

Wikis etc.

Building web sites

- Frameworks

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
List_of_content_management_systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_content_management_systems)

- Ready solutions

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
List_of_content_management_systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_content_management_systems)

Web Application frameworks

A web application framework (WAF) is a software framework that is designed to support the development of dynamic websites, web applications, web services and web resources.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Comparison_of_web_application_frameworks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_web_application_frameworks)

Web Content Management Systems

A web content management system is a software system that provides **website authoring, collaboration, and administration tools** designed to allow users with little knowledge of web programming languages or markup **collaboration**: offering users the ability to manage documents and output for multiple author editing and participation.

Most systems use a **content repository** or a database to store **page content, metadata,** and other information assets that might be needed by the system.

A **presentation layer** (template engine) displays the content to website visitors based on a set of templates, which are sometimes XSLT files.

Most systems use **server side caching** to improve performance. This works best when the WCMS is not changed often but visits happen regularly.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_content_management_systems

Web portals

A web portal is most often one specially designed Web page which brings information together from diverse sources in a uniform way.

Usually, each information source gets its dedicated area on the page for displaying information (a portlet); often, the user can configure which ones to display.

Variants of portals include mashups and intranet "dashboards" for executives and managers.

Web Portals - portlets

Portlets are pluggable user interface software components that are managed and displayed in a web portal.

Portlets produce fragments of markup (HTML, XHTML, WML) code that are aggregated into a portal.

Typically, following the desktop metaphor, a portal page is displayed as a collection of non-overlapping portlet windows, where each portlet window displays a portlet.

Portal example; myunitn



Home | **Scheda Docente** | **Strumenti personali**

Didattica
Servizio online per pubblicare avvisi sulla pagina personale di People alla quale gli studenti possono iscriversi per ricevere, tramite MyUnitn, le vostre segnalazioni.
[Avvisi](#)
Spazio per pubblicare la descrizione di eventuali proposte di tesi.
[Proposte di tesi](#)
Spazio per informare gli studenti sugli orari di ricevimento.
[Orari di ricevimento](#)

Curriculum
Spazio per pubblicare sul Portale il tuo curriculum vitae.
[Crea/modifica curriculum](#)

Produzione scientifica
[Ugov - Modifica la tua produzione scientifica](#)
[Catalogo - Ricerca nel catalogo della produzione scientifica](#)

Cedolini & CUD - 2014
Consultazione cedolini e CUD:
[RETRIBUZIONE MESE DI GENNAIO 2014](#)
[RETRIBUZIONE MESE DI FEBBRAIO 2014](#)
[MODELLO CUD 2014 REDDITI 2013](#)
[RETRIBUZIONE MESE DI MARZO 2014](#)
[RETRIBUZIONE MESE DI APRILE 2014](#)
[RETRIBUZIONE MESE DI MAGGIO 2014](#)
[RETRIBUZIONE MESE DI GIUGNO 2014](#)
[RETRIBUZIONE MESE DI LUGLIO 2014](#)
[RETRIBUZIONE MESE DI AGOSTO 2014](#)
[RETRIBUZIONE MESE DI SETTEMBRE 2014](#)
[RETRIBUZIONE MESE DI OTTOBRE 2014](#)
[RETRIBUZIONE MESE DI NOVEMBRE 2014](#)
Cedolini & CUD

Area riservata docente - ESSE3
La "Segreteria virtuale" dell'Università di Trento.
[ESSE3](#)
Helpdesk ESSE3 - docenti
Per contattare l'helpdesk ESSE3 è possibile compilare la form specificando nel dettaglio il problema riscontrato.
[Helpdesk ESSE3](#)
Gestione trasferte
[Gestione trasferte](#)

Wiki

A wiki is a web application which allows people to add, modify, or delete content in collaboration with others.

In a typical wiki, text is written using a simplified markup language (known as "wiki markup") or a rich-text editor.

While a wiki is a type of content management system, it differs from a blog or most other such systems in that the content is created **without any defined owner or leader**, and wikis have **little implicit structure**, allowing structure to emerge according to the needs of the users.

Wikiclock

<http://pageoftext.com/wikiclock>

Wikipedia

- Wikipedia Foundation
 - Wikimedia
 - Mediawiki
-
- How does it work?

The sandbox

- User:Sandbox
- User:Ronchet/sandbox

Basic mediawiki markup

What it looks like

You can *italicize text* by putting 2 apostrophes on each side.

3 apostrophes will embolden **the text**.

5 apostrophes will embolden and italicize ***the text***.

(4 apostrophes don't do anything special -- there's just '**one left over**'.)

You should "sign" your comments on talk pages:

- Three tildes give your user name: [Example](#) ([talk](#))
- Four tildes give your user name plus date/time: [Example](#) ([talk](#)) 07:46, 27 November 2005 (UTC)
- Five tildes give the date/time alone: 07:46, 27 November 2005 (UTC)

What you type

You can `'italicize text'` by putting 2 apostrophes on each side.

3 apostrophes will embolden `'the text'`.

5 apostrophes will embolden and italicize `'the text'`.

(4 apostrophes don't do anything special -- there's just `'one left over'`.)

You should "sign" your comments on talk pages:

- * Three tildes give your user name: `~~~`
- * Four tildes give your user name plus date/time: `~~~~`
- * Five tildes give the date/time alone: `~~~~~`

Headings

Section headings

What it looks like

What you type

Section headings

Headings organize your writing into sections. The Wiki software can automatically generate a [table of contents](#) from them.

```
== section headings ==
```

```
'Headings' organize your writing into sections. The Wiki software can automatically generate a table of contents from them.
```

Subsection

Using more equals signs creates a subsection.

```
=== Subsection ===
```

```
Using more equals signs creates a subsection.
```

A smaller subsection

Don't skip levels, like from two to four equals signs.

```
==== A smaller subsection ====
```

```
Don't skip levels, like from two to four equals signs.
```

Start with 2 equals signs not 1 because 1 creates H1 tags which should be reserved for page title.

```
Start with 2 equals signs not 1 because 1 creates H1 tags which should be reserved for page title.
```

Lists

Lists and indents

What it looks like

- *Unordered* [lists](#) are easy to do:
 - Start every line with a star.
 - More stars indicate a deeper level.
- Previous item continues.
 - A new line
- in a list

marks the end of the list.

- Of course you can start again.

1. *Numbered lists* are:

1. Very organized
 2. Easy to follow
2. Previous item continues

A new line marks the end of the list.

1. New numbering starts with 1.

What you type

```
* 'Unordered lists' are easy to
do:
** Start every line with a star.
*** More stars indicate a deeper
level.
* Previous item continues.
** A new line
* in a list
```

marks the end of the list.

```
* Of course you can start again.
```

```
# 'Numbered lists' are:
```

```
## Very organized
```

```
## Easy to follow # Previous item
continues A new line marks the end
of the list.
```

```
# New numbering starts with 1.
```

Indents

A colon (:) indents a line or paragraph.

A newline starts a new paragraph. Often used for discussion on [talk pages](#). : A colon (:) indents a line or paragraph.

We use 1 colon to indent once.

A newline starts a new paragraph.
 Often used for discussion on talk pages.

: We use 1 colon to indent once.

:: We use 2 colons to indent twice.

We use 2 colons to indent twice.

::: 3 colons to indent 3 times, and so on.

3 colons to indent 3 times, and so on.

Links

Links

What it looks like

Here's a link to the [Main page](#).

But be careful - capitalization counts!

[Intentionally permanent red link](#) is a page that doesn't exist yet. You could create it by clicking on the link.

You can link to a page section by placing a "#" before its title:

- [Help:Contents#For editors](#).

If multiple sections have the same title, add a number. [#Example section 3](#) goes to the third section named "Example section".

What you type

Here's a link to the `[[Main page]]`.

`[[Intentionally permanent red link]]` is a page that doesn't exist yet. You could create it by clicking on the link.

You can link to a page section by its title: `* [[Help:Contents#For editors]]`. If multiple sections have the same title, add a number. `[[#Example section 3]]` goes to the third section named "Example section".

- Some HTML TAGS are allowed See http://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Help:HTML_in_wikitext
- For further examples on formatting see http://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Help:Wikitext_examples

List of functions

List of functions

Icon	Function	What it shows when editing	What it shows on the page
	Bold or strong emphasis	<code>'''abc'''</code>	abc
	Italic or emphasis	<code>''abc''</code>	<i>abc</i>
	Internal link	<code>[[abc]]</code>	abc
	External link	<code>[abc.com]</code>	
	Section heading	<code>== abc ==</code>	abc
	Insert image	<code>[[Image:abc.png]]</code>	
	Insert media	<code>[[Media:abc.ogg]]</code>	Media:abc.ogg
	Mathematical formula	<code><math>abc</math></code>	<i>abc</i>
	Ignore wiki formatting	<code><nowiki>abc '''[[Bold text]]'''</nowiki></code>	abc ""[[Bold text]]""
	Sign talk comments (with time stamp)	<code>~~~~</code>	Gareth Aus 22:49, 11 February 2006 (UTC)
	Horizontal line	<code>----</code>	

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI TRENTO

navigation

- [Main Page](#)
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- [The Sandbox](#)

courses

- IMI
- AIBMP
- PPM
- CMODSI
- PS
- Case Studies
- Italian Culture
- Laboratory

[View logs for this page](#)

(Latest | **Earliest**) View (newer 50) (older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

Diff selection: mark the radio boxes of the versions to compare and hit enter or the button at the bottom.

Legend: (cur) = difference with current version, (last) = difference with preceding version, M = minor edit.

Compare selected versions

- [{cur}](#) [\(last\)](#) ☒ 08:13, 7 November 2009 Ronchet ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#)) m (1,886 bytes) ([→NEWS](#)) ([undo](#))
- [{cur}](#) [\(last\)](#) ☒ 08:08, 7 November 2009 Ronchet ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#)) m (1,820 bytes) ([undo](#))
- [{cur}](#) [\(last\)](#) ☐ 14:32, 15 May 2009 Admin ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#)) (1,829 bytes) ([→Exams dates](#)) ([undo](#))
- [{cur}](#) [\(last\)](#) ☐ 14:30, 15 May 2009 Admin ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#)) (1,754 bytes) ([undo](#))
- [{cur}](#) [\(last\)](#) ☐ 14:29, 15 May 2009 Admin ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#)) (2,965 bytes) ([→eGov Laboratory](#)) ([undo](#))
- [{cur}](#) [\(last\)](#) ☐ 07:31, 29 April 2009 GiampaoloArmellin ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#)) (3,691 bytes) ([→Giampaolo's Schedule at Lab](#)) ([undo](#))
- [{cur}](#) [\(last\)](#) ☐ 15:42, 16 April 2009 Rferrario ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#)) (3,647 bytes) ([→Exams dates](#)) ([undo](#))
- [{cur}](#) [\(last\)](#) ☐ 10:17, 15 April 2009 Rajspecial2k4 ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#)) (3,323 bytes) ([→Docs](#)) ([undo](#))
- [{cur}](#) [\(last\)](#) ☐ 18:06, 13 April 2009 Gianpaolo ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#)) (3,231 bytes) ([→Giampaolo's Schedule at Lab](#)) ([undo](#))
- [{cur}](#) [\(last\)](#) ☐ 12:25, 7 April 2009 GiampaoloArmellin ([Talk](#) | [contribs](#)) (2,172 bytes) ([→Giampaolo's](#)) ([undo](#))

Validation

- The role of the community

Blogs, social media

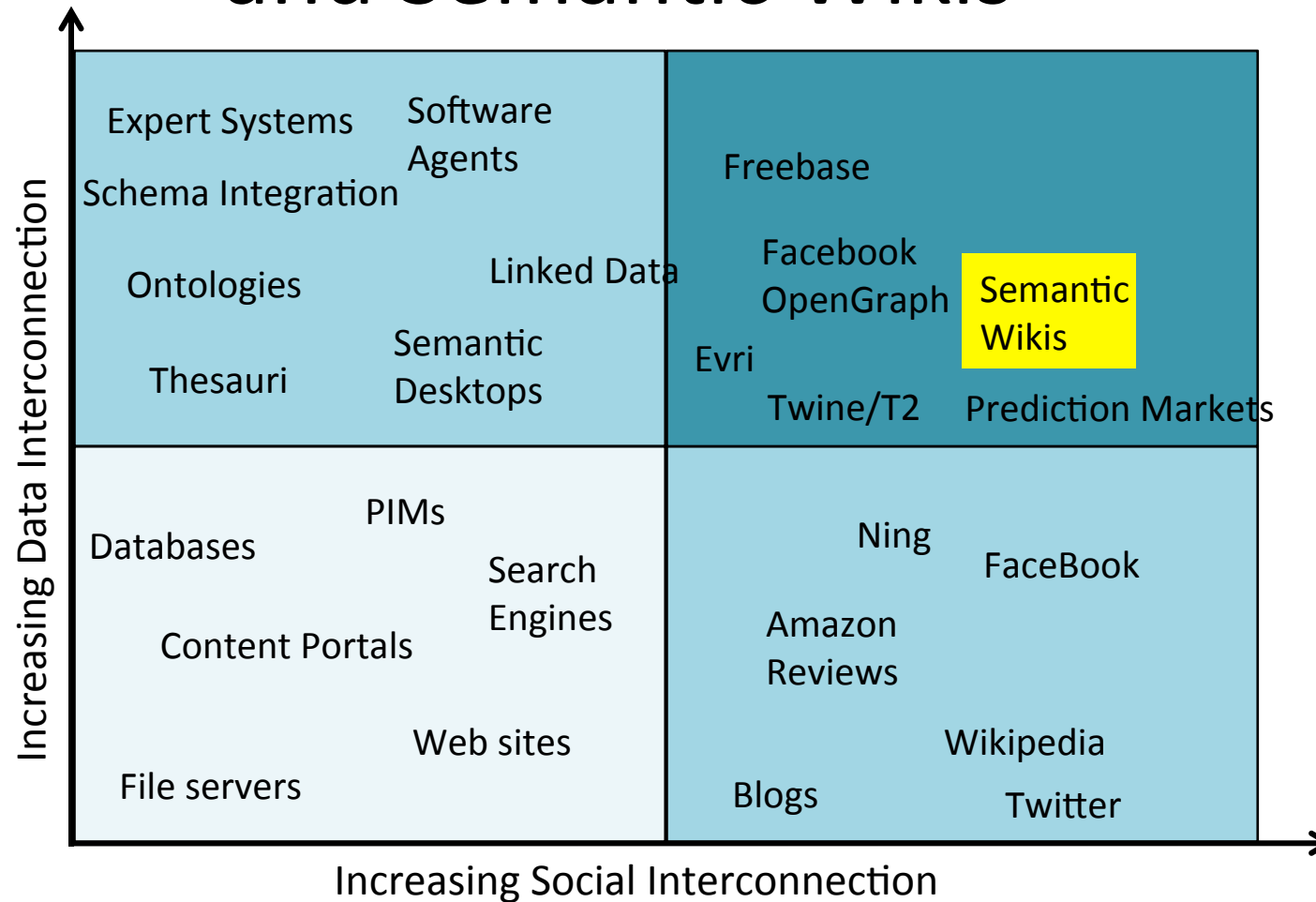
The social web is a set of social relations that link people through the World Wide Web.

The Social web encompasses how websites and software are designed and developed in order to support and foster social interaction.

These online social interactions form the basis of much online activity including online shopping, education, gaming and social networking websites.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
List of social networking websites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_social_networking_websites)

Context: Social Web, Semantic Web, and Semantic Wikis



What humans are good at

- Understanding
- “Why”
- Tacit knowledge
- Stories
- Following hunches
- Checking external refs

What machines are good at

- Executing
- Facts and figures
- Explicit knowledge
- Keeping track and logs
- Analyzing big style
- Calling web services

What Wikipedia knows

- Wikipedia has articles about...
 - ... all cities
 - ... their populations
 - ... their mayors

So can I ask for a list of the world's ten largest cities with a female mayor?

Search

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

You searched for **What are the ten largest cities with a female mayor?** [\[Index\]](#)

For more information about searching Wikipedia, see [Wikipedia:Searching](#).

There is no page titled "What are the ten largest cities with a female mayor?".

Results 1-20 of 345

[1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#) [11](#) [Next »](#)

- [Manhattan](#)
Relevance: 100.0% - -
- [Chicago](#)
Relevance: 99.5% - -
- [Washington, D.C.](#)
Relevance: 97.7% - -
- [St. Louis, Missouri](#)
Relevance: 97.6% - -

WIKIPEDIA'S ANSWER: LISTS



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toolbox

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Your *continued donations* keep Wikipedia running!

List of asteroids named after people

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is a **list of asteroids named after people**, both real and fictional.

Contents [\[show\]](#)

Science

[\[edit\]](#)

Mathematicians

[\[edit\]](#)

- [1858 Lobachevskij](#) ([Nikolai Lobachevsky](#))
- [1859 Kovalevskaya](#) ([Sofia Kovalevskaya](#))
- [1888 Zu Chong-Zhi](#) ([Zu Chongzhi](#))
- [1996 Adams](#) ([John Couch Adams](#))
- [1997 Leverrier](#) ([Urbain Jean Joseph Le Verrier](#))
- [2002 Euler](#) ([Leonhard Euler](#))
- [2010 Chebyshev](#) ([Pafnuti Chebyshev](#))
- [2587 Gardner](#) ([Martin Gardner](#))
- [4354 Euclides](#) ([Euclid](#))
- [4628 Laplace](#) ([Pierre-Simon Laplace](#))
- [6765 Fibonacci](#) ([Leonardo Fibonacci of Pisa](#))
- [6143 Pythagoras](#) ([Pythagoras](#))
- [12493 Minkowski](#) ([Hermann Minkowski](#))
- [27500 Mandelbrot](#) ([Benoît Mandelbrot](#))
- [29552 Chern](#) ([Shiing-Shen Chern](#))

Physicists

[\[edit\]](#)

- [1069 Planck](#) ([Max Planck](#))
- [1979 Sakharov](#) ([Andrei Sakharov](#))
- [2001 Einstein](#) ([Albert Einstein](#))
- [2352 Kurchatov](#) ([Igor Kurchatov](#))
- [3905 Doppler](#) ([Christian Doppler](#))



WIKIPEDIA
Det frie oppslagsverket

navigering

- Hovudsida
- Brukarportal
- Samfunnshuset
- Siste endringar
- Tilfeldig side
- Hjelp
- Gåver

søk

Vis

Søk

verktøy

- Lenkje hit
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- Last opp fil
- Spesialsider
- Utskriftsversjon
- Permanent link
- Siter denne artikkelen

på andre språk

- English
- 한국어
- Português

Lag brukarkonto /logg inn

[innholdsside](#)

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[endre](#)

[historikk](#)

Asteroidar namnsette etter menneske

Frå Wikipedia – det frie oppslagsverket

Dette er ei liste over [asteroidar](#) namngjevne etter kjende menneske.

Innhaldsliste [\[vis\]](#)

Vitskap

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Fysikarar

[\[endre\]](#)

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- [2001 Einstein](#) ([Albert Einstein](#), matematikar og fysikar)
- [2002 Euler](#) ([Leonhard Euler](#), matematikar og fysikar)
- [2352 Kurchatov](#) ([Igor Vasiljevitsj Kurtsjatov](#))
- [3905 Doppler](#) ([Christian Doppler](#))
- [3949 Mach](#) ([Ernst Mach](#))
- [4065 Meinel](#) ([Aden Meinel](#))
- [4716 Urey](#) ([Harold Urey](#))
- [5668 Foucault](#) ([Léon Foucault](#))
- [7495 Feynman](#) ([Richard Feynman](#))
- [7672 Hawking](#) ([Stephen Hawking](#))
- [8000 Isaac Newton](#) ([Isaac Newton](#))
- [8103 Fermi](#) ([Enrico Fermi](#))
- [13092 Schrödinger](#) ([Erwin Schrödinger](#))
- [13149 Heisenberg](#) ([Werner Heisenberg](#))
- [37582 Faraday](#) ([Michael Faraday](#))

Astronomar

[\[endre\]](#)

- [366 Vincentina](#) ([Vincenzo Cerulli](#))
- [676 Melitta](#) ([Philibert Jacques Melotte](#))
- [729 Watsonia](#) ([James Craig Watson](#))
- [768 Struveana](#) ([Otto Wilhelm von Struve](#), [Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve](#) og [Karl Hermann Struve](#))
- [819 Barnardiana](#) ([Edward Emerson Barnard](#))

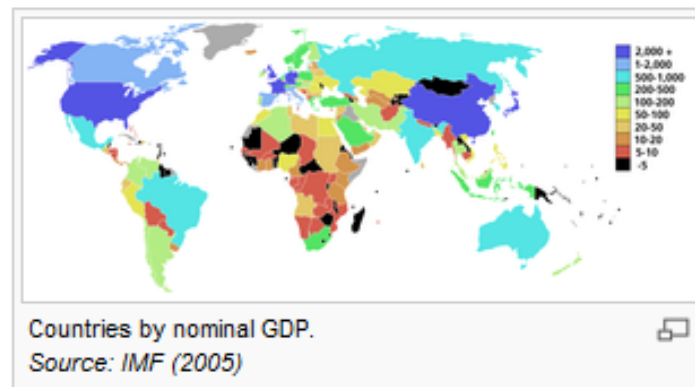
List of countries by GDP (nominal)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article includes a **list of countries of the world sorted by their gross domestic product (GDP)**, the value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year. The GDP dollar estimates presented here are calculated at market or government official exchange rates.

The table below includes data for the year **2005** for all 181 members of the **International Monetary Fund**, for which information is available. **Data are in millions of current United States dollars.**

It should be noted these figures do not include [Somalia](#), [Cuba](#), [North Korea](#), [Iraq](#), and several small states in Europe ([Andorra](#), [Monaco](#), [San Marino](#), [Liechtenstein](#), [Vatican City](#), [Greenland](#)) and the Pacific ([Palau](#), [Marshall Islands](#), [Micronesia](#), [Nauru](#) and [Tuvalu](#)).



Rank	Country	GDP (millions of USD)
—	<i>World</i>	44,454,843
—	<i>European Union</i>	13,502,800
1	United States	12,455,825
2	Japan	4,567,441
3	Germany	2,791,737
4	People's Republic of China ²	2,234,133
5	United Kingdom	2,229,472
6	France	2,126,719
7	Italy	1,765,537

List of countries by GDP (nominal) per capita

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

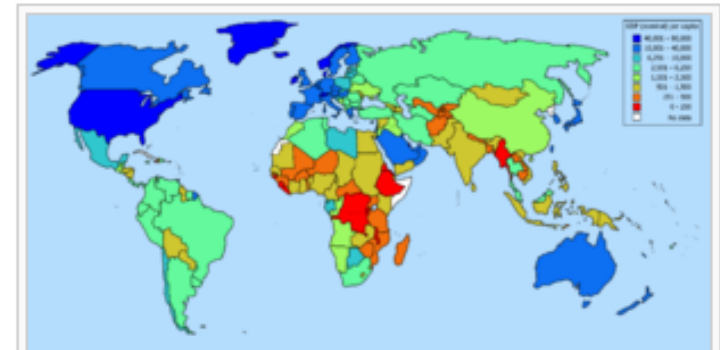
This article includes a **list of [countries of the world](#) sorted by their [Gross Domestic Product \(nominal\) per capita](#)**, the value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year, divided by the average population for the same year.

The figures presented here do not take into account differences in the cost of living in different countries, and the results can vary greatly from one year to another based on fluctuations in the [exchange rates](#) of the country's [currency](#). Such fluctuations may change a country's ranking a great deal from one year to the next, even though they often make little or no difference to the standard of living of its population. Therefore these figures should be used with caution.

Comparisons of national wealth are also frequently made on the basis of [purchasing power parity](#) (PPP), to adjust for differences in the cost of living in different countries (See [List of countries by GDP \(PPP\) per capita](#)). PPP largely removes the exchange rate problem, but has its own drawbacks. It does not reflect the value of economic output in international trade, and it also requires more estimation than GDP per capita. On the whole PPP per capita figures are more narrowly spread than GDP per capita figures.

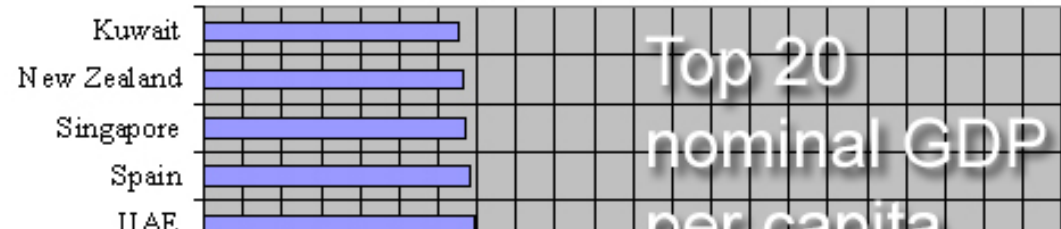
Great care should be taken when using either set of figures to compare the wealth of two countries. Often people who wish to promote or denigrate a country will use the figure that suits their case best and ignore the other one, which may be substantially different, but a valid comparison of two economies should take both rankings into account, as well as utilising other economic data to put an economy in context.

The table below includes data for the year [2005](#) for all 180 members of the [International Monetary Fund](#), for which information is available. Data are in [United States dollars](#).



Map of countries by GDP (nominal) per capita. Source:  IMF (2005)

Rank	Country	GDP per capita
1	Luxembourg	80,288
2	Norway	64,193





WIKIPEDIA
Die freie Enzyklopädie

Suche

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Kategorie

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Kategorie:Liste

Die Listenkategorien sind Metakategorien und dienen lediglich zur Verwaltung der Listen, nicht zur thematischen Feinsortierung. Zur genaueren Zuordnung sind die Listen wie Artikel in die entsprechenden thematischen Hauptkategorien einzutragen.

Achtung: Jede Liste gehört in genau **eine** Listenkategorie.

Für die thematische Sortierung lassen sich Listen über das [CatScan-Tool](#) nach Themenkategorien suchen.

Des Weiteren:

Bitte die Listen nicht unter "L", sondern mit Hilfe einer Pipe unter dem jeweiligen Stichwort einordnen, zum Beispiel eine "Liste bekannter Philosophen" mit

- [[Kategorie:Liste|Philosophen]]

Ist eine Liste unterteilt in mehrere Unterlisten (z. B. [Liste der Seen in Deutschland](#) in Unterlisten nach Anfangsbuchstabe), so kommt nur die Hauptliste in eine "Kategorie:Liste (Thema)", alle Unterlisten dagegen in die [Kategorie:Liste \(Unterliste\)](#).

Zu Listen allgemein siehe auch [Wikipedia:Listen](#).

Inhaltsverzeichnis: * 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S Sch T U V W X Y Z

(vorherige 200) (nächste 200)

Unterkategorien

Es werden 32 von insgesamt 32 Unterkategorien in dieser Kategorie angezeigt:

In Klammern die Anzahl der enthaltenen Kategorien (K), Seiten (S), Dateien (D)

- [\[+\] Teilliste](#) (2284 S)

A

- [\[+\] Liste \(Abkürzungen\)](#) (33 S)
- [\[-\] Liste \(Auszeichnung\)](#) (2 K, 93 S)
 - [\[+\] Liste \(Nobelpreisträger\)](#) (18 S)
 - [\[+\] Liste \(Verdienstordensträger\)](#) (24 S)

B

- [\[-\] Liste \(Bauwerk\)](#) (9 K, 100 S)
 - [\[-\] Liste \(Bahnhöfe\)](#) (1 K, 57 S)
 - [\[-\] Bahnhof in Deutschland](#) (17 K, 4 S)
 - [\[+\] Hauptbahnhof in Deutschland](#) (87 S)
 - [\[+\] Bahnhof \(Baden-Württemberg\)](#) (46 S)
 - [\[+\] Bahnhof \(Bayern\)](#) (2 K, 36 S)
 - [\[+\] Bahnhof in Berlin](#) (2 K, 31 S)
 - [\[+\] Bahnhof \(Brandenburg\)](#) (14 S)
 - [\[+\] Bahnhof \(Bremen\)](#) (3 S)
 - [\[+\] Bahnhof in Hamburg](#) (2 K, 13 S)
 - [\[+\] Bahnhof \(Hessen\)](#) (2 K, 36 S)
 - [\[+\] Bahnhof \(Mecklenburg-Vorpommern\)](#) (6 S)
 - [\[+\] Bahnhof \(Niedersachsen\)](#) (31 S)
 - [\[+\] Bahnhof \(Nordrhein-Westfalen\)](#) (6 K, 85 S)
 - [\[+\] Bahnhof \(Rheinland-Pfalz\)](#) (21 S)

G (Fortsetzung)

- [\[-\] Liste \(Geschichte\)](#) (1 K, 46 S)
 - [\[+\] Zeittafel](#) (14 K, 57 S)
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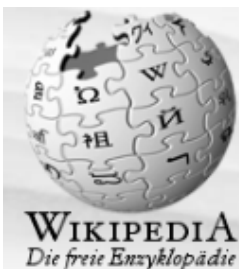
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Cathedral of The Holy Cross
ANGLICAN CHURCH
of Australia

To Know Christ and to Make Him Known

WIKIPEDIA
doesn't have
all the answers



What humans see

 [Sign in / create account](#)



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

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Karlsruhe

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates:  49°10′N 8°24′E

For other uses, see [Karlsruhe \(disambiguation\)](#).

Karlsruhe (IPA: [ˈkaʁlsʁuːə]; population 285,812 in 2006) is a city in the south west of [Germany](#), in the [Bundesland Baden-Württemberg](#), located near the [French](#)-German border.

Founded in 1715 as [Karlsruhe Palace](#), the surrounding town became the seat of two of the highest courts in Germany, the [Federal Constitutional Court of Germany](#) whose decisions have the force of a law, and the [Federal Court of Justice of Germany](#), the highest court of [appeals](#) in matters of [civil law](#) and [criminal law](#). It therefore considers itself the home of justice in Germany, a role taken over from [Leipzig](#) after 1933.

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Karlsruhe



The town centre of the city of Karlsruhe (Germany) photographed from an aeroplane. It is easy to recognize the historic layout of the town: The streets head away from the [palace](#) like the rays of the sun.

Coat of arms



Location



Administration

Country	 Germany
State	Baden-Württemberg
Admin. region	Karlsruhe
District	Urban district
City subdivisions	27 quarters
Lord Mayor	Heinz Fenrich (CDU)

What humans see

Karlsruhe

- ... **has a population** of 285,812
- ... **is located** in Germany
- ... **was founded** in 1715
- ... **has mayor** Heinz Fenrich

What computers see



ვიკიპედია
თავისუფალი ენციკლოპედია

შეყვანილი

სტატია

განხილვა

რედაქტირება

ისტორია

კარლსრუე

ნავიგაცია

- მთავარი გვერდი
- თემატური ძიება
- რჩეული სტატიები
- ნებისმიერი გვერდი
- ახალი გვერდები

ძიება

სტატია

ძიება

მონაწილეობა

- შესავალი
- ინფორმაცია
- ბოლო ცვლილებები
- დახმარება
- ფორუმი
- შეწირულობები

კარლსრუე (Karlsruhe), ქალაქი გერმანიაში, მდინარე რაინის მახლობლად (უკავშირდება არხით), ზადენ-ვიურტემბერგის მხარეში. 285,812 ათ. მცხოვრები (2006). დიდი სატრანსპორტო კვანძი, სამდინარო ნავსადგური. გერმანიის სამხრეთ-დასავლეთ ნაწილის საწვავის განმანაწილებელი ცენტრი (ნავთობი კარლსრუეში მიდის მარსელიდან წყლის გზითა და ნავთობსადენით). ნავთობსახდელი ქარხანა, სატრანსპორტო და ელექტრო მანქანათმშენებლობა.

კარლსრუე
Karlsruhe



მდებარეობა

ქვეყანა	გერმანია
რეგიონი	ზადენ-ვიურტემბერგი
ზოგადი ინფორმაცია	
ფართობი	173 46 კმ²

What computers see

Karlsruhe

- ... 285,812
- ... Germany
- ... 1715
- ... Heinz Fenrich

Computers are stupid

- They do not make connections
- They need our help

Semantic mediawiki

<https://semantic-mediawiki.org/>

What is SMW?

- An extension to MediaWiki – the wiki engine that powers Wikipedia
- Allows semantic annotation
 - **Category**: a group of things
 - **Student, Event, Talk**
 - **Property**: relation between two things
 - “A Short Tutorial to Semantic Media Wiki (SMW)” **has speaker** “Jie Bao”
 - SummerProgram2009 **costs** \$950

SMW is

- A wiki: simple, collaborative
- Semantic Web in the small
- A light-weight semantic database
- A platform to build other apps
- ...

Karlsruhe is a city in
[[Country::Germany]].

Subject	Predicate	Object
Karlsruhe	Country	Germany
Karlsruhe	Mayor	Heinz Fenrich
Heinz Fenrich	Gender	Male

Semantic Annotation Syntax

Description	Syntax	Example
Assign a page to a category	<code>[[Category:categoryname]]</code>	<code>[[Category:Talk]]</code>
Add a property (with value) to a page	<code>[[propertyname::value]]</code>	<code>[[date::July 21, 2009]]</code>
Add a property (with value) to a page, but show “show_value”	<code>[[propertyname::value show_value]]</code>	<code>[[date::July 21, 2009 21st July]]</code>

Categories and properties are also wiki pages

- Category:Talk
- Property:date

Defining Properties

[special page](#)

Create a property

Property name: Type:

This property will link to pages that use the form: ☐

If you want this property to only be allowed to have certain values, enter them in the box below. Allowed values, separated by commas (if a value contains a comma, replace it with "\","):

- Page
- String
- Text
- Code
- Boolean
- Number
- Geographic coordinates
- Temperature
- Date
- Email
- URL
- Annotation URI
- Telephone number
- Record
- Quantity

Overview of semantic markup

- To add a page P to category C type `[[Category:C]]` on page P
- To make a typed link of type R from page P1 to page P2 type `[[R::P2]]` on page P1
- To state the value V of an attribute A on page P type `[[A::V]]` on page P
- Example:

Editing Busan



Busan is a city in [[located in::Korea]]
with a population of [[population::3,635,389]] .|

[[Category:City]]

Query

- Go to Special:Ask
- Enter a query
- Queries look like this:
 - Conditions on a category:
[[Category:X]]
 - Conditions on a property: [[R::X]]
 - Property conditions can be ranges,
[[R::>X]], [[R::<X]]
 - Property conditions: any value [[R::+]]
 - Print statements: ?R
- Examples follow
- See also online docs

special

Search by entering a query into the search field below. Further information on [semantic search](#).

[[Category:Tutor]]
[[affiliation::*]]

Sort by column Ascending

Previous**Results 1– 2**Next(20 | 50 | 100)

	 Affiliation
Denny Vrandecic	AIFB
Peter Haase	AIFB

Previous**Results 1– 2**Next(20 | 50 | 100)

Query examples

- `[[population::>1,000,000]]` anything with a population of over a Million
- `[[located in::Korea]]` anything that is located in Korea
- `[[affiliation::+]]` anything that has any stated affiliation
- `[[Category:Tutor]]` all tutors
- `[[Category:Tutor | | Student]]` all tutors or students (logical or)
- `[[Category:Tutor]] [[Category:Student]]` everyone who is both

Additional Resources

- SMW site:
<http://semantic-mediawiki.org>
- A 1.5 hour video tutorial:
http://videolectures.net/eswc08_vrandecic_sw/
- SMW⁺ User Forum:
<http://smwforum.ontoprise.com/>
- Tetherless World Work on SMW
http://tw.rpi.edu/wiki/Semantic_Portal_Wiki

Querying and social aspects

- Querying can only be done on aligned vocabularies
 - If half of the people use “affiliation” and the other half “works for” you cannot query the knowledge easily
- Inside SMW, information integration usually happens with social tools, not with technology
- Gardening tools can help with aligning vocabularies, but not replace them
 - Tools that allow you to rename a property throughout the wiki
 - Or to join two different names

Querying the wiki

```
{ {#ask:  
  [[Category:Country]]  
  [[Continent::North  
America]]  
|?Population  
} }
```

Result rendering

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North America

The North American continent is one of the 7 continents of the [earth](#). It contains [United States of America](#) and [Canada](#).

Countries

	 Population
Canada	33,312,000
Mexico	106,682,500
United States of America	304,541,000

Facts about North America

Has political entity [United States of America](#) + , and [Canada](#) + 

Located in [Earth](#) + , and [America](#) + 

Category: [Continent](#)

Querying the wiki

```
{ {#ask:  
  [[Category:Country]]  
  [[Continent::North  
  America]]  
|?Population  
|format=piechart  
}}}
```

Pie chart

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North America

The North American continent is one of the 7 continents of the [earth](#). It contains [United States of America](#) and [Canada](#).

Countries



Facts about North America ⓘ

Has political entity [United States of America](#) + 🔍, and [Canada](#) + 🔍

Located in [Earth](#) + 🔍, and [America](#) + 🔍

Category: [Continent](#)

Querying the wiki

```
{ {#ask:  
  [[Category:Country]]  
  [[Continent::North  
  America]]  
|?Population  
|format=barchart  
} }
```

Bar chart

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North America

The North American continent is one of the 7 continents of the **earth**. It contains [United States of America](#) and [Canada](#).

Countries



Facts about North America ⓘ

Has political entity [United States of America](#) + ⓘ, and [Canada](#) + ⓘ

Located in [Earth](#) + ⓘ, and [America](#) + ⓘ

Category: Continent

RDF Export

/Special:ExportRDF/<Page_Name>