bbl file. Insert that .bbl file into the .tex source file and comment out the command `\thebibliography`.

## B. MORE HELP FOR THE HARDY

The `www2010-submission.cls` file itself is chock-full of succinct and helpful comments. If you consider yourself a moderately experienced to expert user of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, you may find reading it useful but please remember not to change it.