Wikidata

... 

lessons learned from building a knowledge base with 17000 volunteers

Lydia Pintscher   @nightrose
Everyone needs access to knowledge!
½ Billion Wikipedia readers/month
English Wikipedia
Spanish Wikipedia
Russian Wikipedia
Knowledge base
Community
Mona Lisa (Q12418)

painting by Leonardo da Vinci
La Joconde | La Gioconda

More languages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Also known as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Mona Lisa</td>
<td>painting by Leonardo da Vinci</td>
<td>La Joconde, La Gioconda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>Mona Lisa</td>
<td>Ölgemälde von Leonardo da Vinci</td>
<td>La Gioconda, La Joconde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Mona Lisa</td>
<td>cuadro de Leonardo da Vinci</td>
<td>La Gioconda, La Joconda, La Joconde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>lucunda</td>
<td>pictura quam Leonardus Vincius inter annos 1503 et 1506 fecit</td>
<td>Mona Lisa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More languages:

Statements:

- instance of:
  - painting
  - 0 references
  + add reference
  + add

- creator:
  - Leonardo da Vinci
  - 1 reference
  + add
=> multilingual and multicultural project that acknowledges knowledge diversity
Current state of Wikidata

- 25 Million items
- 3300 properties
- 145 Million statements
- 17000 editors
Lessons learned so far
The world is really really complex

And Wikipedians are world champions in showing you where and how

There is no single truth. Deal with knowledge diversity!

The world is screwed up. Don’t try to force it into neat little boxes!
date of birth

2 BCE  

Gregorian

1 reference

edit

7 BCE  

Gregorian

1 reference

edit

+ add
instance of

deity
  ▪ 1 reference

mythical character
  ▪ 1 reference

human biblical character
  ▪ 1 reference

human
  ▪ 1 reference

+ add
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>spouse</th>
<th>Eiffel Tower</th>
<th>1 reference</th>
<th>edit</th>
<th>add</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## February 30 (Q37096)

**date**

30 February | February 30th | 30th of February | Feb 30

### In more languages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Also known as</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Feb 30</td>
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<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>30. Februar</td>
<td>Datum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>30 de febrero</td>
<td>fecha que ha sido utilizada esporádicamente en diversos países</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>30 Februarii</td>
<td>No description defined</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is possible to build tools to deal with a really really complex world

And we should build more of them!
Listen! Explain! Trust! Empower!

And learn to be Zen about it!
Even with hard-to-use and basic tools people can build amazing things

Build flexible and open tools.
Being able to tinker is crucial.
Let people help themselves.
South Pole Telescope

The South Pole Telescope (SPT) is a 10 meter (394 in) diameter telescope located at the Amundsen–Scott South Pole Station, Antarctica. The telescope is designed for observations in the microwave, millimeter-wave, and submillimeter-wave regions of the electromagnetic spectrum, with the particular design goal of measuring the faint, diffuse emission from the cosmic microwave background (CMB).[2] The first major survey with the SPT—designed to find distant, massive, clusters of galaxies through their interaction with the CMB, with the goal of constraining the dark energy equation of state—was completed in October 2011. In early 2012, a new camera was installed on the SPT with even greater sensitivity and the capability to measure the polarization of incoming light. This camera is designed to measure the so-called “B-mode” or “curl” component of the polarized CMB, leading to constraints on the mass of the neutrino and the energy scale of inflation.[3]

The SPT collaboration is made up of over a dozen (mostly North American) institutions, including the University of Chicago, the University of California-Berkeley, Case Western Reserve University, Harvard-Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, the University of Colorado-Boulder, McGill University, The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, University of California at Davis, Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, Argonne National Laboratory, and the National Institute for Standards and Technology. It is funded by the National Science Foundation.

Microwave/millimeter-wave observations at the South Pole

The South Pole is the premier observing site in the world for millimeter-wavelength observations. The Pole’s high altitude (2.8 km/1.7 mi above sea level) means the atmosphere is thin, and the extreme cold keeps the amount of water vapor in the air low.[3] This is particularly important for observing at millimeter wavelengths, where incoming signals can be absorbed by water vapor, and where water vapor emits radiation that can be confused with astronomical signals. Because the sun does not rise and set daily, the atmosphere at the pole is particularly stable. Further, there is no interference from the sun in the millimeter range during the months of polar night.

The telescope

The telescope is a 10-meter (394 in) diameter off-axis Gregorian telescope in an altazimuth mount (at the poles, an altazimuth mount is effectively identical to an equatorial mount). It
The Brandenburg Gate (German: Brandenburger Tor) is an 18th-century neoclassical monument in Berlin, and one of the best-known landmarks of Germany. It is built on the site of a former city gate that marked the start of the road from Berlin to the town of Brandenburg an der Havel.

It is located in the western part of the city centre of Berlin within Mitte, at the junction of Unter den Linden and Ebertstraße, immediately west of the Pariser Platz. One block to the north stands the Reichstag building, which houses the German parliament (Bundestag). The gate is the monumental entry to Unter den Linden, the renowned boulevard of Berlin that was the home of a number of important buildings and monuments.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available games</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>P1412</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author Language game</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populate the Languages written and spoken (P1412) property by guessing from notable works or citizenship. Report problems to User:Ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kian game</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kian suggestions to add statements in items based on categories in Wikipedia articles. Contact Amir if a model has too much incorrect suggestions. 17 languages are supported. Source code can be found in here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary sources</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check if a third-party site is a source for a statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Items without image</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These items have no image, but there are some on their Wikipedia articles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source MetaData</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify a scientist on a publication. Is it the one suggested?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Les Misérables
Les Misérables (pronounced /lɛs mizəræbl/; or /lɛs mizəræ bəl/; French pronunciation: [lɛz mizɛʁabl]) is a French historical novel by Victor Hugo, first published in 1862, that is considered one of the greatest novels. 
author: Victor Hugo
1862

The Hunchback of Notre Dame
The Hunchback of Notre-Dame (French: Notre-Dame de Paris) is a French Romantic/Gothic novel by Victor Hugo published in 1831. The title refers to the Notre-Dame Cathedral in Paris, on which the story is …
author: Victor Hugo
1831

Ninety-Three
Ninety-Three (Quatrevingt-treize) is the last novel by the French writer Victor Hugo. Published in 1874, shortly after the bloody upheaval of the Paris Commune, the novel concerns the Revolt in the Vendée and …
author: Victor Hugo

Cromwell
Cromwell is a play by Victor Hugo, written in 1827. It was influenced by Hugo’s literary circle, which identified itself as Romanticist and chose as a model dramatist Shakespeare instead of the Classicists Jean Racine and …
author: Victor Hugo
1827

The Man Who Laughs
The Man Who Laughs (also published under the title By Order of the King) is a novel by Victor Hugo, originally published in April 1869 under the French title L’Homme qui rit. Although among Hugo's most obscure works, …
# Stadt, Land, Wikidata!

**Aktueller Buchstabe: O**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stadt</th>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Fluss</th>
<th>Beruf</th>
<th>Punkte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berlin ✓</td>
<td>Belgien ✓</td>
<td>Bröl ✓</td>
<td>Bademeister ✓</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Check](#)
Ask me anything  

Who is the director of "Her"?

This query engine is the result of the Master's degree project of seven students.

If you are interested by some technical aspects, please have a look at the project website.
Ask me anything

Who is the director of "Her"?

Result

Spike Jonze

Spike Jonze (pronounced "Jones"; born Adam Spiegel; October 22, 1969) is an American director, producer, screenwriter and actor, whose work includes music videos, commercials, film and television. He started his feature film directing career with Being John Malkovich (1999) and Adaptation (2002), both written by Charlie Kaufman, and then started movies with screenplays of his own with Where the Wild Things Are (2009) and Her (2013). Jonze is well known for his music video collaborations with Fatboy Slim, Weezer, Beastie Boys, Björk and Kanye West. [Wikipedia]

This query engine is the result of the Master's degree project of seven students.
If you are interested by some technical aspects, please have a look at the [project website.]
Data is one of the most important resources of our time. It needs to be free, open and editable.
Find more maps showing coverage of individual Wikipedias at https://ddll.inf.tu-dresden.de/web/Wikidata/Maps-06-2015/en