Where is Your Knowledge?
Semantic Wikis and Beyond

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Where is Your Knowledge?
Where is Your Knowledge?
Where is Your Knowledge?
Where is Your Knowledge?
Where is Your Knowledge?
How do you use knowledge?
How do you use knowledge?

creatively recombine

gain insights

build ideas

work out solutions
How do you use knowledge?
How do you use knowledge?
How do you use knowledge?

- search for files
- read documents
- merge data sets
- learn new information
Problem
Solution?
Solution?
Technology
Technology

Culture
Solution
Part 1: Wikis
everybody knows Wikipedia
2,273,618 English articles
253 languages
2,552,712 shared media files
9% of global users/day
success
How do they do that?
everybody can read
Karlsruhe

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see Karlsruhe (disambiguation).

Karlsruhe (IPA: [ˈkarlsʁuːə]; 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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1 History
2 Geography
3 Economy
   3.1 Internet activities
4 Transport
5 Jewish Community
   5.1 Karlsruhe and the Holocaust
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8 Famous people
9 Institutions
10 Twinning
11 Local attractions

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)
"Karlsruhe" (IPA: 'kaʁlʊʁə) has a population of 285,812 in 2006, is a city in the south-west of [[Germany]], located near the [[France|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 law, and the [[Federal Court of Justice of Germany]], the highest court of [[appeal]]s in matters of [[criminal law]] and [[civil law]]. It therefore considers itself the home of justice in Germany, a role taken over from [[Leipzig]] after 1933.

---History---

The city takes its name from Margrave [[Karl Wilhelm of Baden-Durlach]], who founded the city in 1715 after a dispute with the citizens of his previous capital, [[Durlach]]. The founding of the city is closely linked to the construction of the [[Karlsruhe Palace]]. Karlsruhe became the capital of [[Baden-Durlach]] until 1771, thereafter the capital of [[Baden]] until 1945. Built in 1822, the "Ständehaus" was the first parliament building in a German State. In the aftermath of the democratic revolution, a republican government was elected here.
''Karlsruhe'' (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.
Karlsruhe (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.
everybody can read
everybody can write
everybody can read
everybody can write
easily
That can't work!
Why does it work?
«technology»
«culture»
Wikipedia is just one wiki ...

ShopWiki
UseModWiki
MeatballWiki
WikiChristian
Travellerspoint
Intellipedia
Jurispedia
ThinkWiki
GeoNames
Javapedia
Uncyclopedia
...

The Psychology Wiki
World of Warcraft Wiki
Genealogy
Traveller Wiki
MusicWiki
Wikiality
SourceWatch
LinuxWiki
OLPC Wiki
AskWiki
Memory Alpha
...


The Wiki Way
quick
easy
collaborative
The Wiki Way in a company?
engage users
build communities
share knowledge
... and all lived happily ever after.
But wait ... where is our knowledge now? In the wiki?
And how do I get it out of there?
Searching, reading, learning again?
Is there no smarter way?
Part 2: Semantic Wikis
Wikipedia knows ...

... all large cities
... their mayors
... and population
What are the ten world 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

- Manhattan
  Relevance: 100.0%

- Chicago
  Relevance: 99.5%

- Washington, D.C.
  Relevance: 97.7%

- St. Louis, Missouri
  Relevance: 97.6%
computers are stupid
what humans see
Karlsruhe

... has a population of 285,812
... is in Baden-Württemberg
... was founded in 1715
... has mayor Heinz Fenrich

...
Karlsruhe

... 285,812
... Baden-Württemberg
... 1715
... Heinz Fenrich
...
computers don't make connections
computers need our help
"Karlsruhe" (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.
''Karlsruhe'' (population [[population::285,812]] in 2006) is a city in the south west of [[Germany]], in the [[Bundesland]] [[located in::Baden-Württemberg]], located near the [[French]]-German border.
annotation is voluntary
annotation is voluntary

most users just ignore it
But wait ... so you volunteer me to do the annotation?
Let me think about that ...
Cate Blanchett is an award-winning Australian actress. She and her siblings were raised in Melbourne by her Aussie mom and Texan dad. After enjoying a drama course at Methodist College, Cate spent some time traveling before continuing her education. She eventually went on to study acting at the National Institute of Dramatic Art in Sydney.

Cate was a success almost as soon as her career began. She was frequently seen on stage and the small
Make it simpler!
Semantic Forms
Cate Blanchett is an award winning Australian actress.

Cate and her siblings were raised in Melbourne by her Aussie mom and Texan dad. After enjoying a drama course at Methodist College, Cate spent some time traveling before continuing her education. She eventually went on to study acting at the National Institute of Dramatic Art in Sydney.

Cate was a success almost as soon as her career began. She was frequently seen on stage and the small screen.

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Edit Cate Blanchett

Birthname: Catherine Elise Blanche
Hometown: Melbourne, Victoria, Au
Nickname: Cate
Job: Actress
Hookups: Husband Andrew Upto
Vices: nothing, she's perfect
Assets: classic beauty, elegant

Stuff she's done, ie: movies, tv, albums: (comma delimited)

Lord of the Rings, Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull, Babel, Pushing tin, The Talented Mr

Category: Film
Cate Blanchett is an award winning Australian actress.

Cate and her siblings were raised in Melbourne by her Aussie mom and Texan dad. After enjoying a drama course at Methodist College, Cate spent some time traveling before continuing her education. She eventually went on to study acting at the National Institute of Dramatic Art in Sydney.
Cate Blanchett is an award winning Australian actress.

Cate and her siblings were raised in Melbourne by her Aussie mom and Texan dad. After enjoying a drama course at Methodist College, Cate spent some time traveling before continuing her education. She eventually went on to study acting at the National Institute of Dramatic Art in Sydney.

Cate Blanchett is known for her diverse range of roles and her outstanding performances.
The *Semantic* Wiki Way

quick
easy
collaborative
structured
smart
accessible
Example: querying knowledge
Wikis contain lists
List of countries by GDP (nominal)

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>GDP (millions of USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>World</td>
<td>44,454,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>13,502,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>12,455,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>4,567,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2,791,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>People’s Republic of China</td>
<td>2,234,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2,229,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>2,126,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,765,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1,132,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1,126,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>785,666</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IMF (2005)
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>GDP per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>80,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>64,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>52,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UAE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Top 20 nominal GDP per capita</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>GDP (PPP) $m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>World</td>
<td>61,027,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>12,427,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>12,277,583</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### List by the World Bank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>GDP (PPP) $m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>World</td>
<td>61,006,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>12,626,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>12,409,465</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### List by the CIA World Factbook

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>GDP (PPP) $m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>World</td>
<td>60,630,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>12,310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>12,180,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>GDP (PPP) $ per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>69,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>42,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>41,399</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## List of countries by public debt

This is a list of countries by **public debt** as percentage of **gross domestic product**, based on *The World Factbook*. For informational purposes several non-sovereign entities are also included in this list. All data per country is from a 2005 estimate, unless otherwise noted. Note that not all countries are included in the CIA data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Public debt (% of GDP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>195.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>180.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>167.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>158.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>128.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>109.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>108.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>107.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>106.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>104.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>102.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>99.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>94.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>92.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>82.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>81.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Figures

This is a list of the fifteen countries with the highest defence budgets for the year 2005. The information is the most up-to-date from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, which is used to calculate defense spending by the British Ministry of Defence and many other government ministries in the European Union. Total World spending amounted to $1.0 trillion in 2005, with about half of the total amount spent by the United States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Defence Budget, USD</th>
<th>Date of information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>478,200,000,000</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>216,961,000,000</td>
<td>2006 est.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>60,641,903,700</td>
<td>2006/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>46,200,000,000</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>People’s Republic of China</td>
<td>41,000,000,000</td>
<td>2005 est.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>40,200,000,000</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>27,200,000,000</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of countries by population

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

See also: List of countries by population in 2005, List of countries by population in 1907

This is a list of sovereign states and other territories by population, using the most recently available official figures. Because such figures are not collected at the same time in every country, or with the same level of accuracy, the resulting rankings may be misleading. The list includes all sovereign states and dependent territories recognized by the United Nations plus the 7 sovereign states that are not recognized by the United Nations.[1]

List of countries by population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country / Territory</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% of World Population</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>People’s Republic of China</td>
<td>1,314,100,000</td>
<td>20.03%</td>
<td>population clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,120,000,000</td>
<td>17.07%</td>
<td>population clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>300,300,000</td>
<td>4.58%</td>
<td>population clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>233,400,000</td>
<td>3.56%</td>
<td>population clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>187,650,000</td>
<td>2.86%</td>
<td>population clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>158,750,000</td>
<td>2.42%</td>
<td>population clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>148,800,000</td>
<td>2.27%</td>
<td>population clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>141,770,000</td>
<td>2.16%</td>
<td>population clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>133,100,000</td>
<td>2.03%</td>
<td>population clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>45,760,000</td>
<td>0.66%</td>
<td>population clock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is a list of countries by length of coastline, in kilometers, based on data for the year 2005 by the CIA World Factbook. Coastline of 0 indicates that the country is landlocked. However, because length of coastline is a fractal measurement, measurements of a country’s coastline at different scales will be different - the more detail, the longer the coastline will be. This is why there are different amounts given for a country’s coastline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Land area (km²)</th>
<th>Land boundary (km)</th>
<th>Coastline (km)</th>
<th>Total perimeter (km)</th>
<th>Coast/Area Ratio (m/km²)</th>
<th>Coast/Perimeter Ratio (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>9,220,970</td>
<td>8,893</td>
<td>202,080</td>
<td>210,973</td>
<td>21.915</td>
<td>95.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>324,220</td>
<td>2,515</td>
<td>83,281</td>
<td>85,796</td>
<td>256.866</td>
<td>97.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>1,826,440</td>
<td>2,830</td>
<td>54,716</td>
<td>57,546</td>
<td>29.958</td>
<td>95.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>16,995,800</td>
<td>19,917</td>
<td>37,653</td>
<td>57,570</td>
<td>2.215</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>298,170</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>36,289</td>
<td>36,289</td>
<td>121.706</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>374,744</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29,751</td>
<td>29,751</td>
<td>79.390</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>7,617,930</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,760</td>
<td>25,760</td>
<td>3.381</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>9,158,960</td>
<td>12,219</td>
<td>19,924</td>
<td>32,143</td>
<td>2.175</td>
<td>62.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>268,680</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,134</td>
<td>15,134</td>
<td>56.327</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>130,800</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>14,880</td>
<td>16,040</td>
<td>113.761</td>
<td>92.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>People’s Republic of China</td>
<td>9,326,410</td>
<td>22,147</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>36,647</td>
<td>1.555</td>
<td>39.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>241,590</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>12,429</td>
<td>12,789</td>
<td>51.447</td>
<td>97.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1,923,040</td>
<td>4,538</td>
<td>9,330</td>
<td>13,868</td>
<td>4.852</td>
<td>67.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>294,020</td>
<td>1,932</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>9,532</td>
<td>25.849</td>
<td>79.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>8,456,510</td>
<td>15,735</td>
<td>7,367</td>
<td>23,102</td>
<td>0.871</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>42,394</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>7,314</td>
<td>7,382</td>
<td>172.524</td>
<td>99.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>770,760</td>
<td>2,627</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>9,827</td>
<td>9.341</td>
<td>73.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>2,973,190</td>
<td>14,103</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>21,103</td>
<td>2.354</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wikis contain many hand-made redundant inconsistent lists
Semantic wikis contain many computer-made up-to-date consistent lists
Behind the scenes: semantic inline queries

```
{{#ask: [[Category:Country]] |
  ?Population |
  ?Length of coastline |
  sort = Population
}}
```
most users never see inline queries
Semantic MediaWiki
It's going to be expensive
probably
a research
prototype
Nobody's tried it yet!
Semantic MediaWiki
free software
stable and well-tested
based on Wikipedia software
free extensions and add-ons
Semantic MediaWiki

global user base
currently 12 languages
industry experience
commercial support
Semantic MediaWiki

Solution?!
Part 3: Semantic Webs
companies use many IT systems
Where is our knowledge?
Solving problems by yet another IT system?
Why can't systems just exchange knowledge?
How to Exchange Knowledge

Identity
Context
Reuse
How to Exchange Knowledge

Identity
How to Exchange Knowledge

Context
How to Exchange Knowledge

Reuse
How to Exchange Knowledge

Identity

Context

Reuse
How to Exchange Knowledge
Semantic Web
Semantic Web

Public standards
Best practices
Tools and services
Semantic Web

knowledge inside
Part 4: Conclusion
Wikis for knowledge sharing
Semantic wikis for accessibility
Semantic intranets for overcoming system boundaries
Wikis for knowledge sharing

Semantic wikis for accessibility

Semantic intranets for overcoming system boundaries
Where is Your Knowledge?
Where would You like Your Knowledge to be?