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Sandra Fauconnier – Wikimedia Foundation  
BAAC Conference 2018, Tallinn

[sfauconnier@wikimedia.org](mailto:sfauconnier@wikimedia.org) / @sanseveria





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a wiki-based Open  
Content dictionary

*Wileo* [ˈwɪlɪ kəri]

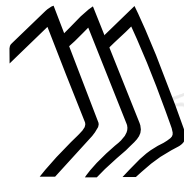
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A large, diverse crowd of people, many with their hands raised in a gesture of participation or excitement, gathered in an outdoor urban setting. The crowd is dense and fills most of the frame, extending from the foreground into the background. The people are of various ages and ethnicities, and many are wearing lanyards or badges. The background shows a modern building with a curved facade and a paved plaza area.

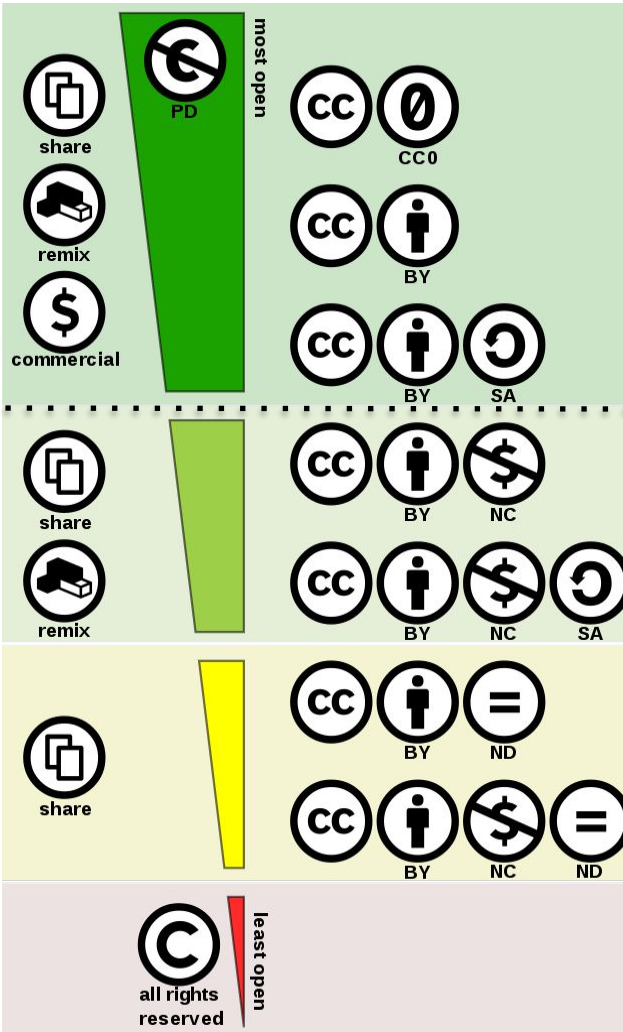
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# Edit-a-thons



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- Actualidad
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## ¡Ay, qué tiempos, señor Don Simón!

***¡Ay, qué tiempos, señor don Simón!*** es una película mexicana de comedia de 1941. Dirigida por [Julio Bracho](#) y protagonizada por [Joaquín Pardavé](#), [Arturo de Córdova](#) y [Mapy Cortés](#), retrata y satiriza la vida de México a principios del [siglo XX](#) durante la época del [Porfiriato](#).

### Índice [ocultar]

- [Sinopsis](#)
- [Reparto](#)
- [Contexto](#)
- [Recepción](#)
- [Referencias](#)

### Sinopsis [editar]

Durante la época del porfiriato, a principios del [siglo XX](#), Inés (Mapy Cortés) es una atractiva joven que recientemente enviudó y que tiene por novio a un capitán del ejército llamado Miguel (Arturo de Córdova) quien la engaña con la bailarina tiple Coco Achondo. A fin de descubrir el engaño, Inés asiste en compañía de su amiga Beatriz ([Anita Blanch](#)) a un teatro exclusivo para caballeros en el que Coco se presentaba y en donde suele ser vista con Miguel. El lugar también es frecuentado por don Simón (Joaquín Pardavé), quien es presidente de la Liga de las Buenas Costumbres. Al momento de que Inés y Beatriz entran al lugar son vistas por las hermanas Méndez ([Dolores Camarillo](#) y [Consuelo Guerrero de Luna](#)), un par de solteronas que también pertenecen a la liqa que preside don

### ¡Ay, qué tiempos, señor don Simón!

**Título** *¡Ay, qué tiempos, señor don Simón!*

#### Ficha técnica

<b>Dirección</b>	Julio Bracho
<b>Ayudante de dirección</b>	Felipe Palomino
<b>Producción</b>	<b>Agustín J. Fink</b> ;
<b>Guion</b>	Julio Bracho y <b>Neptalí Beltrán</b>
<b>Música</b>	Raúl Lavista, Jacques Offenbach
<b>Sonido</b>	<b>Howrad Randall</b>
<b>Fotografía</b>	Gabriel Figueroa
<b>Escenografía</b>	Jorge Fernández
<b>Vestuario</b>	Agustín Lazo, Alberto Vázquez Chardy y González Duhart
<b>Protagonistas</b>	Joaquín Pardavé - Don Simón Arturo de Córdova - Miguel Mapy Cortés - Inés

[Ver todos los créditos \(IMDb\)](#)

Wangari Maathai - Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wangari\_Maathai

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Deutsch  
Español  
हिन्दी  
Bahasa Indonesia  
русский

Pittsburgh, as well as the University of Nairobi in Kenya.

In 1977, Maathai founded the **Green Belt Movement**, an environmental non-governmental organization focused on the planting of trees, **environmental conservation**, and **women's rights**. In 1984, she was awarded the **Right Livelihood Award**, and in 2004, she became the first African woman to receive the **Nobel Peace Prize** for "her contribution to **sustainable development**, democracy and peace." Maathai was an elected **member of Parliament** and served as assistant minister for **Environment and Natural resources** in the government of President **Mwai Kibaki** between January 2003 and November 2005. She was an Honorary Councillor of the **World Future Council**. She was affiliated to professional bodies and received several awards.<sup>[1]</sup> In 2011, Maathai died of complications from ovarian cancer.

**Contents** [hide]

- 1 Early life and education
- 2 1972–1977: Activism and political life
  - 2.1 1977–1979: Personal problems
  - 2.2 1979–1982: Political problems
  - 2.3 Green Belt Movement
  - 2.4 Government intervention
  - 2.5 Push for democracy
  - 2.6 Election to parliament
- 3 2004 Nobel Peace Prize
- 4 AIDS
- 5 2005–2011: Later life
- 6 Wangari Maathai Forest Champion Award
- 7 Posthumous recognition
- 8 Selected publications
- 9 Honours
- 10 See also
- 11 References
- 12 Further reading
- 13 External links

## Audiovisual media in Wikipedia articles?

### Voice recording (short excerpt) from BBC's archives

**Early life and education** [edit]

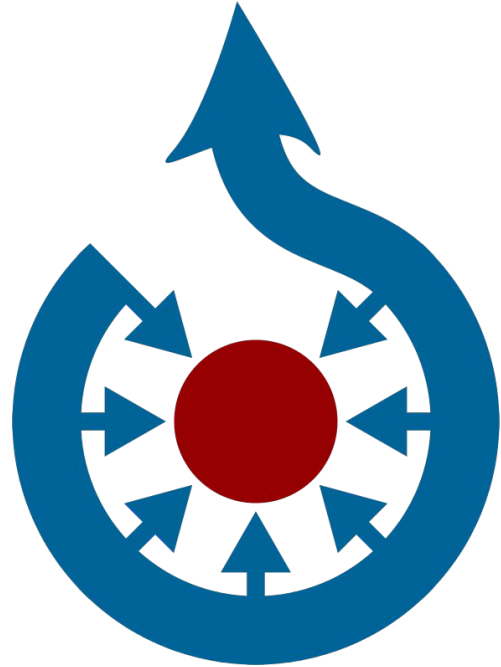
On 1 April 1940, Maathai was born in the village of Ithite, **Nyeri District**, in the **central highlands** of the **colony of Kenya**. Her family was **Kikuyu**, the most populous **ethnic group in Kenya**, and had lived in the area for several generations.<sup>[2]</sup> Around 1943, Maathai's family relocated to a **White-owned farm** in the **Rift Valley**, near the town of **Nakuru**, where her father had found work.<sup>[3]</sup>



Maathai in 2006

<b>Born</b>	Wangari Muta 1 April 1940 Ithite village, Tetu division, Nyeri District, Kenya (then known as Nyeri, Kenya Colony)
<b>Died</b>	25 September 2011 (aged 71) Nairobi, Kenya
<b>Citizenship</b>	Kenyan
<b>Education</b>	BSc: biology M.Sc: biological sciences Ph.D: veterinary anatomy
<b>Alma mater</b>	Benedictine College University of Pittsburgh University College of Nairobi
<b>Occupation</b>	Environmentalist, political activist, writer
<b>Known for</b>	Green Belt Movement
<b>Awards</b>	Nobel Peace Prize (2004) Indira Gandhi Peace Prize (2006)

Wangari Maathai's voice  
0:00  
MENU  
recorded July 2007



**WIKIMEDIA  
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Hoverflies (*Simosyrphus grandicornis*) mating in midair. Taken in October 2006 at Swifts Creek, Victoria, Australia.

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## Media of the day





WIKI loves  
monuments

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# First steps



1. sieviešu šaha olimpiāde — V

https://lv.wikipedia.org/wiki/1.\_sieviešu\_šaha\_olimpiāde

Neesi ielogājies Diskusijas Devums Izveidot jaunu Vikipēdijas kontu Ieiet Vikipēdijā

Raksts Diskusija Skatīt Labot Labot pirmkodu Hronoloģija Meklēt Vikipēdijā

## 1. sieviešu šaha olimpiāde [labot šo sadaļu | labot pirmkodu]

Vikipēdijas lapa

**1. sieviešu šaha olimpiāde** notika no 1957. gada 25. oktobra līdz 12. novembrim Nīderlandes pilsētā **Emenā**.<sup>[1]</sup>

<b>Satura rādītājs</b> <span>[paslēpt]</span>
1 Olimpiādes rezultāti
1.1 Priekšsacīkstes
1.2 Fināls
1.2.1 "A" fināls
1.2.2 "B" fināls
1.2.3 "C" fināls
1.3 Labākās pie galdiņiem
1.4 Godalgoto komandu dalībnieču individuālie rezultāti
1.4.1 1. vieta — PSRS
1.4.2 2. vieta — Rumānija
1.4.3 3. vieta — VDR
2 Atsauces
3 Ārējās saites

**Olimpiādes rezultāti** [labot šo sadaļu | labot pirmkodu]

**Priekšsacīkstes** [labot šo sadaļu | labot pirmkodu]

Olimpiāde piedalījās 21 valsts komanda. Komandas sacentās divos etapos: priekšsacīkstēs un finālos. Priekšsacīkstēs komandas tika sadalītas trīs grupās, no katras grupas trīs labākās iekļuva "A" finālā, nākamās divas "B" finālā utt. Priekšsacīkšu rezultāti starp komandām netika pārnesti uz finālu, tāpēc komandas, kas kvalificējās vienā fināla grupā no vienas priekšsacīkšu grupas, šīs olimpiādes turnīros tīkās savā starpā divreiz. Visas komandas gan priekšsacīkšu grupās un



1. sieviešu šaha olimpiāde Emena.

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Nejausā lapa  
Palīdzība  
Paziņot par kļūdu  
Ziedojumi  
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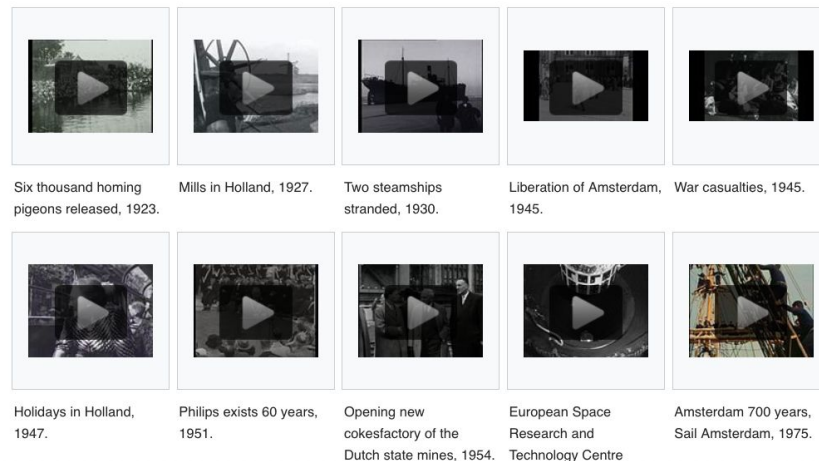
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Norādes uz šo rakstu  
Saietlītas izmaiņas  
Īpašās lapas  
Pastāvīgā saite  
Lapas informācija  
Ieraksts Vikidatos  
Atsauce uz šo lapu

Drukāt/Eksportēt  
Izveidot grāmatu  
Lejupielādēt kā PDF  
Drukājama versija

Citas valodās

## The Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision donates 392 videos to Commons

We expanded the collection videos on Wikimedia Commons with historical newsreel footage. Hereunder you can see some examples in [this category](#) all 392 videos can be found. This donation involves footage and newsreels from WWII and the Dutch state mines (coal mines) and footage of daily life. If you would like to help in matching videos to articles relevant to the subject, you can use [this tool](#) and it will take you directly to an overview of all videos that have not been used yet on the Dutch Wikipedia.



## Media uploads to Wikimedia Commons: videos illustrating Wikipedia articles

Historical newsreels from the Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision

[https://lv.wikipedia.org/wiki/1.\\_sievie%C5%A1u\\_%C5%A1aha\\_olimpi%C4%81de](https://lv.wikipedia.org/wiki/1._sievie%C5%A1u_%C5%A1aha_olimpi%C4%81de)  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Media\\_from\\_Open\\_Beelden](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Media_from_Open_Beelden)



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Artikkeli **Keskustelu** | Lue **Muokkaa** **Muokkaa wikitekstiä** **Näytä historia** | Hae Wikipediasta

## Marcel Breuer

**Marcel Lajos Breuer** (22. toukokuuta 1902 Pécs, Unkari – 1. heinäkuuta 1981 New York) oli unkarilaissyntyinen modernismityyliuunnan arkkitehti ja huonekalumuotoilija, joka opiskeli ja sitten opetti Saksan Bauhaus-muotoilukoulussa 1920–1930-luvuilla ja työskenteli vuodesta 1937 alkaen **Yhdysvalloissa**.

Kahdeksantoistavuotias Breuer oli yksi nuorimmista Bauhaus-kouluun hyväksytyistä oppilaista. Bauhausin voimahahmo **Walter Gropius** vakuuttui pian Breuerin lahjakkuudesta ja teki tästä koulun puusepänverstaan päällikön. Kun koulu oli muuttanut **Weimarista Dessauhun** vuonna 1925, Breuer palasi sinne lyhyen **Parisissa** viettämänsä jakson jälkeen jatkaakseen työtä **Josef Albersin**, **Wassily Kandinskyn** ja **Paul Kleen** kollegana, nyt koulun vasta perustetulla **arkkitehtuuriolosastolla**.

Breuer tuli tunnetuksi **polkupyörän** ohjaustangosta ideansa saaneista putkirunkoisista huonekaluista, joista tuli yksi modernismin symboleista 1920-luvulla. Hän pääsi itseään viitisentoista vuotta vanhempien arkkitehtien **Le Corbusier'n** ja **Ludwig Mies van der Rohen** suosioon ja alkoi Gropiuksen avulla saada ensimmäisiä **sisustus suunnittelutehtäviä**.



Yksi Breuerin putkirunkoisista

**1930-luvulla juutalainen** Breuer joutui pakenemaan Saksassa valtaan päässeitä **natsveja Lontooseen**. Siellä hän pääsi Jack Pritchardin johtamaan **Isokoniin**, joka oli Britannian ensimmäisiä moderniin muotoiluun suuntautuneita yrityksiä. Siellä Breuer alkoi tehdä kokeiluja muun muassa taivutetun **vanerin** käytöstä huonekaluissa. Vuosina 1935–1937 hän suunnitteli useita asuintaloja yhdessä englantilaisen **F. R. S. Yorken** kanssa.

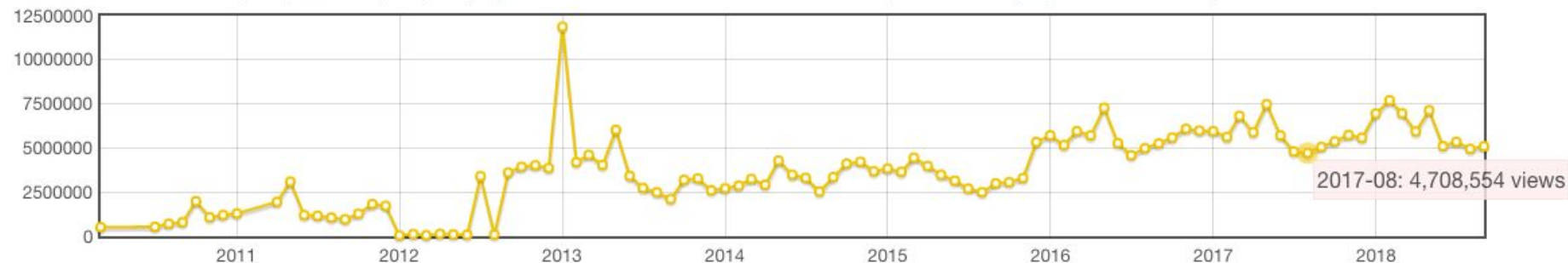
Vuonna 1937 Walter Gropius lähti **Harvardin yliopiston** muotoilukoulun johtajaksi ja onnistui houkuttelemaan Marcel Breuerin mukaansa Yhdysvaltoihin. Kaksikko muodosti kiinteän työparin, jolla oli suuri vaikutus amerikkalaiseen moderniin asuinrakentamiseen. Heidän vaikutteensa levisivät oppilaiden välityksellä; heihin kuuluivat muiden muassa **Paul Rudolph**, **Eliot Noyes**, **I. M. Pei**, **Ulrich Franzen**, **John Johansen** ja **Philip Johnson**. Yksi parhaiten säilyneistä Breuerin ja Gropiuksen **yhtenäistaideteoksista** (*Gesamtkunstwerk*) noilta



Marcel Breuer

# Category details for Media from Open Beelden

98 months have a data point, with 367,000,512 page views in total. Click on individual time points in the graph to see monthly data.

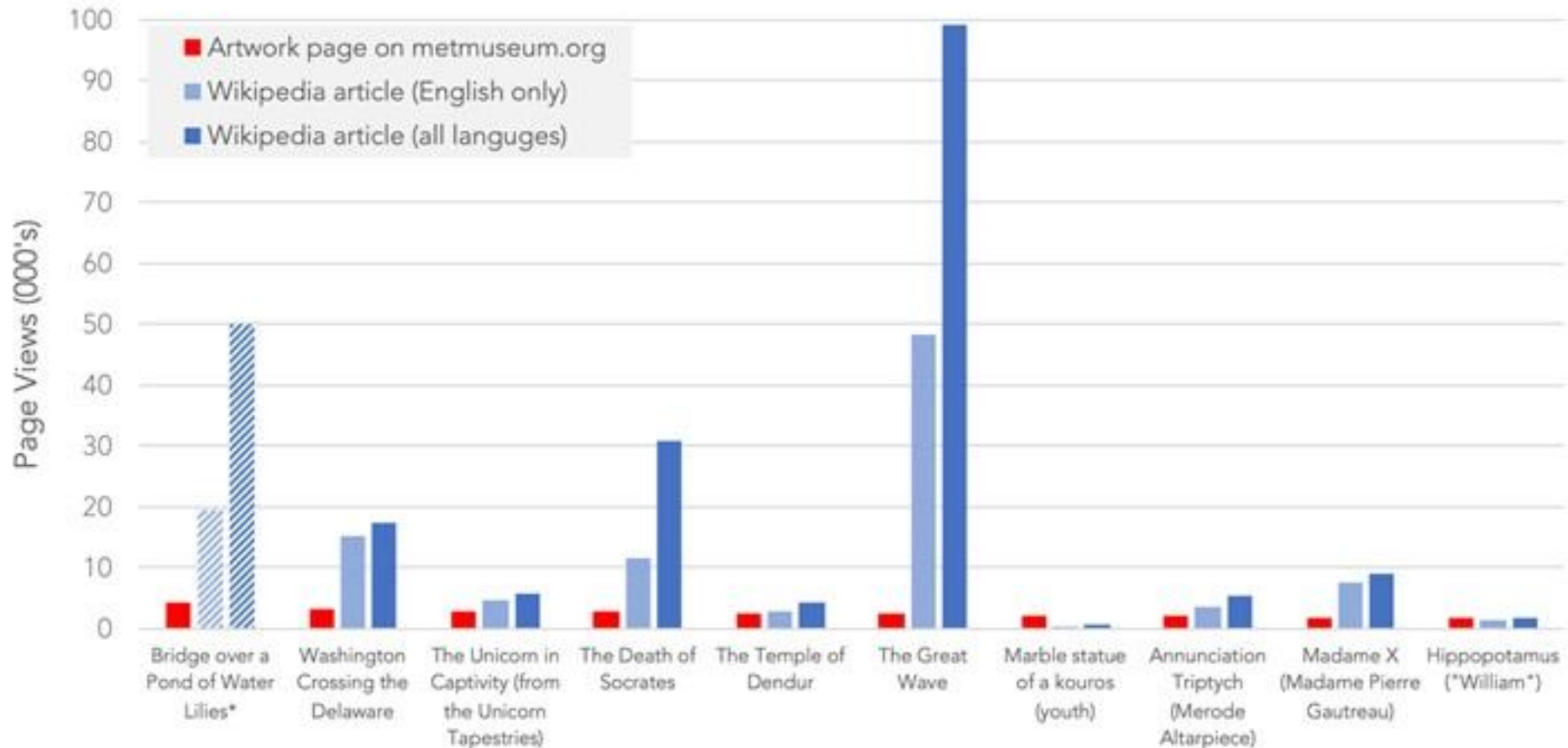


## Page views in 2018-9

Total monthly page views: 5,095,815. [Download this table.](#)

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<a href="#">English Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a> 341 1,965,757
<a href="#">German Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a> 165 307,959
<a href="#">Spanish Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a> 56 211,157
<a href="#">French Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a> 164 167,700
<a href="#">Indonesian Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a> 29 56,147
<a href="#">Russian Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a> 52 47,311
<a href="#">Italian Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a> 84 35,976
<a href="#">Polish Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a> 52 30,448
<a href="#">Portuguese Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a> 30 26,451
<a href="#">Japanese Wikipedia</a>	<a href="#">Details</a> 32 25,964

<http://tools.wmflabs.org/glamtools/baqlama2/#qid=81&month=201809>



Yoshua Bengio - Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yoshua\_Bengio

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## Yoshua Bengio

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Yoshua Bengio** (born 1964 in [France](#)) is a [Canadian computer scientist](#), most noted for his work on [artificial neural networks](#) and [deep learning](#).<sup>[1][2][3]</sup>

Bengio received his [Bachelor of Engineering](#) (electrical engineering), [Master of Science](#) (computer science) and [PhD](#) (computer science) from [McGill University](#).<sup>[4]</sup> He was a post-doctoral fellow at [MIT](#) (under [Michael I. Jordan](#)) and [AT&T Bell Labs](#).<sup>[5]</sup> Bengio has been a faculty member at the [Université de Montréal](#) since 1993, heads the [MILA \(Montreal Institute for Learning Algorithms\)](#)<sup>[6]</sup> and is co-director of the [Learning in Machines & Brains](#) project of the [Canadian Institute for Advanced Research](#).<sup>[4][5]</sup>

Along with [Geoffrey Hinton](#) and [Yann LeCun](#), Bengio is considered one of the three people most responsible for the advancement of deep learning during the 1990s and 2000s.<sup>[6]</sup> Whereas the other two went to work for [Google](#) and [Facebook](#) respectively, Bengio has stayed in academia. Among the computer scientists with the largest [h-index](#), Bengio is the one with the most recent citations per day.<sup>[7][8]</sup>

In October 2016, Bengio co-founded [Element AI](#)<sup>[9]</sup>, a [Montreal-based business incubator](#) that seeks to transform [artificial intelligence](#) (AI) research into real-world business applications.<sup>[6]</sup> In May 2017, Bengio announced that he was joining Montreal-based legal tech startup [Botler AI](#), as as a strategy adviser.<sup>[9]</sup>

Yoshua Bengio being interviewed for the Dutch television series *The Mind of the Universe*.

### Awards [ edit ]

In 2017, Bengio was named an [Officer of the Order of Canada](#).<sup>[10]</sup> The same year, he was nominated Fellow of the [Royal Society of Canada](#)<sup>[11]</sup> and received the [Marie-Victorin Quebec Prize](#).<sup>[12]</sup>

### References [ edit ]

- ↑ Knight, Will (July 9, 2015). "IBM Pushes Deep Learning with a Watson [Human-Like MIT Teaching Assistant](#)". *Business Insider*. Archived from the original on July 24, 2016.

**Yoshua Bengio**

Yoshua Bengio, October 27, 2016

**Born** 1964 (age 53–54)  
France

**Residence** Montreal, Quebec

**Citizenship** Canada

**Alma mater** McGill University

**Known for** Deep Learning, Neural machine translation, Generative Adversarial Networks, Word embeddings, Denoising Auto-Encoders, neural language

# Mind of the Universe

open  
licensing  
by a public  
broadcaster

VPRO in partnership  
with the Netherlands  
Institute for Sound and  
Vision

This Is How Open Publication of Broadcasting Content Can Make a Difference


By Charley Smeets and Jesse de Vos June 13, 2018

Last year, the Dutch public broadcaster VPRO produced a ten-part documentary series titled *The Mind of the Universe*, in which leading scientists from various fields were interviewed about their work. Aware of their role as a public institution, and looking for bigger impact, VPRO decided to distribute this series under an open license, allowing other people to re-use the materials for educational purposes. To cater to the needs of these 'secondary' users, VPRO, in collaboration with The Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision, launched a platform "[Open Source Science TV](#)". On the platform the materials can be searched and downloaded, allowing anyone to create their own new productions with the material.




We have the pleasure of talking a bit more about the project with Jesse de Vos, Researcher Interactive Media at The Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision. Jesse was closely involved with the project and wrote down the experiences of the project in the paper: "[Publication of Public Broadcasting Content in the Commons](#)".

**- Could you tell us about your role in the project?**  
**JV:** After the publication of the materials on the platform "[Open Source Science TV](#)", I uploaded the videos to [Wikimedia Commons](#), the media database of Wikipedia. We tried to encourage the reuse of those videos in articles on Wikipedia, which proved to be quite a challenge for various reasons. After the project was finished I interviewed various participants and wrote a [practitioner's statement](#), reflecting on our experiences in publishing this content under an open license.

**- As mentioned in the paper, in 2010, Peter B. Kaufman published the white paper "[Video for Wikipedia and the Open Web](#)", about the open publication of video. Almost a decade later, however, publishing openly is still far from common practice. Could you tell**



*The Mind of the Universe: open source science TV*

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SOUND AND VISION

# Publication of Public Broadcasting Content in the Commons

## A Practitioners' Statement

April 2018

Authors

Maarten Brinkerink  
Sound and Vision

Gertjan Kuiper  
VPRO

Jesse de Vos  
Sound and Vision

vpro

BEELD EN GELUID



RSB

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## Category:Media from Netherlands Media Art Institute

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### Media in category "Media from Netherlands Media Art Institute"

The following 5 files are in this category, out of 5 total.

				
<a href="#">Bill Spinhoven I Eye.ogv</a> 1 min 4 s, 768 × 576; 6.73 MB	<a href="#">Daan Roosegaarde Dune 4 0.ogv</a> 1 min 34 s, 768 × 576; 16.17 MB	<a href="#">Edwin van der Heide Sound Modulated Light.ogv</a> 1 min 29 s, 768 × 576; 12.96 MB	<a href="#">Mark Bain Disco for None.ogv</a> 1 min 56 s, 768 × 576; 13.88 MB	<a href="#">Peter Bogers Unified Field.ogv</a> 3 min 52 s, 768 × 576; 23.4 MB

Category: Image sources of the Netherlands

This page was last edited on 13 July 2012, at 17:55.

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[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Media\\_from\\_Netherlands\\_Media\\_Art\\_Institute](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Media_from_Netherlands_Media_Art_Institute)



# Wikimedians in Residence





# Bridging data across the web



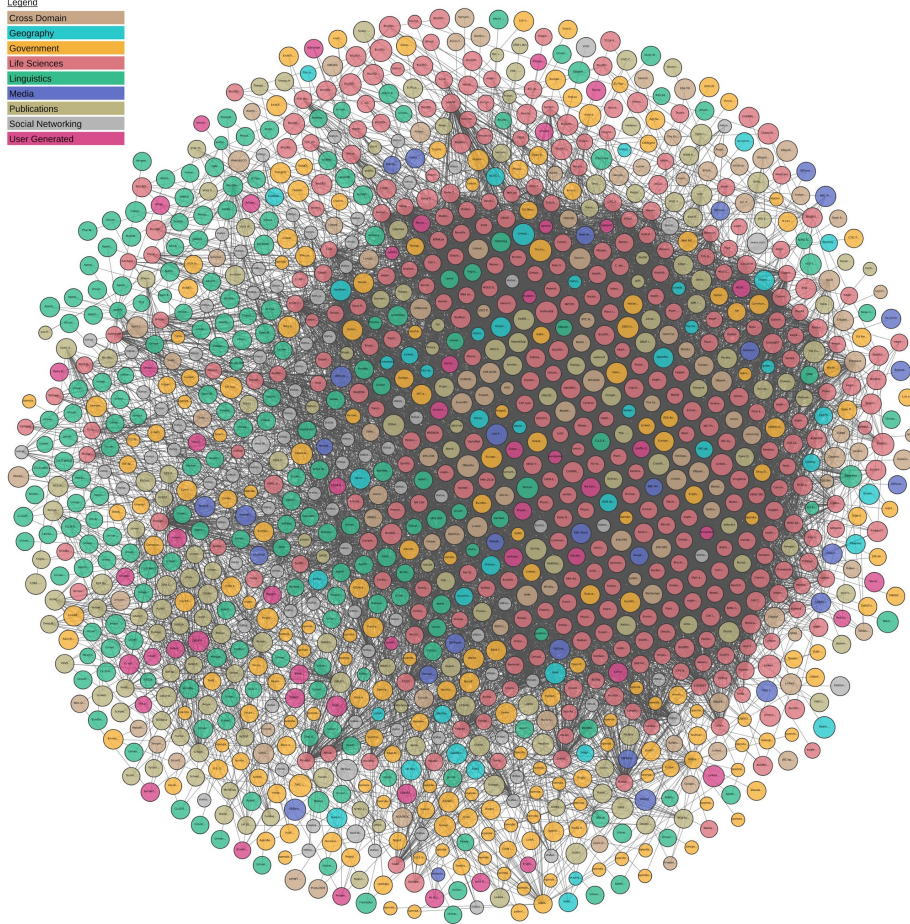
# GLAM collections are not islands



Isaac Sailmaker: [The Island of Barbados](#) (ca. 1694). Yale Center for British Art, Public Domain

Legend

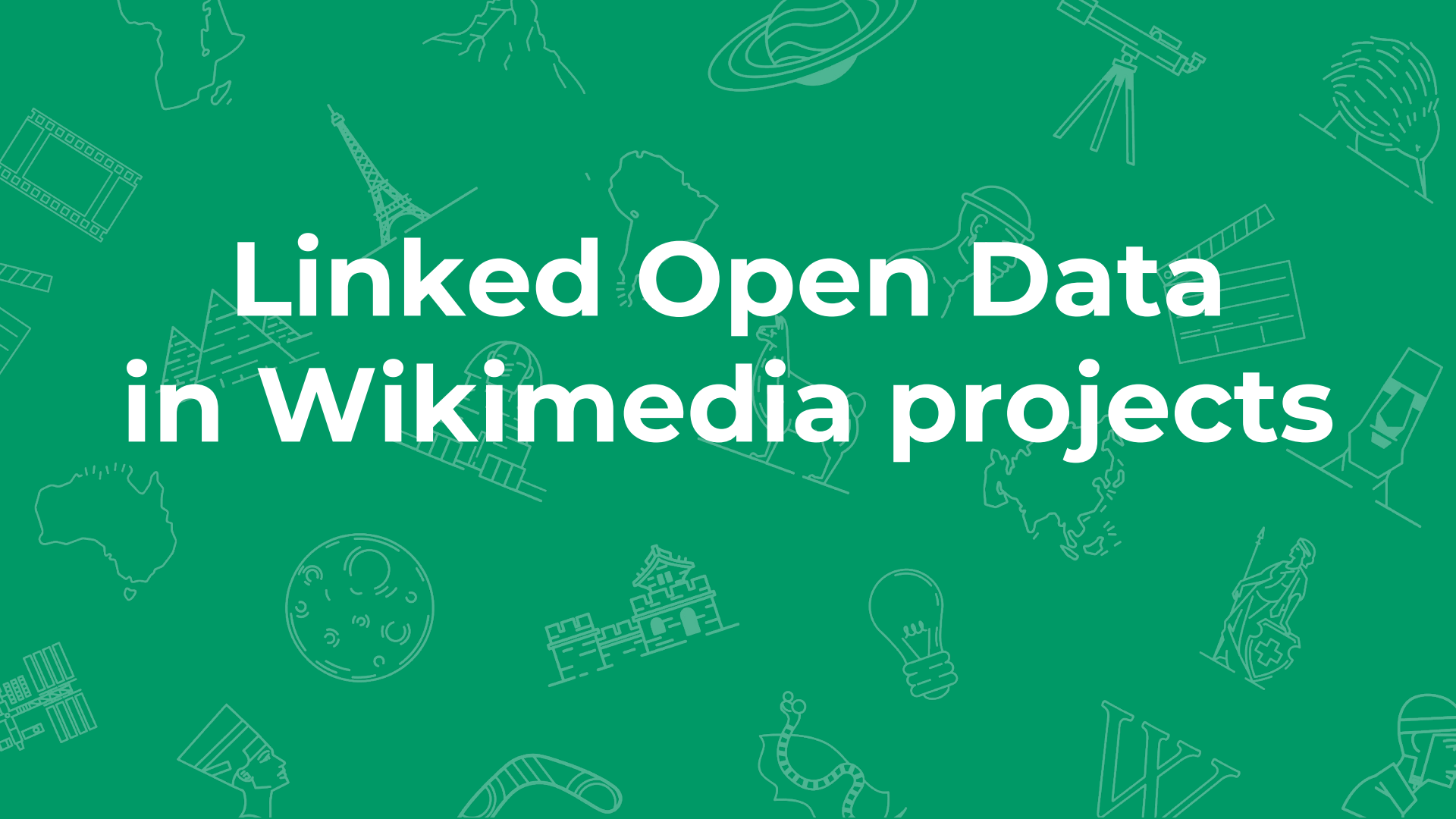
Cross Domain
Geography
Government
Life Sciences
Linguistics
Media
Publications
Social Networking
User Generated



The Linked Open Data Cloud from lod-cloud.net

Linking Open Data cloud diagram  
<https://www.lod-cloud.net>





# Linked Open Data in Wikimedia projects



- Centralizes interwiki links
- Centralizes data in infoboxes
- Offers an interface for 'rich queries'



- **Multilingual**
- **Referenced**
- **All data is CC0 – freely reusable by everyone**

Structures the 'sum of all human knowledge'



# Krzysztof Kieślowski (Q55165)

Polish film director and screenwriter  
Krzysztof Kieslowski | Krzysztof Kieślowski | Krzysztof Kieslowski

In more languages

Language	Label	Description	Also known as
English	Krzysztof Kieślowski	Polish film director and screenwriter	Krzysztof Kieslowski Krzysztof Kieślowski Krzysztof Kieslowski
Lithuanian	No label defined	No description defined	
Russian	Кшиштоф Кесьлёвский	No description defined	Кеслёвский, Кшиштоф
German	Krzysztof Kieślowski	polnischer Filmregisseur und Drehbuchautor	

All entered languages

## Statements

instance of **human** edit  
↳ 2 references  
+ add value

image edit  


## Wikipedia (53 entries) edit

- an Krzysztof Kieślowski
- ar كريستوف كيشلوفسكي
- ast Krzysztof Kieślowski
- azb كريستوف كيشلوفسكى
- az Kşıstof Kyeslowski
- be Кшыштоф Кеслёўскі
- bg Кшиштоф Кешловски
- bn ক্রিস্তোফ কিশ্লোফস্কি
- bs Krzysztof Kieślowski
- ca Krzysztof Kieślowski
- ckb کریستۆف کیشلۆفسکی
- cs Krzysztof Kieślowski
- da Krzysztof Kieślowski
- de Krzysztof Kieślowski
- el Κριστόφ Κισλόφσκι
- en Krzysztof Kieślowski
- eo Krzysztof Kieślowski
- es Krzysztof Kieślowski
- eu Krzysztof Kieślowski
- fa کریستوف کیشلوفسکی
- fi Krzysztof Kieślowski
- fr Krzysztof Kieślowski
- gl Krzysztof Kieślowski
- he קריסטוף קישלובסקי
- hr Krzysztof Kieślowski
- hy Քրիշտոֆ Կեշլովսկի
- id Krzysztof Kieślowski




Mai Zetterling (Q236656)

Сеттерлинг Май | Сеттерлинг, Май | Цеттерлинг, Мэй | Сеттерлинг | Май Сеттерлинг | Цеттерлинг, Май | Зеттерлинг, Май | Mai Zetterling | Maj Zetterling | Mai Elizabeth Zetterling | Zetterling | Mai Elisabeth Zetterlingová | Май Зеттерлинг | ماي زتترلينغ | ماي زتترلينغ | 마이·세틀링 | 마이 세텔링 | Mai Zetterlingová | Май Зеттерлинг | 梅·柴特琳 | 梅·扎特林 | ไมเซ็ตเตอริง

Swedish actor and film director

**Mai Zetterling** was a Swedish actor, film director, screenwriter, writer, director, stage actor, and film actor. She was born on May 24, 1925 in Västerås. She married **Tutte Lemkow** in 1944 (married until in 1953 ). She died of cancer on March 17, 1994 in London.



Relatives	
Parents	Siblings
Children	Other
	<b>spouse</b> ♂ <b>Tutte Lemkow</b> start time : 1944 end time : 1953

See the full family tree: [inline/new page](#)

Other properties	
<b>manner of death</b>	<a href="#">natural causes</a> manner of death
<b>languages spoken, written or signed</b>	English West Germanic language originating in England with linguistic roots in French, German and Vulgar Latin
<b>name in native language</b>	Mai Zetterling&nbsp;&small>[sv]</small>
<b>place of birth</b>	Västerås urban area in Västerås Municipality, Sweden
<b>place of death</b>	London capital and largest city of the United Kingdom

External sources	
AllMovie artist	<a href="#">p117916</a>
AlloCiné person	<a href="#">4269</a>
Biographical Dictionary of Swedish Women	<a href="#">MaiZetterling</a>
BNE	<a href="#">XX1744881</a>
BnF	<a href="#">119296708</a>
CONOR	<a href="#">208158051</a>
danskefilm person	<a href="#">16079</a>
danskefilmogtv person	<a href="#">14174</a>
DNF person	<a href="#">1943</a>
Elonet person	<a href="#">103150</a>
Encyclopædia Britannica	<a href="#">biography/Mai-Zetterling</a>
Encyclopædia Universalis	<a href="#">mai-elisabeth-zetterling</a>

Wikidata as authority hub

<https://tools.wmflabs.org/reasonator/?q=Q236656&lang=en>

## Search

Select Field:

Select Index:

All VIAF

Search Terms:

Search

Hemmerechts, Kristien, 1955-....

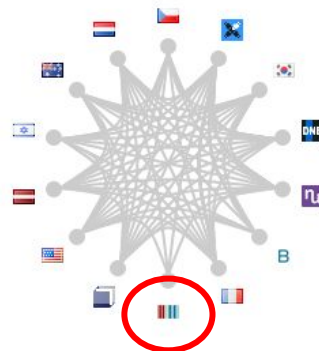
Hemmerechts, Kristien <sup>B</sup>

Kristien Hemmerechts

VIAF ID: 97897569 (Personal)

Permalink: <http://viaf.org/viaf/97897569>

## Preferred Forms

[200 \\_ | 1a Hemmerechts 1b Kristien 1f 1955-....](#)<sup>B</sup> [100 1 \\_ 1a Hemmerechts, Kristien](#) [100 1 \\_ 1a Hemmerechts, Kristien 1d \(1955-\).](#) [100 1 \\_ 1a Hemmerechts, Kristien 1d 1955-](#) [100 1 \\_ 1a Hemmerechts, Kristien 1d 1955-](#) [100 1 \\_ 1a Hemmerechts, Kristien, 1d 1955-](#) [100 1 \\_ 1a Hemmerechts, Kristien, 1d 1955-](#) [100 1 \\_ 1a Hemmerechts, Kristien, 1d 1955-](#) [100 1 \\_ 1a Hemmerechts, Kristien, 1d 1955-](#) [100 1 \\_ 1a Hemmerechts, Kristien, 1d 1955-](#) [100 1 \\_ 1a Hemmerechts, Kristien, 1d 1955-](#) [100 1 \\_ 1a Hemmerechts, Kristien, 1d 1955-](#)

VIAF

# <https://query.wikidata.org>

Query Helper 



+ Filter

instance of

human



place of birth

Tallinn



+ Show

place of death



coordinate location



occupation



date of birth



image



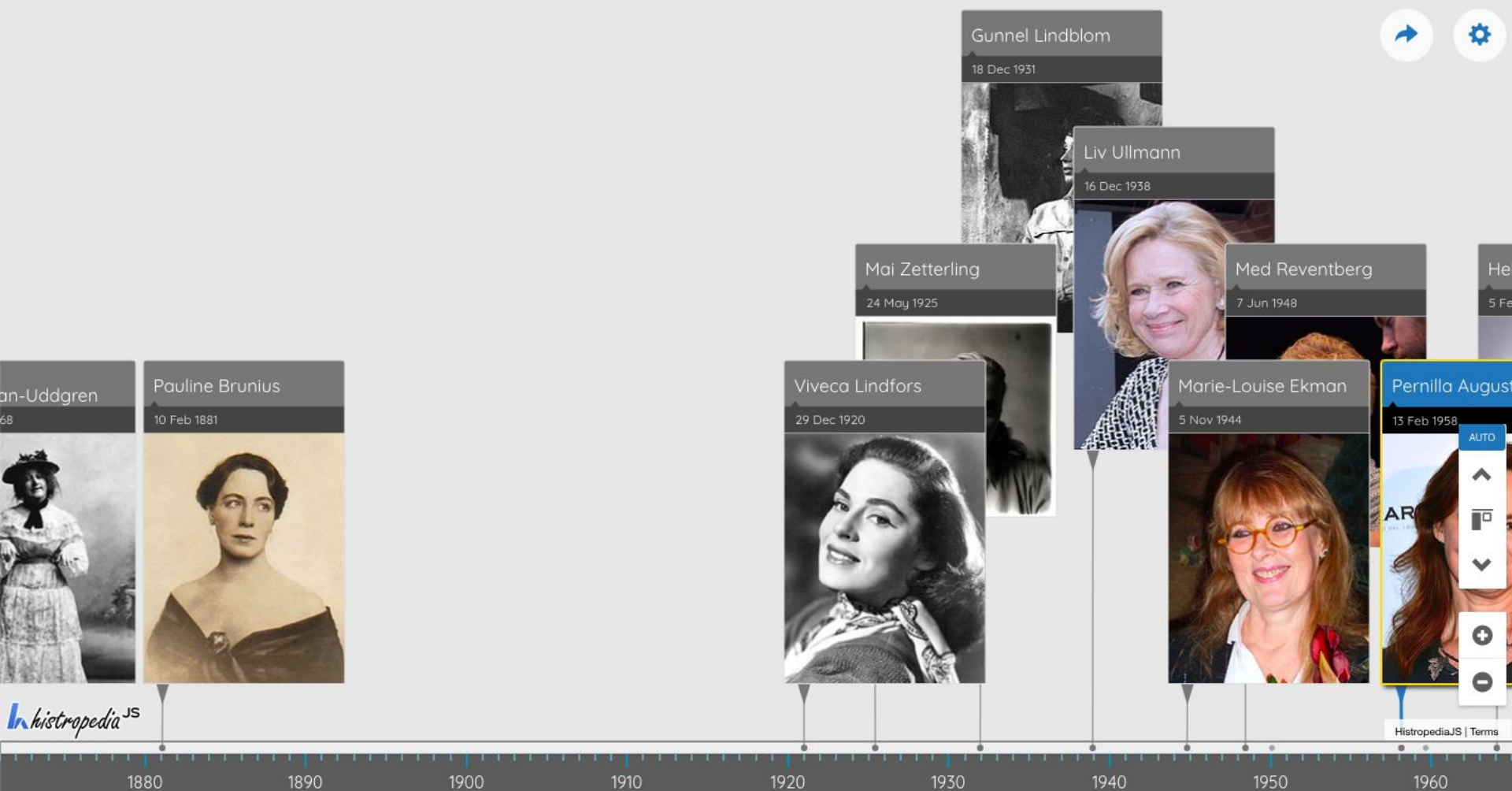
Limit

<http://tinyurl.com/y8gssvpj>



Los Angeles  
stage actor  
13 July 1898  
Point(-118.25 34.05)  
[Ivan Triesault](#)





Histropedia timeline - Swedish women who are actresses AND film directors



1 - have data **on** wikidata

2 - link **to** Wikidata

3 - use data **from** Wikidata

4 - work together **through** Wikidata





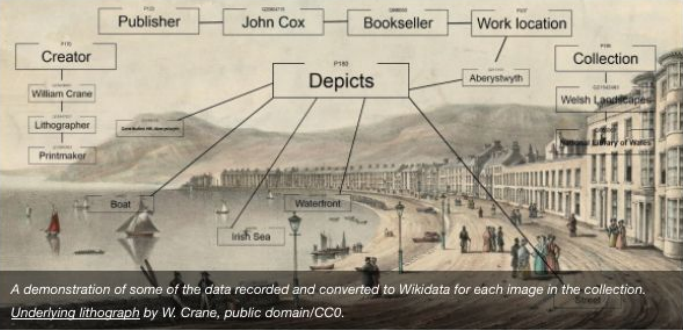
**National Library of Wales**  
uploaded data about its  
Welsh Landscape Collection  
on Wikidata  
and enriched it there

How the world's first Wikidata Visiting Scholar created linked open data for five thousand works of art

COMMUNITY, WIKIDATA

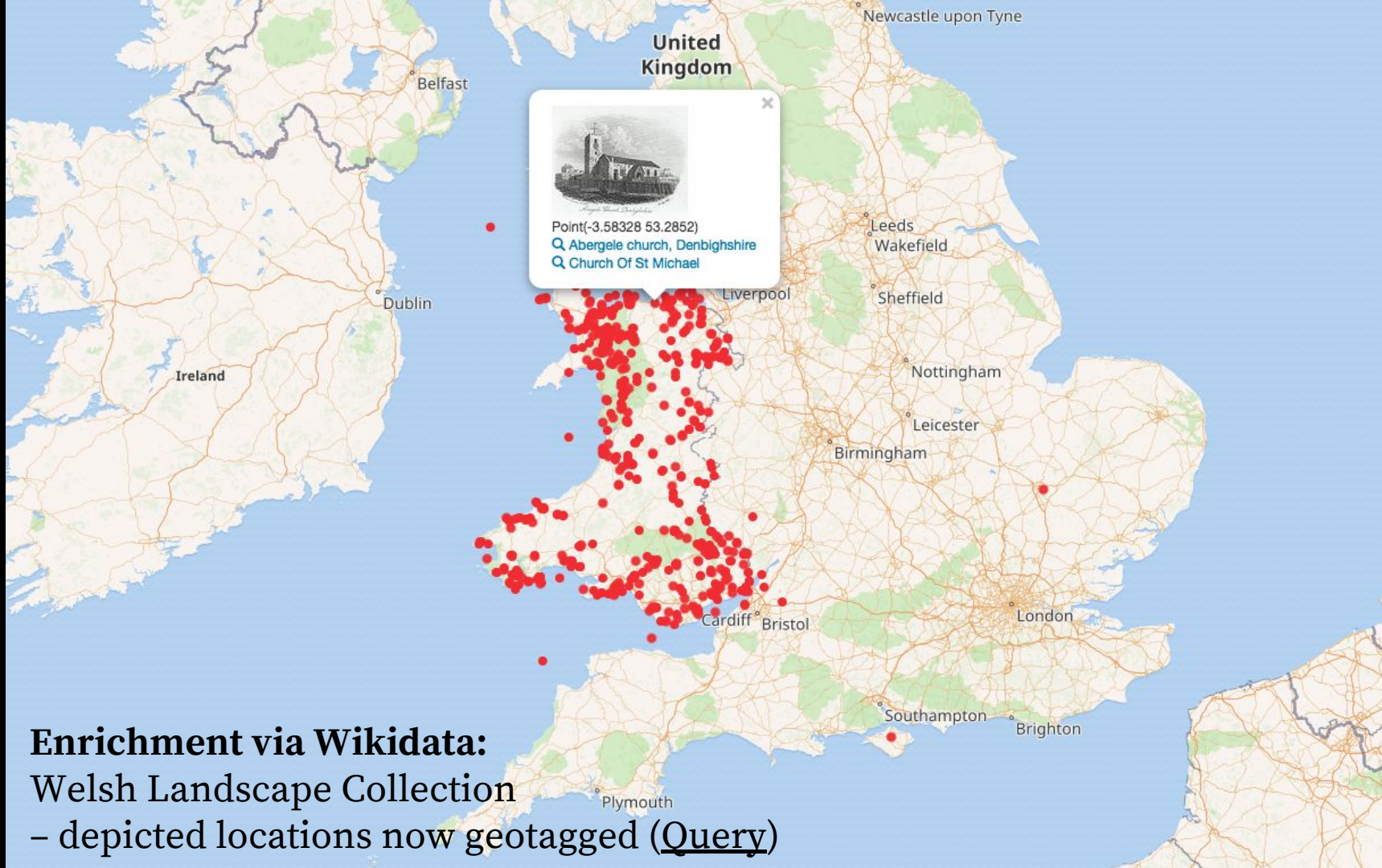
By [Jason Evans](#), National Library of Wales  
[Simon Cobb](#), National Library of Wales  
November 5th, 2016

*Simon Cobb, the world's first Wikidata Visiting Scholar, was given access to metadata at the National Library of Wales and has created perhaps the most detailed linked data set ever seen for a complete art collection.*



A demonstration of some of the data recorded and converted to Wikidata for each image in the collection.  
Underlying lithograph by W. Crane, public domain/CC0.

<https://blog.wikimedia.org/2016/11/05/wikidata-visiting-scholar-art-dataset/>



**Enrichment via Wikidata:**  
**Welsh Landscape Collection**  
– depicted locations now geotagged (Query)





2 - Linking **to** Wikidata  
in collection  
databases makes  
metadata linked (and  
more robust)

# Yle: keywords connected with Wikidata items

“Add tags”

LISÄÄ ASIASANA KÄSITTEET, YHDISTYKSET, PAIKAT, TAPAHTUMAT, HENKILOT)

112	yle	tuberkuloosi (bakteeritaudit)
7	yle	tuberkuloosirokotteet (rokotteet)
1	yle	nautakarjan tuberkuloosi (eläintaudit, bakteeritaudit)
1	yle	Hengityslitito
0	wikidata	Tuberkuloosirokote (vaccine)

Things,  
not strings

- Helps to link the different 'data silos' of YLE
- Allows tagging with niche topics that are not in other vocabularies

<http://wikimedia.fi/2016/04/15/yle-3-wikidata/> & presentation by Pia Virtanen at EBU MDN workshop 2016



Feed

Collaboration

Autonomous  
DrivingUnderstanding and  
Comprehension

Bookmarks

Transportation

Sustainable  
Technology

Creative Commons

Copyright Law

The Future

Fine Art

Self-Improvement

Haskell  
(programming  
language)Go (programming  
language)

## Bauhaus

Follow · 684

Bookmark



Read

Answer

### Manage

Organize Ontology &gt;

### Topic Aliases

Topic aliases are used to capture common misspellings, alternative names and common abbreviations for the relevant topic.

[Add Alias](#)

### Merge Topics

If two topics should actually be the same, you can merge them here. All questions and editors grouped under this topic will be transferred to the other topic.

[Pick Topic](#)[Wikidata](#)[Bauhaus](#)

### Parent Topics

[German Architecture](#)[German Art](#)

### Child Topics

[Marcel Breuer](#)[Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe](#)[László Moholy-Nagy](#)

# Quora

Get your vocabularies in Wikidata X

https://pro.europeana.eu/page/get-your-vocabularies-in-wikidata

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Transforming the world with culture

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TECH

Posted on Friday September 1, 2017

[Data publication](#) [EuropeanaTech](#) [wikidata](#) [wikimedia](#)

## Get your vocabularies in Wikidata...

so Europeana and others can get them

Europeana offers a trusted online repository of cultural heritage objects. In order to achieve its mission it is crucial for the metadata described in Europeana to be semantically rich and multilingual.

Enriching the metadata with Linked Open Vocabularies has allowed us to improve our metadata. We perform automatic metadata enrichment using external value vocabularies and datasets such as [GeoNames](#) and [DBpedia](#) and exploit the semantic relations and translations offered by those vocabularies.

When selecting which vocabularies we use for our [automatic enrichment](#), we seek to apply some criteria, especially for minimising our semantic commitment and abstracting from the

Feedback

<https://pro.europeana.eu/page/get-your-vocabularies-in-wikidata>



412.132  
[commons:John Chur...](#)  
2233  
[reed organ](#)



412.132  
[commons:Organeum Harmonium.jpg](#)  
2235  
[harmonium](#)



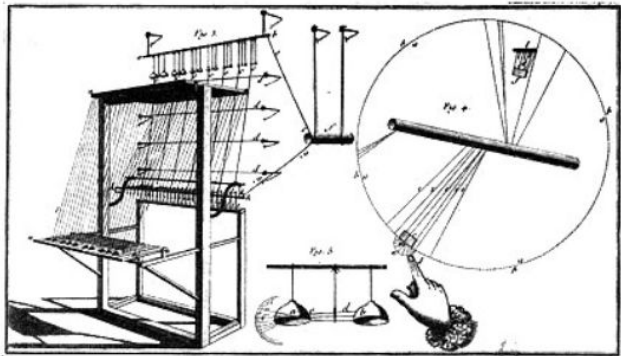
314.122-6-8  
[commons:Clavecin flamand...](#)  
2239  
[harpsichord](#)



[commons:ClavicytheriumDe...](#)  
2244  
[Clavicytherium](#)



[commons:015 Museu de la Música, claviorgue Hauslaib.jpg](#)  
2246  
[claviorgan](#)



52  
[commons:Clavecin électrique.jpg](#)  
2250  
[Clavecin électrique](#)



314.122-6-8  
[commons:Clavecin flamand.png](#)  
2251  
[harpsichord](#)



[commons:Muselaar.jpg](#)  
2254  
[Q2365138](#)

**Musical instruments on Wikidata linked to the MIMO vocabulary**

<http://tinyurl.com/yao9xmwa>



3 - Data pulled **from**  
Wikidata can be  
used to enrich one's  
own collection  
website

## The spirit of radio [sound recording] : greatest hits, 1974-1987 / Rush

[Rush](#). (Performer ). [Lee, Geddy](#). (Instrumentalist ). [Lifeson, Alex](#). (Instrumentalist ). [Peart, Neil](#). (Instrumentalist ).

### Rush



Canadian rock band  
 Web site: <http://www.rush.com/>  
[Discography \(Musicbrainz\)](#)  
[Tour dates \(Songkick\)](#)  
 Twitter: [rushtheband](#)  
 Facebook: [rushtheband](#)  
 Edit on Wikidata: [Q203871](#)

Rush was a Canadian rock band comprising Geddy Lee (bass, vocals, keyboards), Alex Lifeson (guitars), and Neil Peart (drums, percussion, lyrics). Formed in 1968, the band went through several configurations until arriving at its longest and most popular line-up when Peart replaced original drummer John Rutsey in July 1974, two weeks before the group's first United States tour. <sup>W</sup>

CD Music recording

### Available copies

- 1 of 1 copy available at Conifer. ([Show](#))
- 1 of 1 copy available at Laurentian University.

### Current holds

0 current holds with 1 total copy.

[Add to my list](#)

[Print / Email](#)

[Permalink](#)

[Disable Highlighting](#)

Location	Call Number / Copy Notes	Barcode	Shelving Location	Status	Due Date
<a href="#">Music Resource Centre</a>	M 1679 .R87 2003	30011000004706	Circulation	Available	-

Search

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[Issue 38, 2017-10-18](#)

[Issue 37, 2017-07-18](#)

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<https://journal.code4lib.org/articles/13424>

## Wikidata: a platform for your library's linked open data

*Seized with the desire to improve the visibility of Canadian music in the world, a ragtag band of librarians led by Stacy Allison-Cassin set out to host Wikipedia edit-a-thons in the style of Art+Feminism, but with a focus on addressing Canadian music instead. Along the way, they recognized that Wikidata offered a low-barrier, high-result method of making that data not only visible but reusable as linked open data, and consequently incorporated Wikidata into their edit-a-thons. This is their story.*

by Stacy Allison-Cassin<sup>‡</sup>, Dan Scott<sup>‡</sup>

<sup>‡</sup> Both authors contributed equally to this work.

### Introduction

Creating and using linked open data (LOD) in library and GLAM (galleries, libraries, archives, museums) projects has historically been associated with a high level of institutional requirements. Erik et al (2015 [3]) asserted “the fact that LAM institutions are still having to select triplestores, SPARQL engines, indexing platforms, and other services means that there is still a relatively high bar for institutions to cross in taking up LD projects”. The requirement to select, host, and administer all of these systems establishes technical and resource barriers that can prevent organizations and individuals from participating in LOD entirely (Goddard and Byrne, 2010 [5]). Creating and publishing LOD has traditionally required technical skills to transform relational data, to support content-negotiation and alternate serializations, and to understand vocabularies and ontologies typically documented in RDFS or OWL.

Wikidata, launched in 2012 by the Wikimedia Foundation as the machine-readable store for all Wikimedia Foundation projects, is a freely available hosted platform that anyone—including libraries—can use to create, publish, and use LOD. Powered by Blazegraph, the platform offers a triplestore and high-availability SPARQL endpoint that (as of April 2018) has served roughly 3 million queries per day over the past year (Wikimedia Foundation, n.d. [11]); a full text search engine; and is administered by the Wikimedia Foundation. Its vocabulary is published and editable alongside other items in the platform using the same relatively user-friendly interfaces. In effect, Wikidata has responded to the barriers identified by Erik et al and Goddard and Byrne by providing a ready-made platform for any person or organization that wants to create, publish, and use LOD, including libraries. In their 2018 IFLA discussion paper, Rothblat et al stated “[t]he


# ios Siri Knowledge

Tele2 NL WiFi 17:47 27%

< Back Siri Knowledge Cancel

## Angelica Kauffman

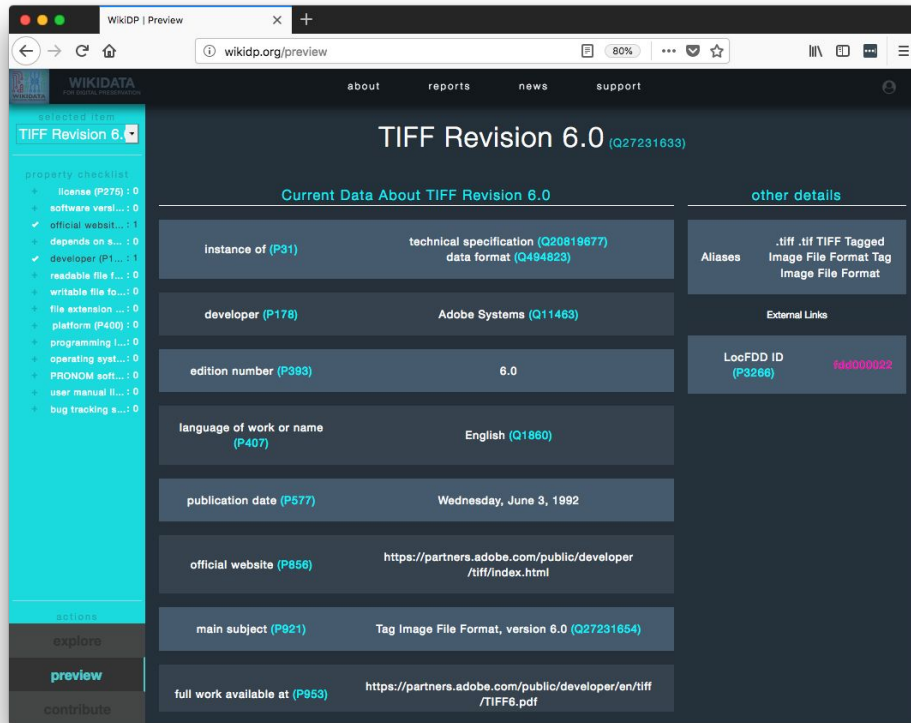
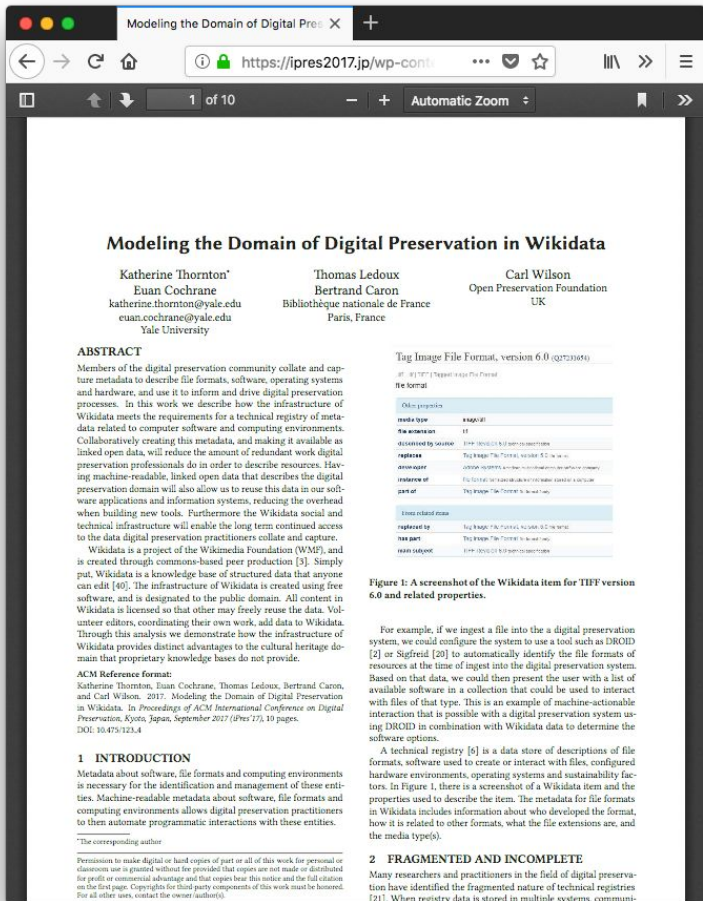
Swiss-Austrian painter (1741-1807)



Maria Anna Angelika Kauffmann, usually known in English as Angelica Kauffman, was a Swiss Neoclassical painter who had a successful career in London and Rome. Remembered primarily as a history painter, Kauffmann was a skilled portraitist, landscape and decoration painter. She was one of the two female founding members of the Royal Academy in London in 1768.

Birth Date	30 Oct 1741
Place of Birth	Chur >
Death Date	5 Nov 1807 (age 66)
Place of Death	Rome >
Spouse	Antonio Zucchi (1781-1795) >
Parents	Joseph Johann Kauffmann >
Genre	Portrait painting > History painting >





Tag Image File Format, version 6.0 (Q27231654)

file format	
Open projects	
media type	Image/2D
file extension	.tif
described by source	ENR (2002) 3:108-110 (en)
register	Tag Image File Format, version 6.0 (en)
developer	Adobe Systems (en)
revision of	Tag Image File Format, version 5.0 (en)
part of	Tag Image File Format (en)
child class	
register of	Tag Image File Format, version 6.0 (en)
has part	Tag Image File Format, version 6.0 (en)
main subject	ENR (2002) 3:108-110 (en)

Figure 1: A screenshot of the Wikidata item for TIFF version 6.0 and related properties.

For example, if we ingest a file into the digital preservation system, we could configure the system to use a tool such as DROID [2] or Sigfred [20] to automatically identify the file formats of resources at the time of ingest into the digital preservation system. Based on that data, we could then present the user with a list of available software in a collection that could be used to interact with files of that type. This is an example of machine-actionable interaction that is possible with a digital preservation system using DROID in combination with Wikidata data to determine the software options.

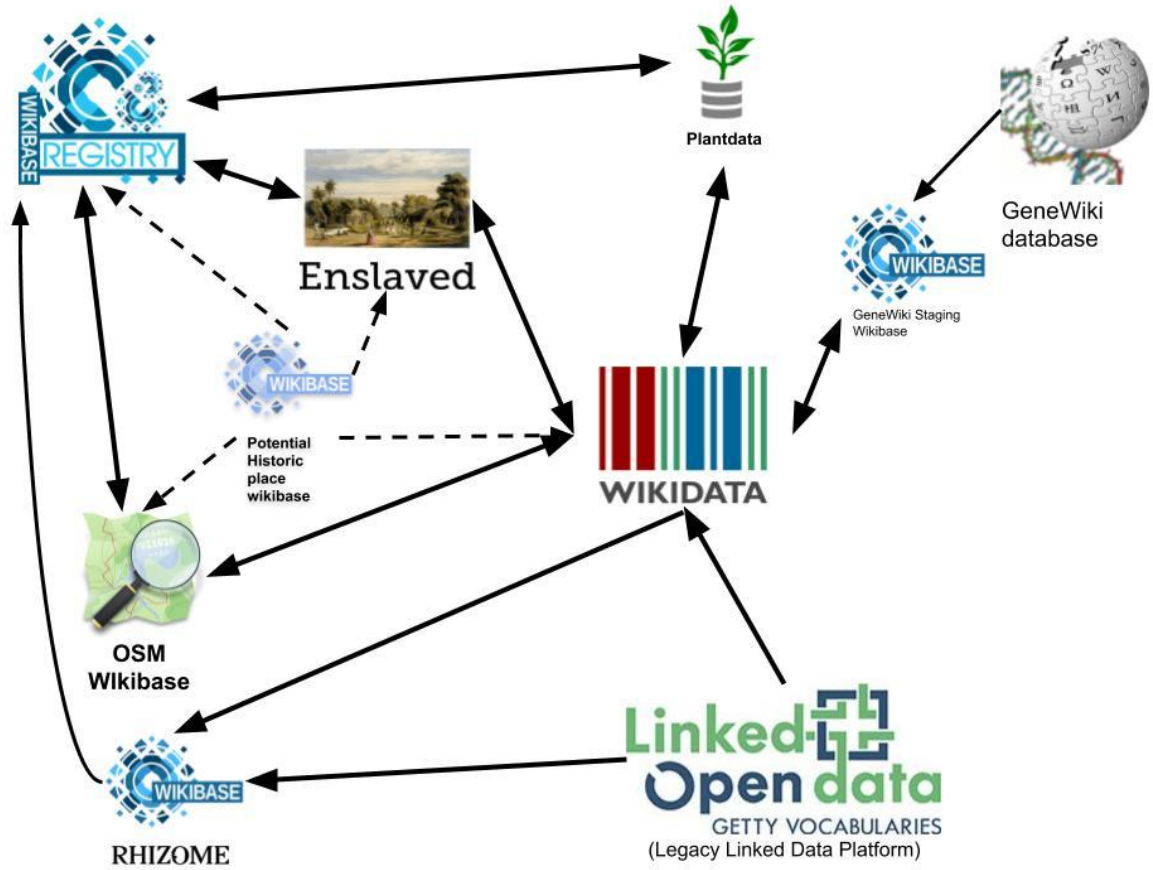
A technical registry [5] is a data store of descriptions of file formats, software used to create or interact with files, configured hardware environments, operating systems and sustainability factors. In Figure 1, there is a screenshot of a Wikidata item and the properties used to describe the item. The metadata for file formats in Wikidata includes information about who developed the format, how it is related to other formats, what the file extensions are, and the media type(s).

## 2 FRAGMENTED AND INCOMPLETE

Many researchers and practitioners in the field of digital preservation have identified the fragmented nature of technical registries [21]. When registry data is stored in multiple systems, communi-

Shared knowledge infrastructure for digital preservation  
<http://wikidp.org/>  
<https://ipres2017.jp/wp-content/uploads/7.pdf>

# Federated Linked Open Data with Wikibase



# Catalog of internet artworks preserved by Rhizome.org

using Wikibase

https://catalog.rhizome.org/w/Item:Q2508

Item Discussion Read View history Search Rhizome Catalog

## untitled[scrollbars] (Q2508)

artwork by Jan Robert Leegte  
untitled scrollbars | scrollbars | scrollbar composition

▼ In more languages Configure

Language	Label	Description	Also known as
English	untitled[scrollbars]	artwork by Jan Robert Leegte	untitled scrollbars scrollbars scrollbar composition

### Statements

instance of	<small>QID</small> artwork	0 references
has variant	<small>QID</small> untitled[scrollbars] (archived)	0 references
	<small>QID</small> untitled[scrollbars] (web archive)	0 references
creator	<small>QID</small> Jan Robert Leegte	0 references
representation	<small>QID</small> Ca-250.jpg	



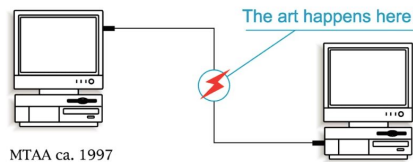
← NEWS

## Many faces of Wikibase: Rhizome’s archive of born-digital art and digital preservation

By Sandra Fauconnier  
6 September 2018



### Simple Net Art Diagram



MTAA ca. 1997

*Simple Net Art Diagram (1997) by MTAA.*

*MediaWiki, the free and open source software behind Wikipedia and its sister projects, is widely known and used outside the Wikimedia ecosystem, powering thousands of individual wikis around the world. Fewer people know that Wikibase—the software behind Wikidata, Wikimedia’s knowledge base—is also available as free and open software, and can be used for external databases and linked open data projects. To highlight how organizations use Wikibase, the Wikimedia Foundation and Wikimedia Germany (Deutschland) are publishing a series of blog posts called the ‘Many faces of Wikibase’.*

Rhizome, an arts organization in New York City, was one of the early adopters of Wikibase, having been using it since 2015 for its archive of born-digital art and digital preservation activities. Sandra Fauconnier interviewed Dragan Espenschied (Rhizome’s preservation director), Lyndsey Moulds (software curator), and Lozana Rossenova (external Ph.D. researcher) to ask them why and how they use Wikibase.

**Sandra: On your website, you describe Rhizome as an organization that deals with born-digital art and culture. What does this mean?**

**Dragan:** Rhizome was founded in 1996, as an online initiative by net artists. Internet-based art or **net art** is an art form that uses new media, and specifically the internet, as its medium. So, we deal with art pieces that have been made especially for the internet, not digitized ‘classical’ artworks! In the mid-1990s, this art form was emerging and quite new: Rhizome and many other organizations around the world have helped to make it more established. Today, Rhizome is an affiliate of the [New Museum](#) in New York City.

← NEWS

## WikibaseNYC conference explores the frontier of linked open data infrastructure

By Alex Stinson, Jake Orlowitz and Jens Ohlig  
24 October 2018



*UX workshop at the Wikibase summit, held in New York City last month.*

When you think about the work of art historians or genetics researchers, installing database software is not the first thing that comes to mind. Yet, from 19 to 21 September, Wikimedians, art curators, and scientists gathered at the [New Museum](#) in New York City’s Lower East Side for a three-day workshop to talk about an emerging technology designed to make storing and structuring data free and accessible. The focal point was an increasingly vital piece of the Wikimedia ecosystem that makes linked data possible for everyone: Wikibase.

Wikibase is a little-known standalone piece of software that powers Wikimedia’s popular new linked-data project [Wikidata](#). (This is similar to how Wikipedia is powered by a general wiki software called [MediaWiki](#), which is used everywhere from NASA to MuppetWiki.) Since 2012, Wikidata has been growing to fill an increasingly important role in the Wikimedia community: connecting, sharing and providing tools for turning Wikipedia’s text strings into useful, searchable, machine-readable. Wikidata’s content informs research and cultural heritage institutions, as well as digital tools like Google’s Knowledge Graph. None of this would be possible without Wikibase—which makes the Wikidata’s linked open data project possible and practical.

In the last few years, an expanding community of researchers, GLAMs, and other knowledge communities have been experimenting with using Wikibase for their own repositories of knowledge, distinct from the central Wikidata knowledge collected by Wikimedians. But this nascent community of Wikibase reusers is just

<https://wikimediafoundation.org/2018/09/06/rhizome-wikibase/>

<https://wikimediafoundation.org/2018/10/24/wikibasenyc-conference/>

# Structured Data on Wikimedia Commons 2017-19

The screenshot shows a Wikimedia Commons file page for 'File:Van Gogh - Starry Night - Google Art Project.jpg'. The page includes a navigation menu on the left, a main content area with the image and metadata, and a data section at the bottom. The data section contains structured information about the file, including its collection, inventory number, and location of final assembly.

Property	Value	Reference
Moon		0 references
star		0 references
Applies		0 references
cloud		0 references
collection	Museum of Modern Art	1 reference
inventory number	472.1941 collection: Museum of Modern Art	1 reference
location of final assembly	Saint-Pri�y-de-Provence	1 reference

File page



Data section



*The Starry Night* (1889) by Vincent van Gogh, Museum of Modern Art. From Google Art Project, Public Domain

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:Structured\\_data](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:Structured_data)



# Structured Data on Commons 2017-2019

adding metadata on Commons  
in a **structured & machine-readable** format  
making Commons files easier to  
**view, search, edit, organize** and **re-use**,  
in many **languages**

Commons:Structured data - Wi X +

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:Structured\_data

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# Commons:Structured data

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository

Translate this page; This page contains changes which are not marked for translation.

[Structured Commons](#) [About](#) [Get involved](#) [Development](#) [Discussion](#)

The project **Structured Data on Wikimedia Commons** (2017–19) converts the free media files on Wikimedia Commons to a structured and machine-readable format, so that they become easier to view, search, edit, organize and re-use. To achieve that, the Commons backend is migrated to **Wikibase**, the same technology as used for Wikidata.

**Other languages:** العربية • বাংলা • čeština • dansk • Deutsch • **English** • español • euskara • français • italiano • 日本語 • polski • português do Brasil • русский • Türkçe • українська • 中文

## What is this?

Wikimedia Commons holds a lot of **(meta)**data about the media files it hosts. **Structuring this data** more and making it machine-readable has many benefits: it makes it easier to view, search, edit, curate, use and re-use the files on Commons.

The Structured Data on Commons project is an effort to make this happen. In early 2017, this project was funded by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. For more information about the grant, [see the documentation here](#).

**Development** takes place in 2017–2019.

## Latest updates

Enter search term

## How you can help:

[Get involved](#)

- Want to help **translate** information and updates about this project to your own language? Sign up on the [translators page](#).
- Join the Structured Commons community focus group.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:Structured\\_data](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:Structured_data)



This double-humped camel with tiger-faced saddlebag raises its head and bares its teeth.

Download this file

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- Share on Internet
- Use on a Wiki

Uploader	Type
Username	image / jpg

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Free for use by anyone for any purpose without restrictions under copyright law. [Full license](#)

Direct URL:  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Camel...>

Attribution for re-use: [Help:Attribution](#)  
Username / Wikimedia Commons / "Chinese Ca..."

File information Metadata



Metadata

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What's metadata?

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Mockup: [Pam Drouin](#) / [Wikimedia Commons](#) / [CC-BY-SA 4.0](#) / [GFDL](#)  
Camel: [Walters Art Museum](#) / [Wikimedia Commons](#) / [CC-BY-SA 3.0](#) / [GFDL](#)





## GLAM pilot projects

- Diverse and representative
- Support and documentation

- files on Commons as Linked Open Data
- multilinguality
- refined APIs
  - data synchronization and metadata round-tripping!
  - more refined impact statistics



Commons:International Image Interoperability Framework

From Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository

**This page in a nutshell:** This page collects information on how Wikimedia Commons and other Wikimedia projects might make use of the [International Image Interoperability Framework](#).

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- 1 What is IIIF?
- 2 IIIF and Wikimedia projects
  - 2.1 How to stay up to date with IIIF and Wikimedia discussions
  - 2.2 IIIF tools and software for Wikimedia projects
    - 2.2.1 Wikimedia Commons
    - 2.2.2 Wikidata
- 3 People interested in IIIF on Wikimedia projects


## What is IIIF? [ edit ]

The **International Image Interoperability Framework** (IIIF, pronounced as 'triple-eye-ef') is a standard for sharing images (and other media files) across the web, which makes image and media repositories interoperable with each other. IIIF is widely supported by cultural institutions around the world.

To get an idea – with examples – of what types of applications become possible with IIIF, see [this blog post](#) (June 2018) from the Wellcome Collection.

General IIIF links:

- [Official website](#)
- [IIIF Showcase](#) – software and websites that implement IIIF
- [IIIF for Museums](#) - Introductory slide-deck, November 2014
- [Awesome IIIF](#) - big list of IIIF resources



The International Image Interoperability Framework: <https://iiif.io/>

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:International\\_Image\\_Interoperability\\_Framework](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:International_Image_Interoperability_Framework)

**Thank you!**  
Questions?

