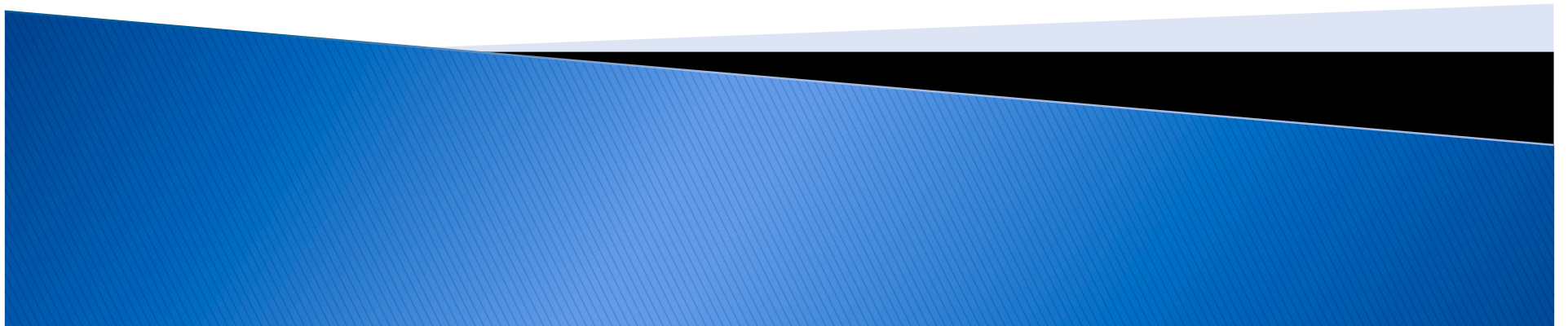


Combining the Social and Semantic Web Part 3 – Wikis

Sheila Kinsella, DERI / NUIG
Denny Vrandečić, KIT / Wikimedia.de



Agenda

Introduction

- ▶ Social and Semantic Web
- ▶ Data portability
- ▶ Ontologies

Applications: General

- ▶ Semantic Tagging
- ▶ Semantic Microblogging
- ▶ Facebook Open Graph
- ▶ Drupal 7

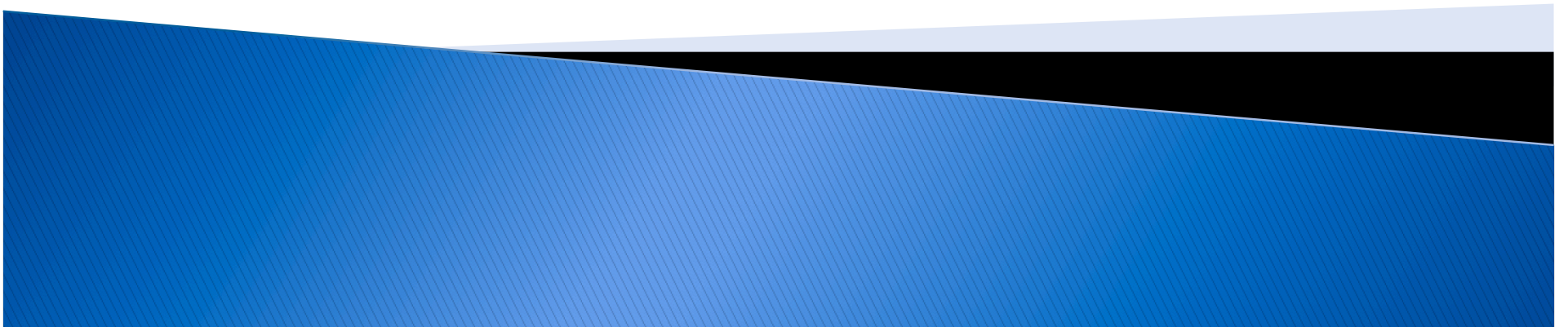
Applications: Wikis

- ▶ Wikis and semantics
- ▶ Semantic MediaWiki
- ▶ Collaboration

Using Semantic Social Data

- ▶ Distributed Social Web
- ▶ Recommendations
- ▶ Enhanced visualisations
- ▶ Social network analysis

Wikis

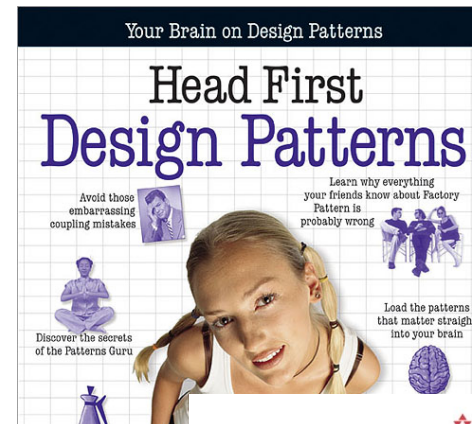


Long, long time ago...



Using Pattern Languages for
Object Oriented
Programming, OOPSLA87

Design Patterns



Portland Pattern Repository

We're writing about computer programs in a new stylistic form called [pattern languages](#). The form has many internal references which map well to hypertext links. We've added links to published (or soon to be published) documents. Short summaries appear in the...

- [Pattern Language Catalog](#)

We've also created a space for exploring the not-quite-yet patterns we all carry around in our heads...

- [People, Projects & Patterns](#)

The Hillside Group's [Patterns Home Page](#) lists other pattern resources including papers, books, conferences.

New [survey results](#) are in. This form tallies survey responses as they are made. Have a look to see what people like about the repository. Then add your two-cents worth.

If you have questions or comments regarding this repository, please address them to ward@c2.com. Watch for improvements listed in [recent changes](#) and track the popular files on our [top-ten list](#). Thank you for visiting.

De

Elen
Obj

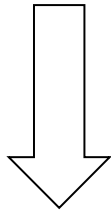
Erich
Richa
Ralpl
John



Foreword by Grady Booch

PLOP '98

Design Patterns Web Page



Singleton Pattern

If a system only needs one instance of a class, and that instance needs to be accessible in many different parts of a system, you control both instantiation and access by making that class a singleton.

Often, a system only needs to create one instance of a class, and that instance will be accessed throughout the program. Examples would include objects needed for logging, communication, database access, etc. You could pass such an instance from method to method, or assign it to each object in the system. However, this adds a lot of unnecessary complexity.

Or, you could make that single instance the responsibility of the class, and then query the class for the instance.

Therefore, let the class create and manage the single instance of itself, the *Singleton*. Wherever in the system you need access to this single instance, query the class.

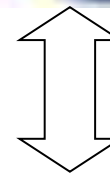
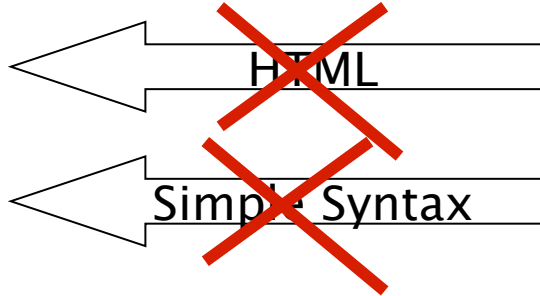
Simply put,

Ensure a class has only one instance, and provide a global point of access to it.

Resulting context

This unifies access (cf. [NarrowTheInterface](#)) to the singleton, leaving parts of the system uninterested in the singleton unaffected by it. Further, because access is controlled by a class, that class method can include additional logic needed to handle these queries.

Singletons are most appropriate for services that do not change their nature based on their invocation context. A singleton can be created at startup based on context or be reset for larger scale state transitions. A lot of things fall into this category: logging, communication, database access, etc are candidates. (Most things, of course, do not fall into this category.)



SingletonPattern

Advice to visitors: **Spam is not allowed on this site.** Unwanted links are removed before indexing is allowed. If you are new here, please consider reading [GoodStyle](#) before contributing. If you just want to try out how Wiki works, please edit [WikiWikiSandbox](#) instead of existing pages or adding new ones. Thank you.

Type the code word here then press to finish editing. Read [MoreAboutCodes](#).

If a system only needs one instance of a class, and that instance needs to be accessible in many different parts of a system, you control both instantiation and access by making that class a singleton.

Often, a system only needs to create one instance of a class, and that instance will be accessed throughout the program. Examples would include objects needed for logging, communication, database access, etc. You could pass such an instance from method to method, or assign it to each object in the system. However, this adds a lot of unnecessary complexity.

Or, you could make that single instance the responsibility of the class, and then query the class for the instance.

'''Therefore,''' let the class create and manage the single instance of itself, the *'Singleton.'* Wherever in the system you need access to this single instance, query the class.

Simply put,

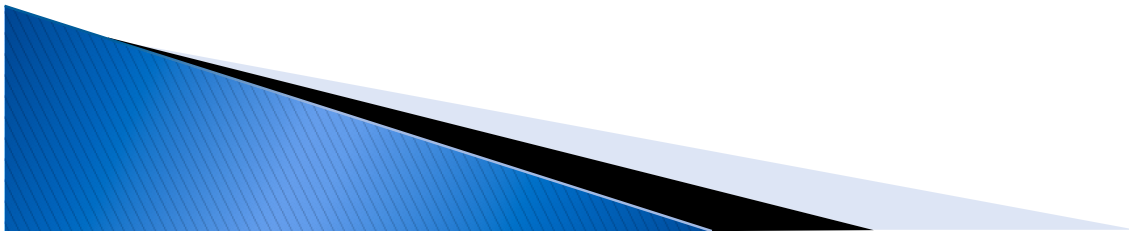
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[GoodStyle](#) tips for editing.
[EditPage](#) using a smaller text area.
[EditCopy](#) from previous author.



edit

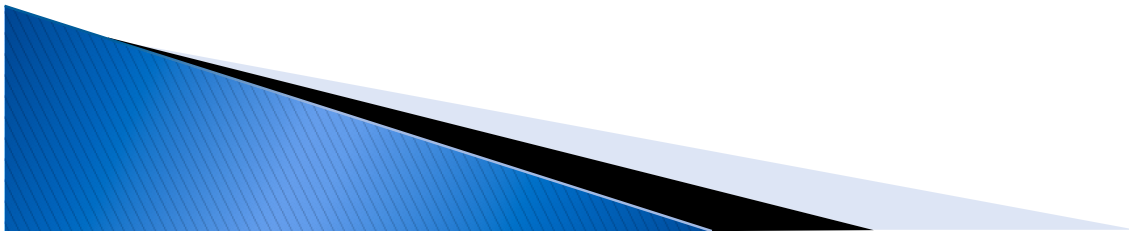
wow. I can change the web.
let's write an encycolpedia!





Wikis are great

- ▶ Enable new scale of human collaboration
- ▶ Everyone can read
- ▶ Everyone can write
- ▶ Everyone can edit
- ▶ Everyone is accountable for everything
- ▶ But some things are better left to machines...



Wiki Clock

[edit this page](#)

[create a new page](#)

[advanced options](#)



This is the Wiki Clock -- a clock that runs on Wiki technology!

Please update this page with the correct current time (UTC).

March, 31, 12:28 PST 2009

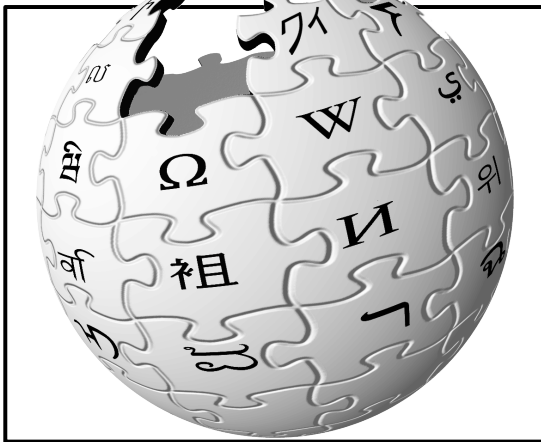
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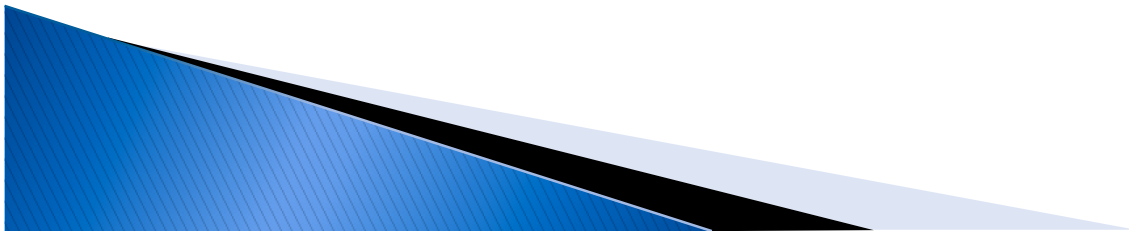
Title: "Current time", Attribution: "Wikiclock"

<http://pageoftext.com/wikiclock>

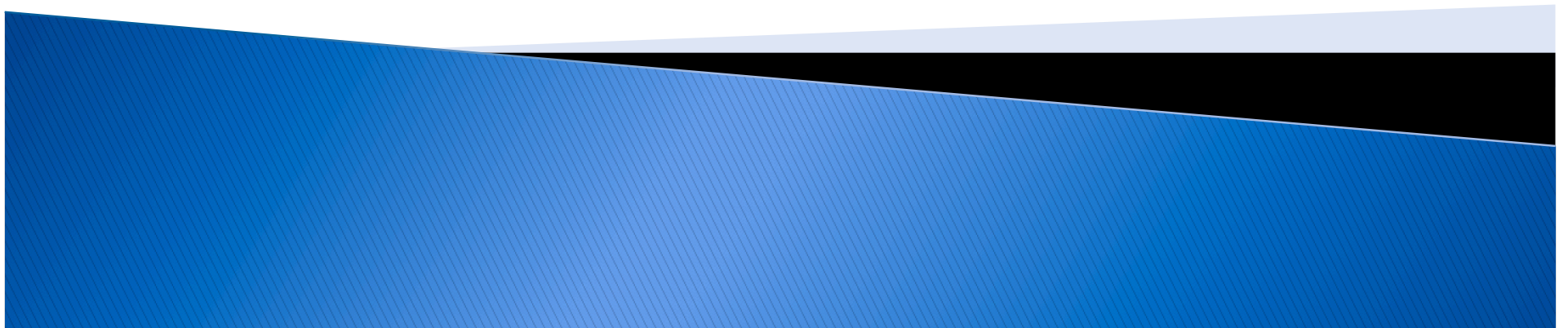
[edit](#)



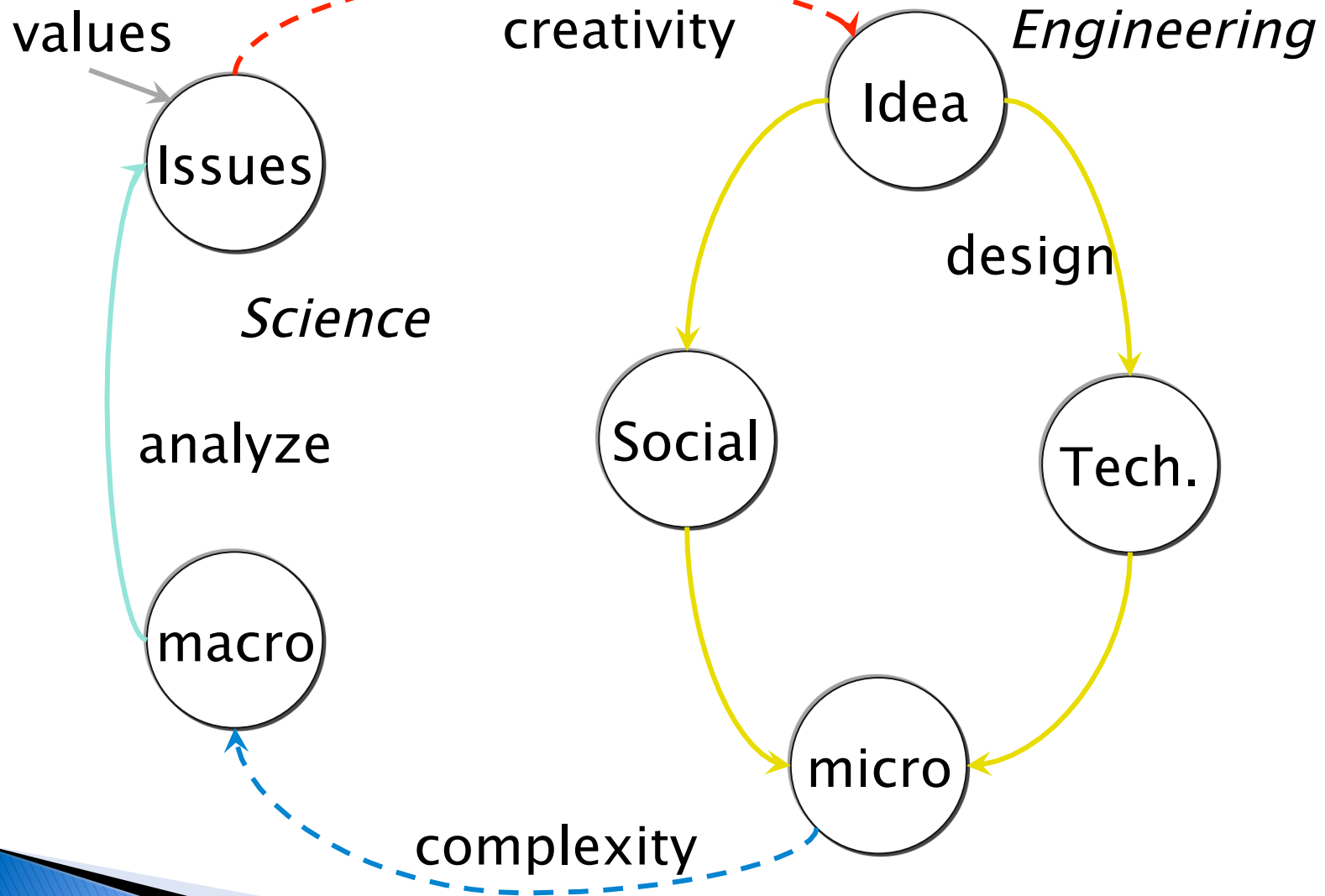
[edit](#)



Socio-technical systems



Web Science Process Model



Categories

- ▶ Introduced in 2004
- ▶ For categorizing pages

`[ [Category:Country] ]`

Categories

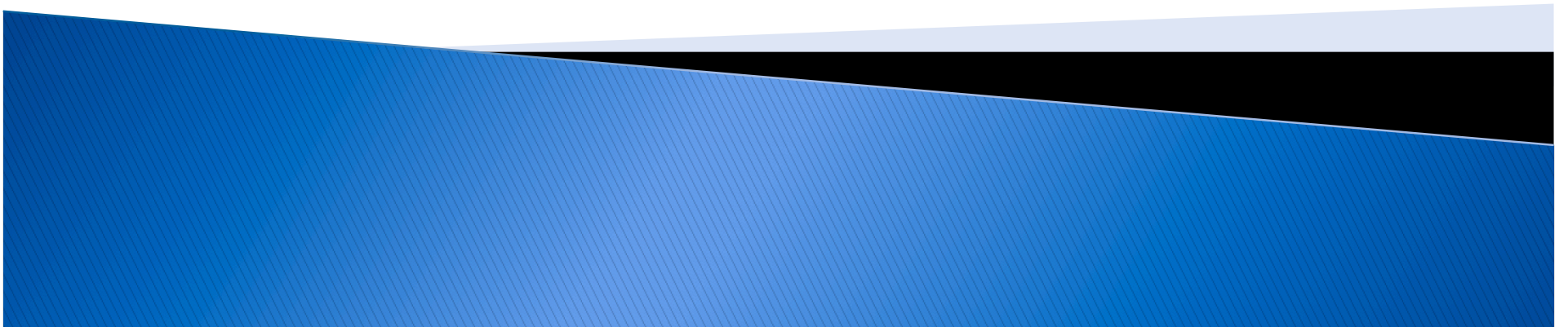
- ▶ Introduced on all Wikipedias same time
- ▶ English (and most others)
 - Quickly most articles categorized
 - Guidelines for categorization co-evolved
- ▶ German
 - Categorizing started
 - Discussion on usage of categories
 - Manually enforced moratorium
 - Guidelines for using categories
 - Moratorium lifted
 - Guidelines manually enforced
 - Software written to support guidelines

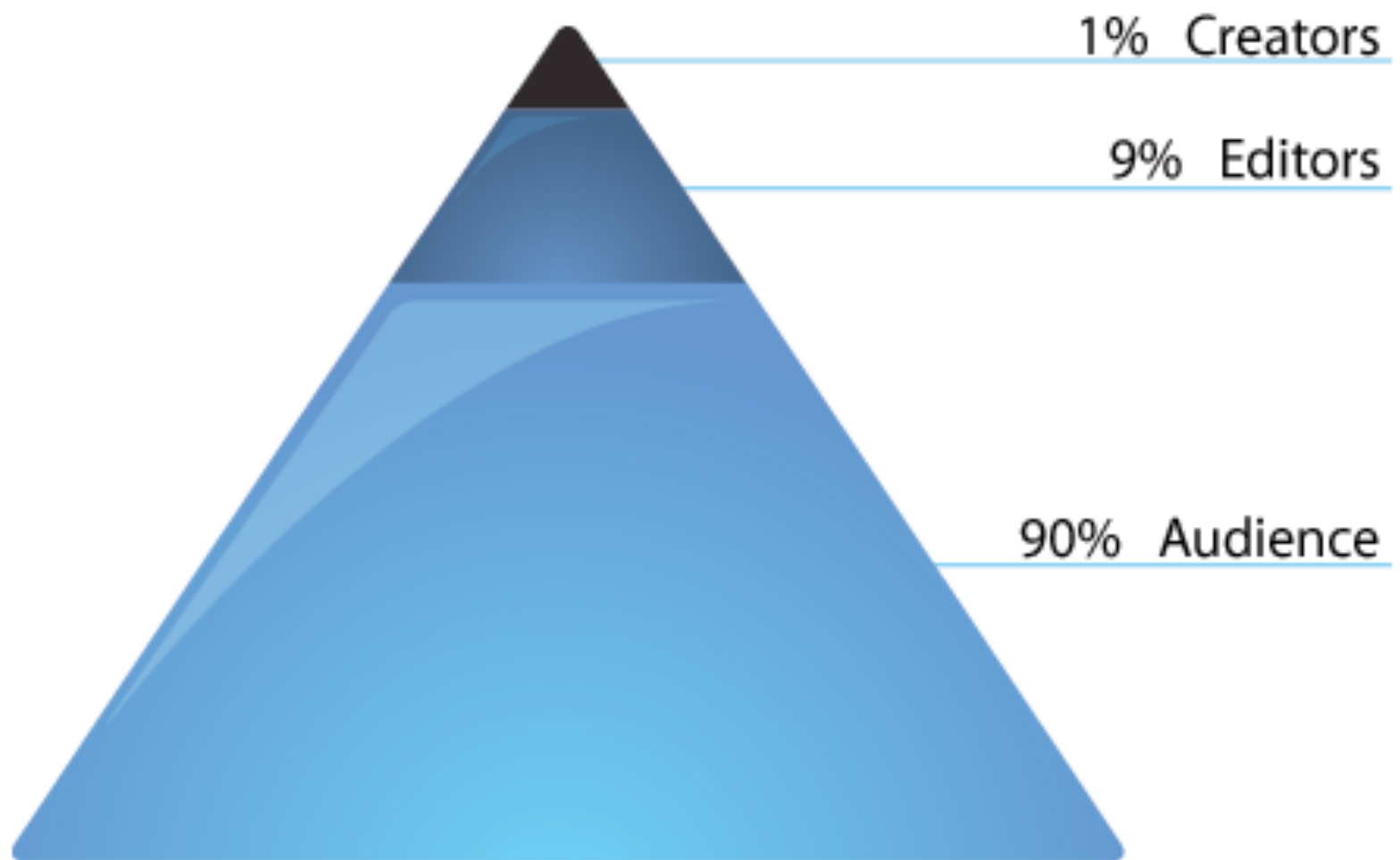
Parser Functions

- ▶ Templates used for uniform display

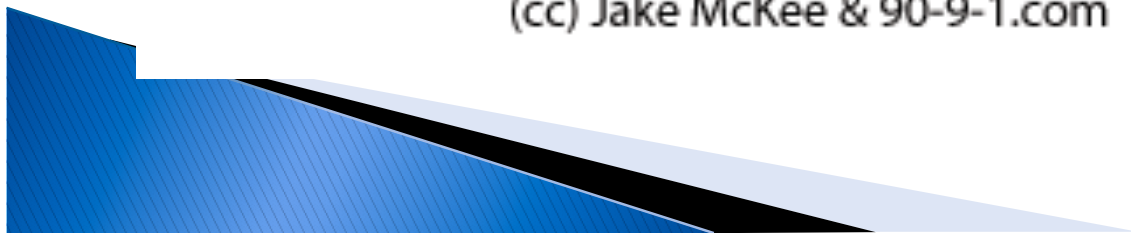
```
{ {Country
| Capital = Athens
| Continent = Europe } }
```
- ▶ Conditional display of template parts
- ▶ Realized by community
 - Complex template calling more complex templates
 - Exploiting CSS hacks
 - Heavy hits on the parser
- ▶ Forced developers to implement solution

Wiki roles



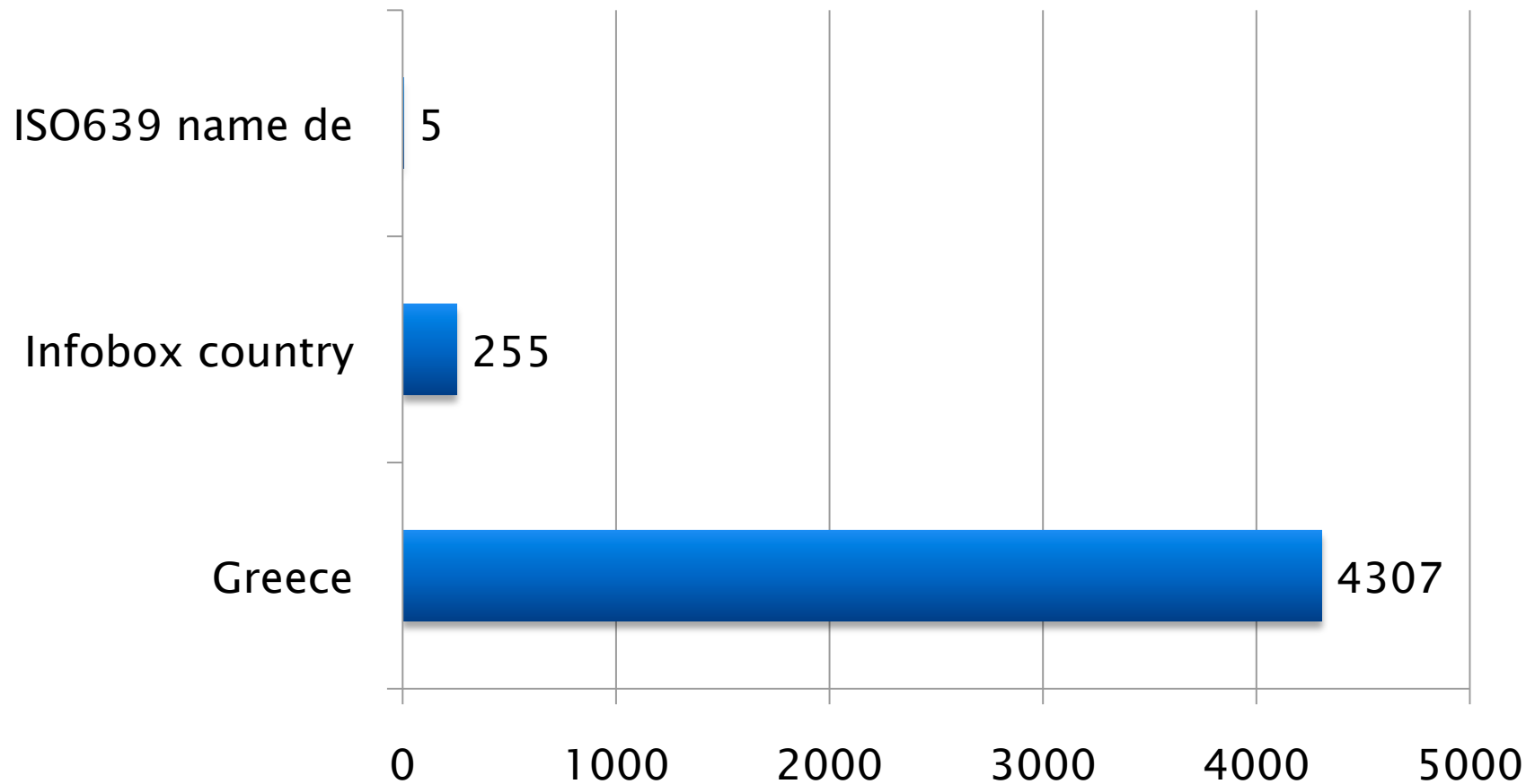


(cc) Jake McKee & 90-9-1.com



Not everyone does everything

Number of editors



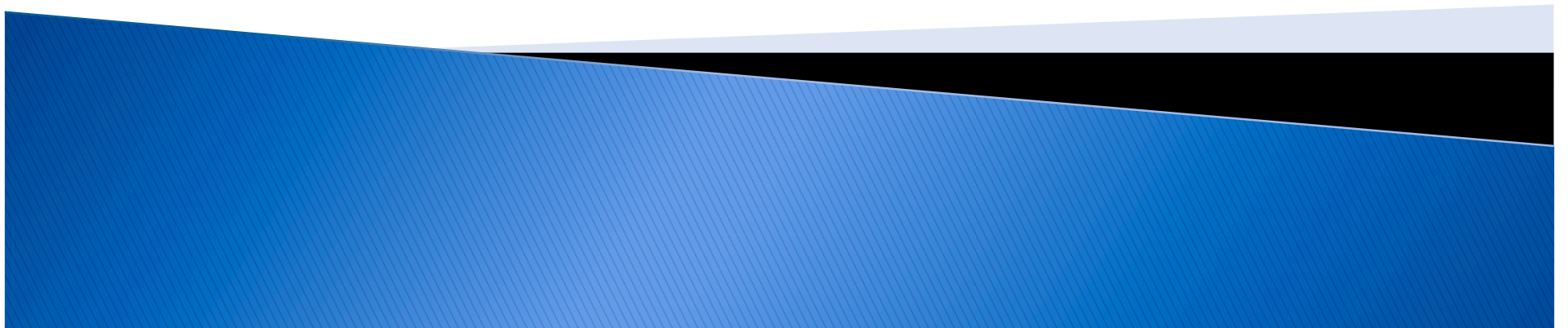




October 26, 2006
Wallula, Washington



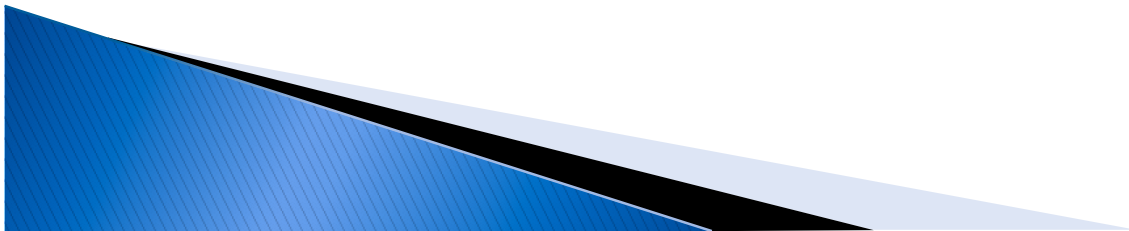
Semantic wikis



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



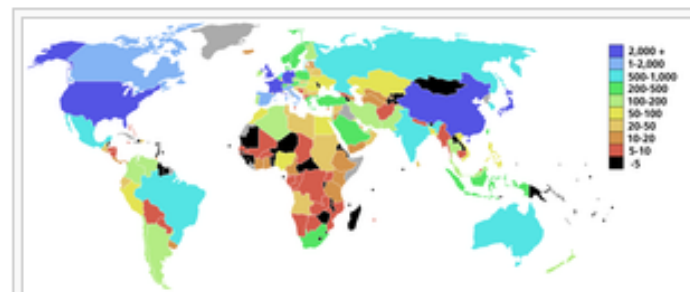
List of countries by GDP (nominal)

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**).



Countries by nominal GDP.
Source: IMF (2005)

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
8	Canada	1,132,436
9	Spain	1,126,565

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.

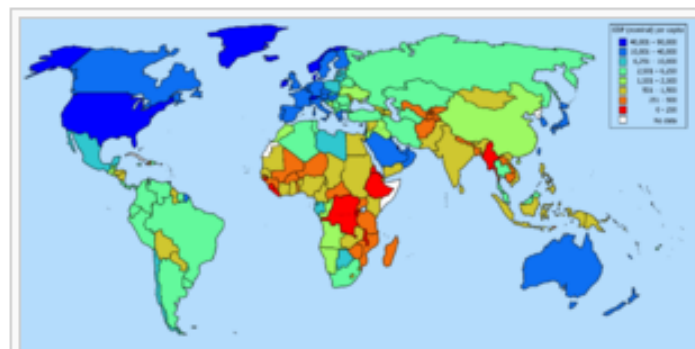
The figures presented here do not take into account differences in the cost of living in different countries, and the results can vary greatly from one year to another based on fluctuations in the [exchange rates](#) of the country's [currency](#). Such fluctuations may change a country's ranking a great 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.

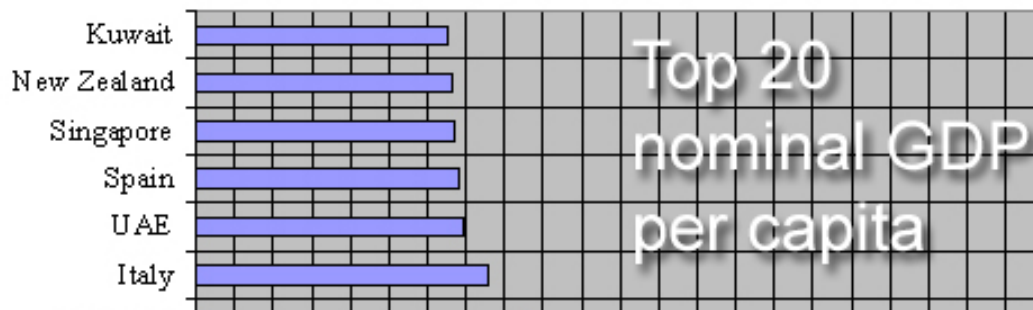
Great care should be taken when using either set of figures to compare the wealth of two countries. Often people who wish to promote or denigrate a country will use the figure that suits their case best and ignore the other one, which may be substantially different, but a valid comparison of two economies 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](#).

Rank	Country	GDP per capita
1	Luxembourg	80,288
2	Norway	64,193
3	Iceland	52,764



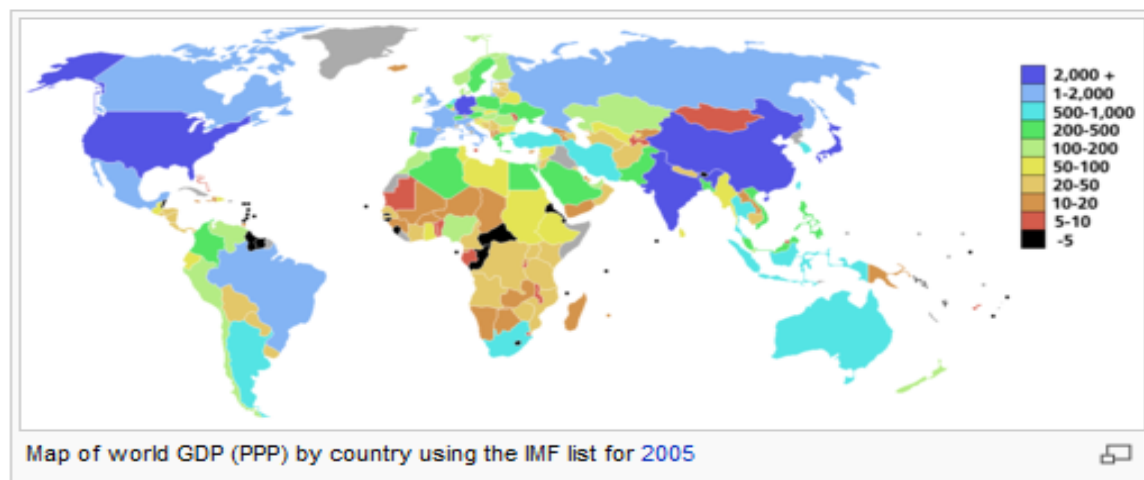
Map of countries by GDP (nominal) per capita. Source:  IMF (2005)



List of countries by GDP (PPP)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

There are three **lists 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 given on this page are derived from [Purchasing Power Parity](#) (PPP) calculations. Using a PPP basis is arguably more useful when comparing differences in living standards because PPP takes into account the relative cost of living and the inflation rates of the countries, rather than using just exchange rates which may distort the real differences in income. The [Market Exchange Rate](#) (MER) GDP is more useful for understanding the international economic purchasing power and the total value of tradeable goods and services of different countries.



- The first table includes data for the year 2005 for all 180 members of the [International Monetary Fund](#), excluding [East Timor](#) for which information is not available, and the unranked entities: [world](#) and [European Union](#). Data is in millions of [international dollars](#) and is calculated by the [International Monetary Fund](#).
- The second table shows 162 national entities as well as figures for the [European Union](#) and the World. This list was compiled by the World Bank. Data is for the year 2005, with figures in millions of [international dollars](#).
- The third table is a tabulation of the [CIA World Factbook](#) data update of April 2006, according to the data provided by the [CIA](#). Figures are estimates in millions of international dollars, for various years ranging from 1993 to 2005 (most figures are however for the year 2005).

List by the [International Monetary Fund](#)

Rank	Country	GDP (PPP) \$m
—	World	61,027,505
—	European Union	12,427,413
1	United States	12,277,583

List by the [World Bank](#)

Rank	Country	GDP (PPP) \$m
—	World	61,006,604
—	European Union	12,626,921
1	United States	12,409,465

List by the [CIA World Factbook](#)

Rank	Country	GDP (PPP) \$m
—	World	60,630,000
1	United States	12,310,000
—	European Union	12,180,000

List of countries by GDP (PPP) per capita

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

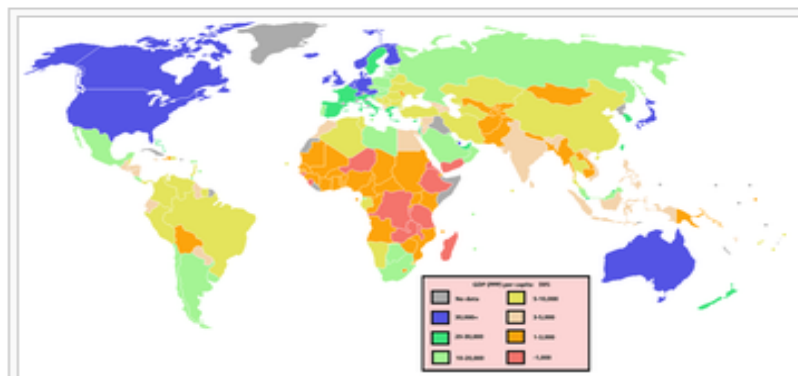
This article includes a **list of countries of the world sorted by their gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP) per capita**, the value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year divided by the average population for the same year.

GDP dollar estimates here are derived from [purchasing power parity \(PPP\)](#) calculations. Such calculations are prepared by various organisations, including the [International Monetary Fund](#), the [University of Pennsylvania](#), and the [World Bank](#). As estimates and assumptions have to be made, the results produced by different organisations for the same country tend to differ, sometimes substantially. PPP per capita figures are estimates rather than hard facts, and should be used with caution.

Comparisons of national wealth are also frequently made on the basis of nominal GDP, which does not reflect differences in the cost of living in different countries. (See [List of countries by GDP \(nominal\) per capita](#).) The advantages of using nominal GDP figures include that less estimation is required, and that they more accurately reflect the participation of the inhabitants of a country in the global economy. 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 their economies into context.

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 [International dollars](#). The table excludes [Bermuda](#) which is one of the [British overseas territories](#). Bermuda has the highest GDP PPP in the world at \$69,900 (2004 est.) according to the [CIA Worldfact book](#). 



Map of countries by GDP (PPP) per capita, based on the [2005 IMF](#)  data.

Rank	Country	GDP (PPP) \$ per capita
1	Luxembourg	69,800
2	Norway	42,364
3	United States	41,399



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The Free Encyclopedia

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List of asteroids named after people

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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

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Science

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Mathematicians

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- [1859 Kovalevskaya](#) (Sofia Kovalevskaya)
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Asteroidar namnsette etter menneske

Frå Wikipedia – det frie oppslagsverket

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

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Lista de asteróides com nomes de pessoas

Origem: Wikipédia, a enciclopédia livre.

Esta é uma [Lista de asteróides com nomes de pessoas](#):

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사람의 이름을 딴 소행성 목록

위키백과 - 우리 모두의 백과사전.

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과학

[\[편집\]](#)

수학자

[\[편집\]](#)

- 1858 Lobachevskij ([니콜라이 이바노비치 로바체프스키](#))
- 1859 Kovalevskaya ([Sofia Kovalevskaya](#))
- 1888 주충지 ([주충지](#))
- 1996 애덤스 ([존 카우치 애덤스](#))
- 1997 르베리에 ([Urbain Jean Joseph Le Verrier](#))
- 2010 체비쇼프 ([파프누티 체비쇼프](#))
- 4354 유클리드 ([유클리드](#))
- 4628 라플라스 ([피에르-시몽 라플라스](#))
- 6765 피보나치 ([레오나르도 피보나치](#))
- 6143 피타고라스 ([피타고라스](#))
- 12493 민코프스키 ([헤르만 민코프스키](#))
- 29552 Chem ([Shiing-Shen Chern](#))

물리학자

[\[편집\]](#)

- 1069 플랑크 ([막스 플랑크](#))
- 1979 Sakharov ([Andrei Sakharov](#))
- 2001 아인슈타인 ([알베르트 아인슈타인](#))
- 2002 오일러 ([레온하르트 오일러](#))
- 2352 Kurchatov ([Igor Kurchatov](#))
- 3905 도플러 ([크리스티안 도플러](#))
- 3949 마흐 ([에른스트 마흐](#))
- 4065 Meinel ([Aden Meinel](#))



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List of problems solved by MacGyver

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is a **list of problems that have been solved by the fictional character MacGyver** from the [television series of the same name](#). (This list is not yet comprehensive.) MacGyver employs his resourcefulness and his knowledge of chemistry, physics,^[1] technology, and outdoorsmanship to resolve what are often life or death crises. He spontaneously creates inventions from simple items to solve these problems. These inventions became synonymous with the character and were called MacGyverisms by fans.^[2] MacGyverisms became a distinct motif of the series. MacGyver was unlike secret agents in other television series and films because he carried only a [Swiss Army knife](#) and [duct tape](#), instead of relying on high-tech weapons and tools.^[1]

The show's writers, which included [Lee David Zlotoff](#) and [Dave Ketchum](#), based MacGyver's inventions on items they found on location, concepts from scientific advisors John Koivula and Jim Green, and real events.^[1] The show also offered a monetary prize to people who sent good ideas into the show. A young fan of the series suggested that MacGyver could patch up a vehicle's radiator by cracking an egg into the radiator. The episode "[Bushmaster](#)" was constructed around this trick, and the fan was rewarded. Although staff were appointed to read every letter sent in, few usable ideas were obtained in this way.^[2]

Children watching the series imitated MacGyver and tried to replicate the simple devices he created in the show. The creative team behind MacGyver made a point of leaving out crucial elements of the inventions so that children would not be harmed.^[1]

Short summaries of all the episodes are in [List of MacGyver episodes](#).

Season 1

[\[edit\]](#)

Pilot (1x01)

[\[edit\]](#)

MacGyver defuses a highly advanced [nuclear warhead](#) using a [paper clip](#) to [short circuit](#) the timing device.

MacGyver places a stick through the trigger of an [AK-47](#) and hangs it from a tree with some string. He then attaches a paper match packet to the string and lights the matches, using them as a time

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

1 Season 1

- [1.1 Pilot \(1x01\)](#)
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- [1.3 The Golden Triangle \(1x03\)](#)
- [1.4 Thief of Budapest \(1x04\)](#)
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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](#).

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 R S Sch T U V W X Y Z

(vorherige 200) (nächste 200)

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A

- [+] [Liste \(Abkürzungen\)](#) (33 S)
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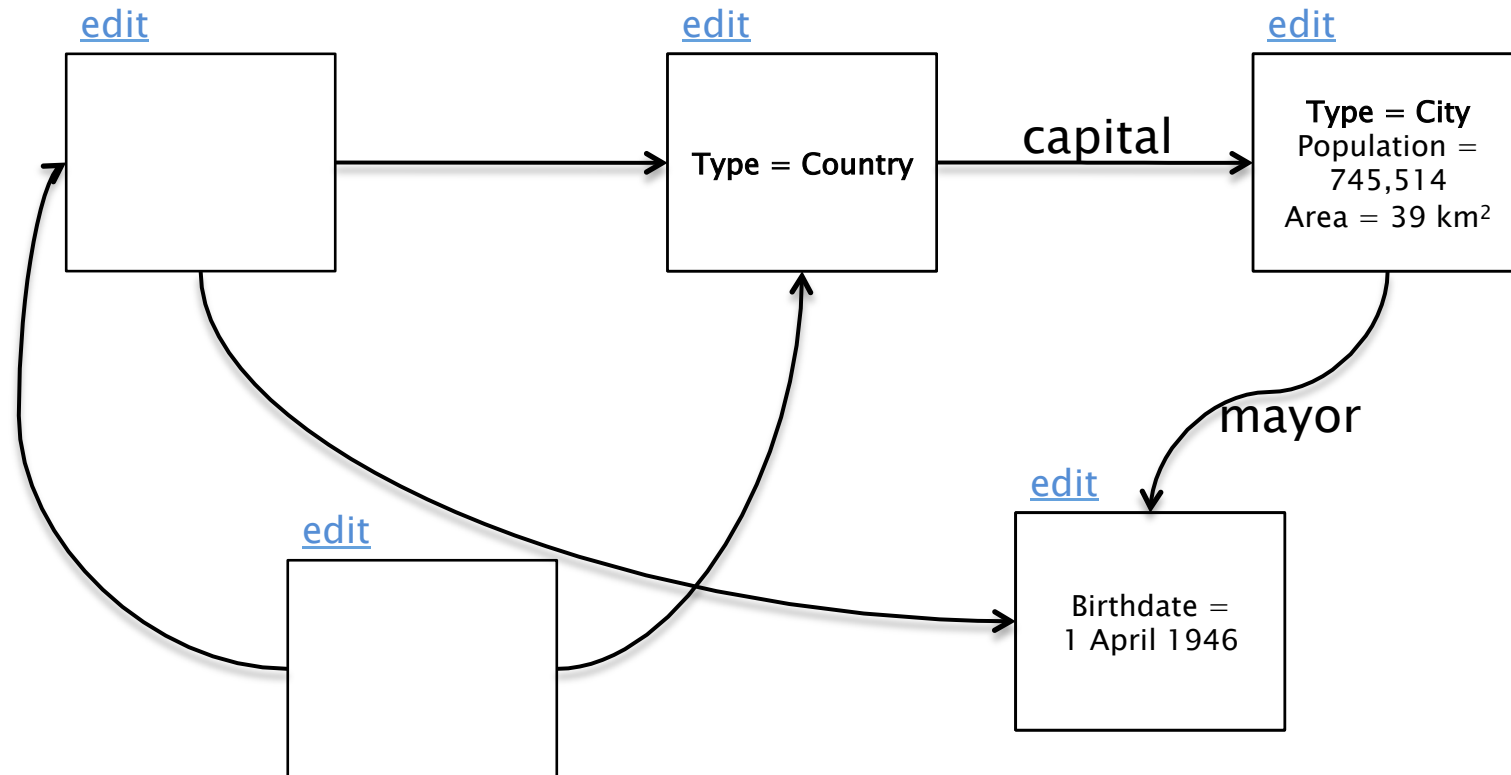
- [Liste der Bürgermeister von Vancouver](#)
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W

Cathedral of The Holy Cross
ANGLICAN CHURCH
of Australia

To Know Christ and to Make Him Known

WIKIPEDIA
doesn't have
all the answers



Using Google Maps



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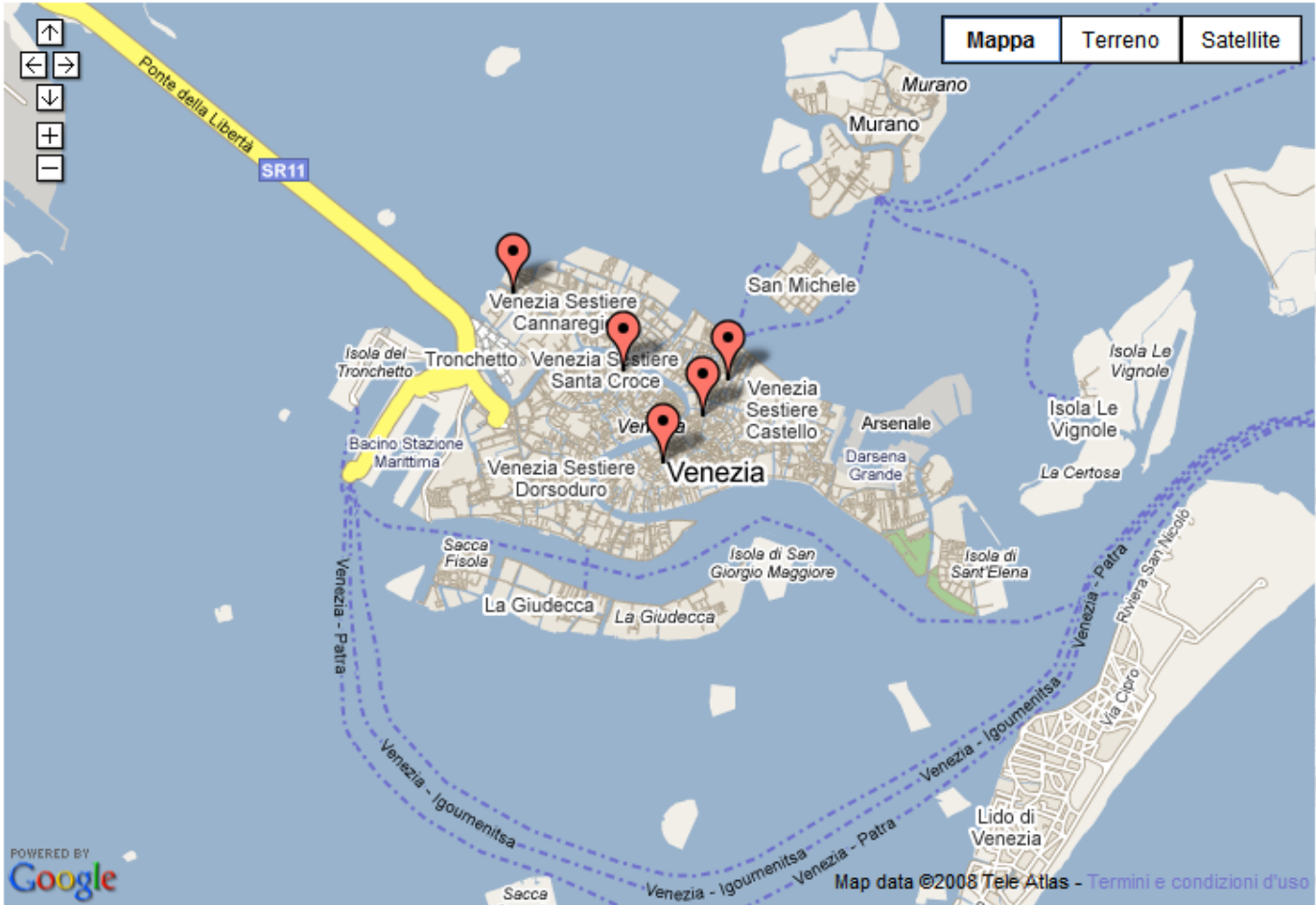
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Mappa delle Osterie e bacari

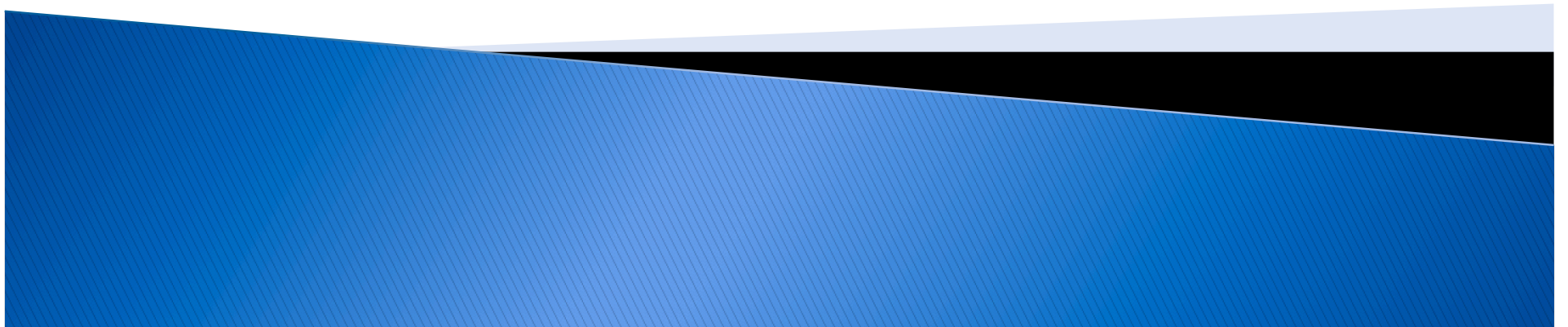
Mappa Terreno Satellite



POWERED BY Google

Map data ©2008 Tele Atlas - [Termini e condizioni d'uso](#)

Quality = Many eyes?



Using queries for checks

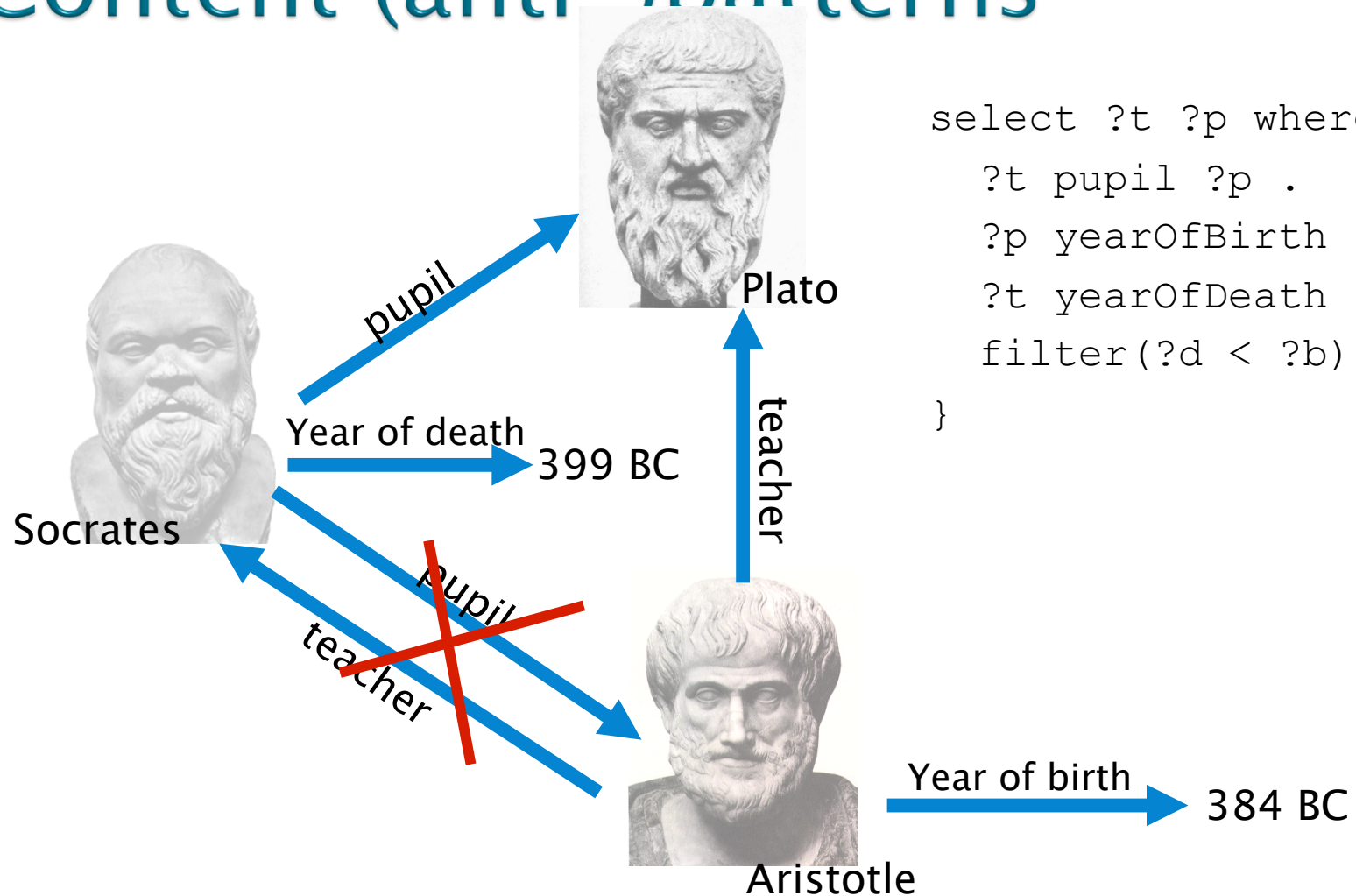
- ▶ Cardinalities and disjointness

```
{ {cardinality|50|  
  [[Category:State]]  
  [[part of::USA]]  
}}
```

Automatic content check: Domain and range

- ▶ Domain and ranges are used as constraints
- ▶ Property cardinalities
- ▶ Check actual values
- ▶ But also, actual content checks

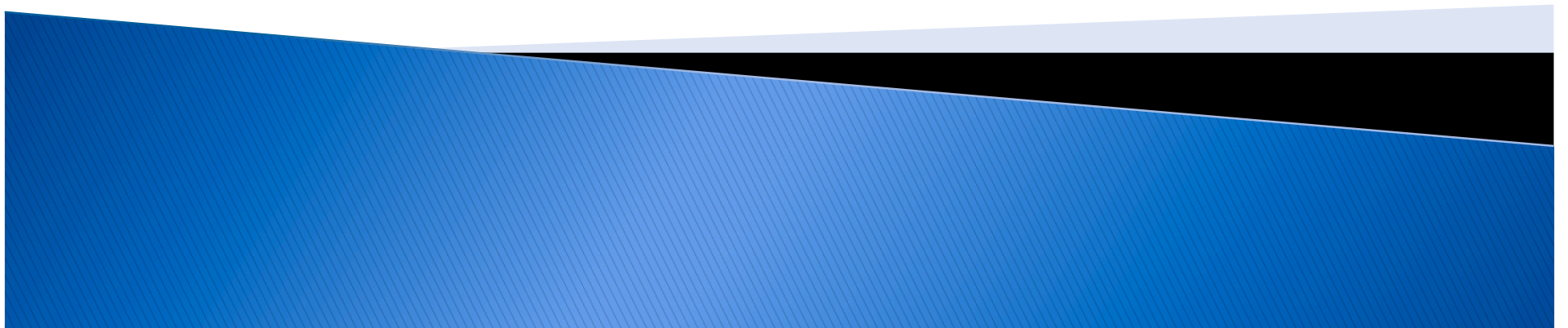
Content (anti-)patterns



Social and usability aspects

- ▶ Obvious information location
 - Not several ways to state the same thing
 - Obvious place of discussion
- ▶ Collaborative checks
 - Users can add checks to their own pages
 - Users can maintain pages with checks together

Convergence



Social vocabulary agreement

- ▶ How to decide which properties and categories are important?
- ▶ How to define the properties or categories?
- ▶ How to control the wiki knowledge base and its growth?

Querying and social aspects

- ▶ Querying only on aligned vocabularies
 - If some use “affiliation”, some “works for”, query will be incomplete
- ▶ In SMW information integration is a social problem, not technological
- ▶ Tools can help
 - Gardening
 - Immediate feedback (red links)
 - (Semantic) autocompletion

CONTENT!

»» Not just vocabulary!

"Chocolate" wikipedia

COLOR

group

individual

text changes

text age

SPACING

date

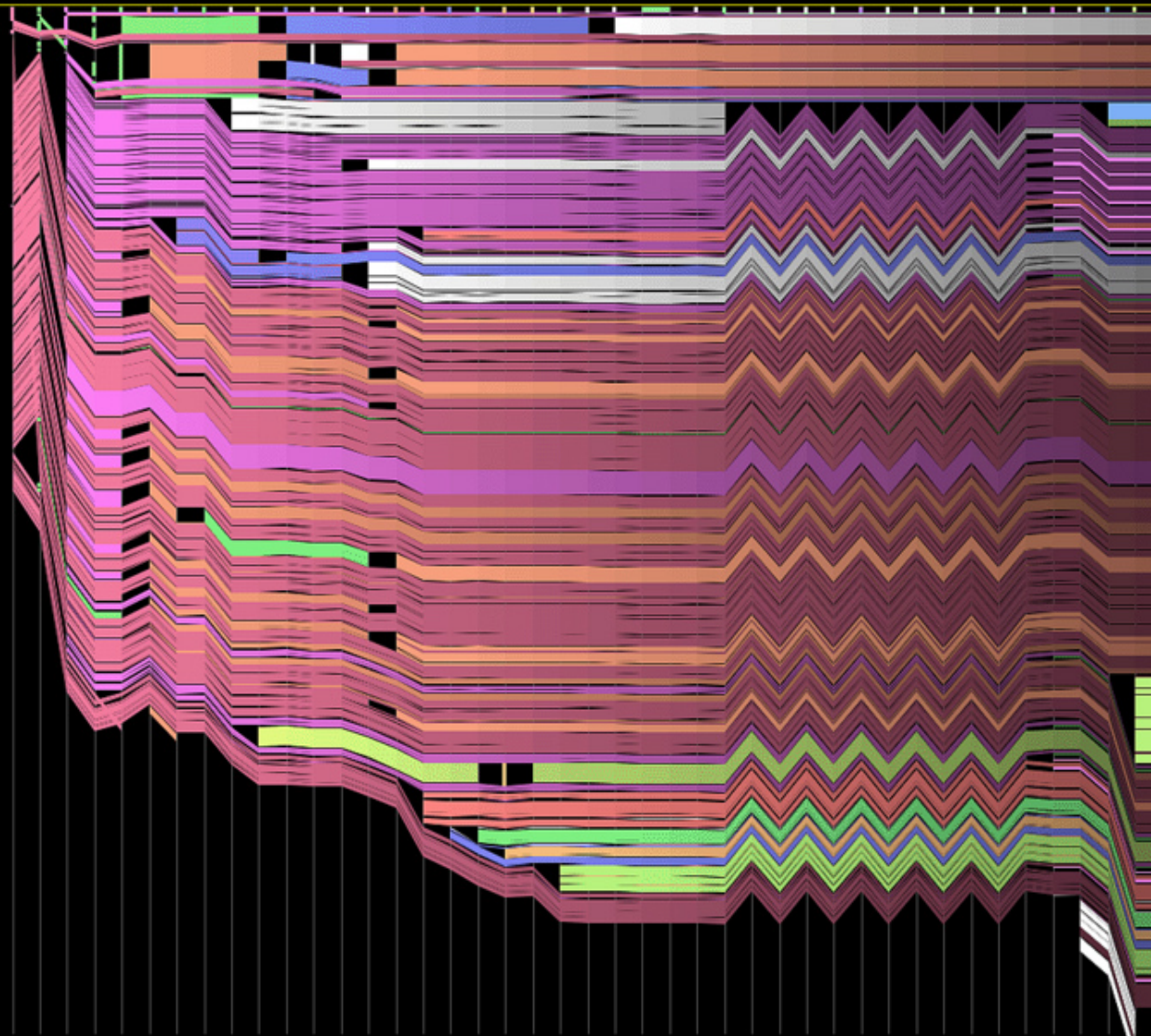
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Daniel Quinlan	1

Daniel Quinlan "removing obscure heraldry information, belongs on [[heraldry]] # anywhere"



Chocolate

(Revision as of 18:32, 6 Aug 2003)

Chocolate is a common ingredient in many kinds of sweets -- one of the most popular in the world -- made from the fermented, roasted, and ground seeds of the tropical cacao tree *Theobroma cacao*. Dictionaries refer to this cacao substance as "chocolate," which is an intensely flavored bitter (not sweet) food, although this is legally defined as *cocoa* in many countries. This is usually sweetened with sugar and other ingredients and made into chocolate bars (the substance of which is also and commonly referred to as *chocolate*), or *beverages* (called *cocoa* or *hot chocolate*).

Chocolate is often produced in the form of little sculptures, for example as rabbit- or egg-shaped chocolates, near a holiday in many countries called **Easter**.

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Different kinds of chocolate

Chocolate is an extremely popular ingredient, available in many types, and great quantity. Different forms and flavors of chocolate are usually produced by varying the amount of the ingredients used to make the chocolate.

Dark chocolate

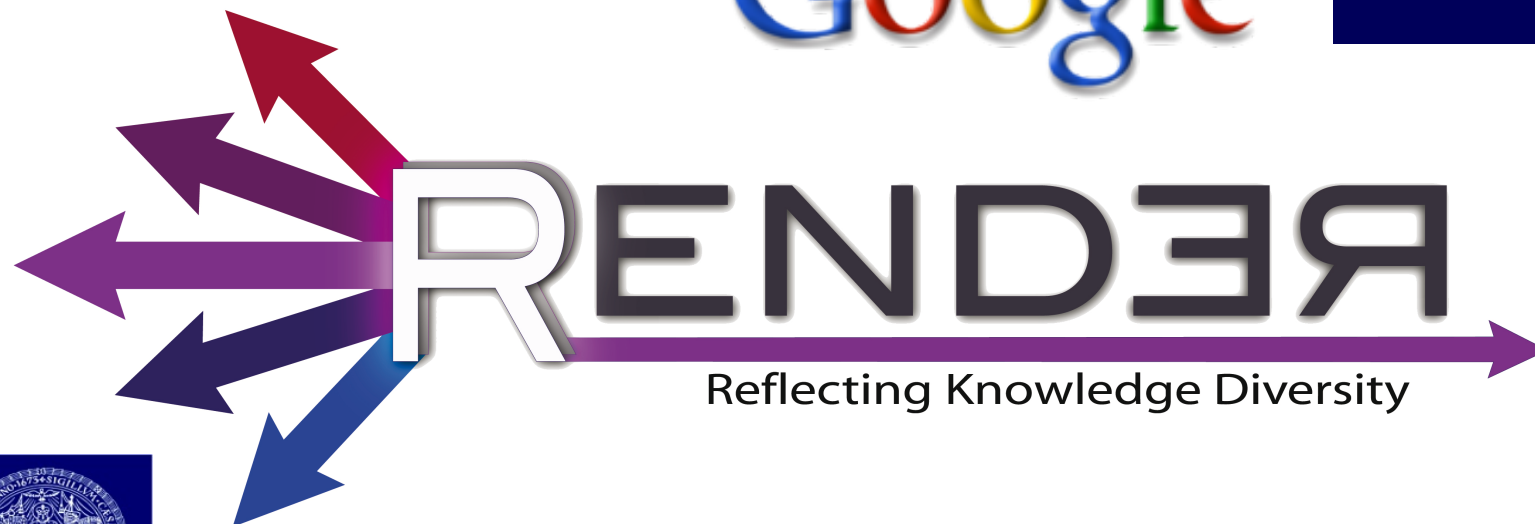
Milk chocolate

Semisweet chocolate (used for cooking purposes)

The history of chocolate

The *Aztecs* associated chocolate with *Xochiquetzal*, the goddess of fertility. In the New World, chocolate was consumed in a drink called *xocoatl*, often seasoned with *vanilla*, *chili pepper*, and *pimenta*. Xocoatl was believed to fight fatigue, a belief that is probably attributable to the caffeine content. The drink was said to be an acquired taste. *Jose de Acosta*, a Spanish *Jesuit* missionary who lived in Peru and then Mexico in the later *16th century*, wrote:

Loathsome to such as are not acquainted with it, having a scum or froth that is very unpleasant to taste. Yet it is a drink very much esteemed among the Indians, where with they feast noble men who



Reflecting Knowledge Diversity



Agenda

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