Chapter VIII
Visual Query Languages, Representation Techniques, and Data Models

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ABSTRACT

An easy, efficient, and effective way to retrieve stored data is obviously one of the key issues of any information system. In the last few years, considerable effort has been devoted to the definition of more intuitive, visual-based querying paradigms, attempting to offer a good trade-off between expressiveness and intuitiveness. In this chapter, we analyze the main characteristics of visual languages specifically designed for querying information systems, concentrating on conventional relational databases, but also considering information systems with a less rigid structure such as Web resources storing XML documents. We consider two fundamental aspects of visual query languages: the adopted visual representation technique and the underlying data model, possibly specialized to specific application contexts.

INTRODUCTION

The retrieval of data from an information system requires specifically designed languages, enabling the user to extract the desired information by specifying properties on the structure and/or on the content of the information itself. These languages, commonly known as query languages, have been studied in detail in the literature and are one of the most important topics of database theory. Most query languages adopted in commercial database management systems (DBMSs) are of the textual type (i.e., the request consists of a sequence of words and textual symbols combined according to a well-defined syntax).

Although traditional textual query languages have been shown to enable the user to express complex requests and several techniques have been proposed for the efficient evaluation of the corresponding answers, their ease of use is very limited, particularly for non-expert users. In recent years, there has been a drive to define more intuitive, visual-based querying paradigms, attempting
to offer a good trade-off between expressiveness and intuitiveness. In visual query languages (VQLs), words and textual symbols are replaced by graphical objects (e.g., arcs, geometric shapes, tables, icons), the spatial relationships among them (e.g., inclusion, connection, intersection), and some visual properties (e.g., the colour and line type: solid, thick, dotted, etc.).

In this chapter, we analyze the main characteristics of VQLs, mainly concentrating on languages to query conventional relational databases, but also examining information systems with a less rigid structure such as Web resources storing XML documents. We consider two main classifications of VQLs: the adopted visual representation technique (e.g., based on forms and tables, diagrams, icons, sketches, or on some combinations thereof) and the underlying data model (e.g., visual languages to query relational databases, object-oriented databases, collections of XML documents, as well as languages specifically designed for particular data such as geographical and multidimensional data).

**BACKGROUND**

In this section, we review some basic terms and concepts of database theory, especially those related to the area of query languages (see, for example, Abiteboul, Hull, and Vianu (1995) for a more comprehensive introduction). Given a database $D$, we distinguish the (database) schema $S$ and the (database) instance $I$, representing the structure and the actual contents of the data stored in $D$. For example, in a relational database the schema is constituted by the relation (table) names, along with the corresponding attribute names (and possibly types), while the instance is constituted by the sets of tuples (records) having the structures specified by the single schemas.

A query is a syntactic object, typically constituted by a text string, a graph, a combination of shapes and icons, etc., constructed using elements of the schema $S$ (the input schema), some specific symbols and according to the rules (the syntax) of a language. The query also describes the output schema (i.e., the structure of the data that will be produced by the query’s interpretation). In visual queries, the elements of the input and output schema, the operations to combine them, and the constraints that must be satisfied by the required data are represented by visual metaphors, organized according to a visual syntax.

The interpretation of a query according to a predefined semantics determines a query mapping (see Figure 1) i.e., a function from the set of possible input instances (on the input schema) of a given database to the set of possible output instances (on the output schema). Given a certain input instance, the construction of the corresponding output instance is commonly known as query evaluation. In DBMSs, efficient query evaluation is obtained using a specifically designed component called the optimizer. Query optimization is often achieved by transforming the original query into another equivalent query, possibly expressed in a more suitable language. This is very common in VQLs where the original visual query is first transformed into a standard textual query (e.g., in SQL, datalog, XQuery) and then evaluated using a conventional text-based query engine.

The set of query mappings that can be expressed using a given query language defines the expressive power of the language itself. Although this aspect is fundamental for any query language, the expressive power of visual languages is a particularly delicate issue, as the adoption of visual constructs can make relatively simple queries

![Figure 1. Query and query mapping](image)