Contents

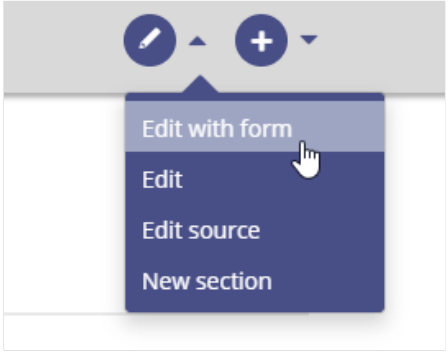
1. Manual:Semantic MediaWiki/Examples/Customer data/Form edit mode 2
2. Manual:Semantic MediaWiki/Examples/Customer data/Queries 4
3. Manual:Semantic MediaWiki/Examples/Customer data/Template styling 8
4. Manual:Semantic MediaWiki/Naming conventions 13
5. Tutorials 16

2.4 Manual:Semantic MediaWiki/Examples/Customer data /Form edit mode

A quality version of this page, approved on *7 January 2021*, was based off this revision.

With the page *Special:CreateCategory,* we now connect the category *Customer data* with the form *Customer data*.

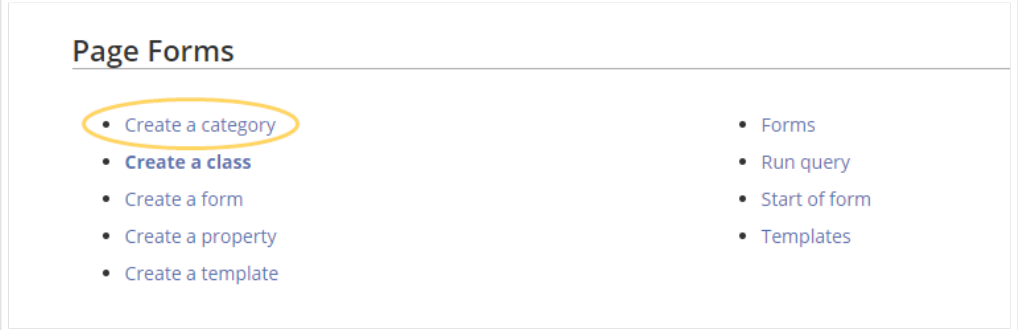
This adds a **form edit link** to all pages that use the **template** *Customer data*. Additionally, it makes it possible to list pages that include customer data all throughout the wiki.



Form edit mode

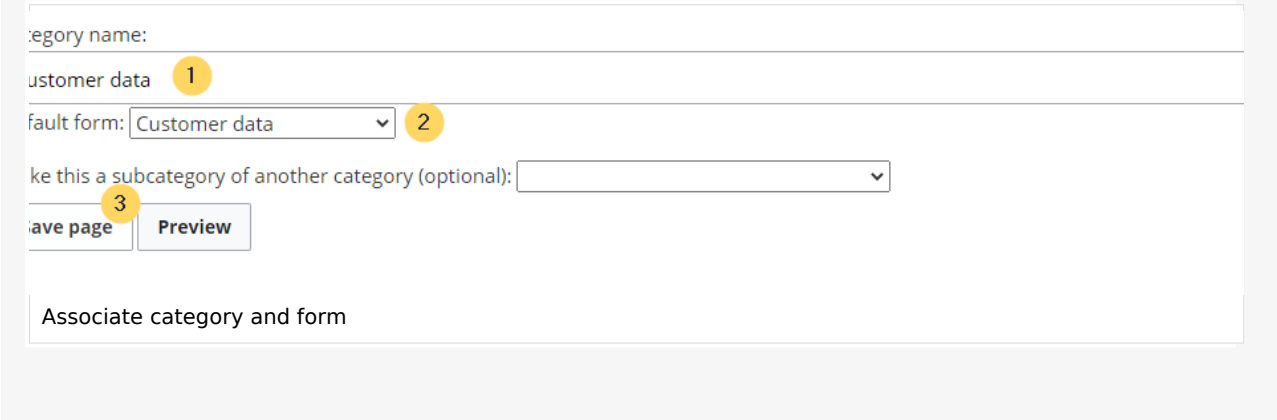
Activating the form edit mode

1 Switch again to the page *Special:Special pages*. In the section *Page Forms,* click the link *Create a category.*



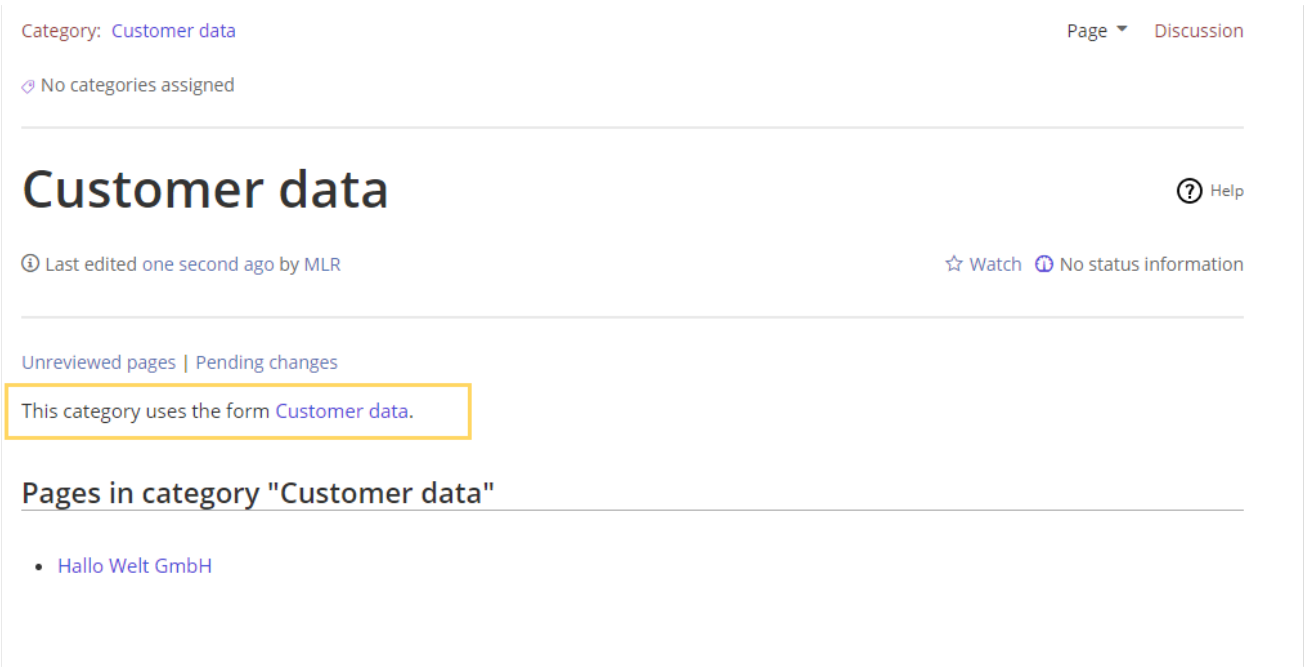
Create a category

2 Enter the category name you chose in step "Create template". In our case, this is the category *Customer data* (1). Select the form *Customer data* (2). Click *Save page* (3).



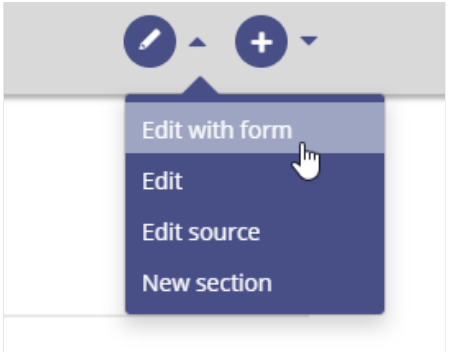
Associate category and form

The category page *Customer data* is now associated with the form *Customer data*.



Category that is associated with a form

As a result, all pages that contain the template Customer data now have a form edit link available.



Form edit mode

Note: If you do not want to use a category to make the "form edit" option available on a page, you can also associate the form with a namespace or simply add the form reference directly to the template. For more information see the instructions on mediawiki.org

Related info

- Styling the template
- Query the collected data
- Naming conventions for semantic elements
- Video tutorials for Semantic MediaWiki

4 Semantic data queries

A quality version of this page, approved on *22 December 2020*, was based off this revision.

You can query and display the data that you collect in the wiki at at any time on any wiki page.

Contents

1 "Ask" queries 6
2 Adjusting the output format 6
2.1 Table formatting 7
2.2 Simple page list 7
3 Adjusting the query 7
3.1 Examples 7

4 Related info 8

"Ask" queries

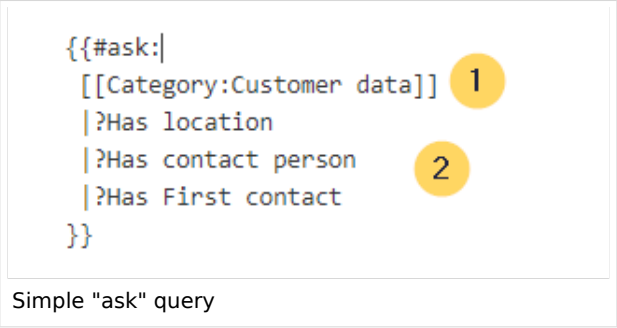
With the parser function "#ask", we can now use the semantic properties and the category association to show the collected data on our wiki pages.

As an example, we list the pages that collect customer data. You can include this "ask" query on any wiki page:

```
{{#ask:
 [[Category:Customer data]]
 |?Has location
 |?Has contact person
 |?Has First contact
}}
```

This query first defines via the category *Customer data* that only pages within this category should be included in the data query (1).

Then, using the pipe-syntax `|?` we define which property values we want to display (2).



Simple "ask" query

The default results output is in a table format. The page from which the customer data originates is automatically added as a first column (this can be customized as needed).

	Has location	Has contact person	Has First contact
Hallo Welt GmbH	Regensburg	Jane Doe	21 December 2020
Semantic MediaWiki/Examples/Customer data /Customer page	Berlin	David Wang	18 December 2020

Adjusting the output format

The output of the data is very flexible and offers many customizing options. Let's look at some examples.

Table formatting

Output with adjusted table width of 100% (format=broadtable) and with adjusted column labels. The first column also gets a custom label (mainlabel=Customer):

Customer	Location	Contact	Date of first contact
Hallo Welt GmbH	Regensburg	Jane Doe	21 December 2020
Semantic MediaWiki/Examples/Customer data/Customer page	Berlin	David Wang	18 December 2020

Query:

```
{{#ask:
 [[Category:Customer data]]
 |?Has location = Location
 |?Has contact person = Contact
 |?Has First contact= Date of first contact
 |mainlabel = Customer
 |format= broadtable
}}
```

Simple page list

Output of pages that use the template "Customer data" in a list format:

- Hallo Welt GmbH
- Semantic MediaWiki/Examples/Customer data/Customer page

Query:

```
{{#ask:
 [[Category:Customer data]]
 |format= ul
}}
```

Adjusting the query

In semantic queries, results can be filtered by namespaces, categories and semantic attributes.

Examples

The following query shows all results for the namespace *Manual* and the category *Customer data*. The output shows the location of the customers:

```
{{#ask:[[Manual:+]] [[Category:Customer data]]
|?Has location = Location
}}
```

Result:

	Location
Semantic MediaWiki/Examples/Customer data/Customer page	Berlin

The following query shows all results for the namespace *Manual* **and *for the namespace* (Main)** *and*' for the category *customer data*. All three selection criteria have to be valid for a page to be included in the results. (Note: The namespace (Main) is referenced as empty prefix (`:+`).

```
{{#ask:[[Manual:+||:+]] [[Category:Customer data]]
|?Has location = Location
|mainlabel = Customer
}}
```

Result:

Kunde	Location
Hallo Welt GmbH	Regensburg

The following query shows the results from namespace *Manual* and from the category *Customer data*.

```
{{#ask:[[Category:Customer data]] [[Has location::Regensburg]]
|?Has location = Location
|mainlabel = Customer
}}
```

Result:

Customer	Location
Hallo Welt GmbH	Regensburg

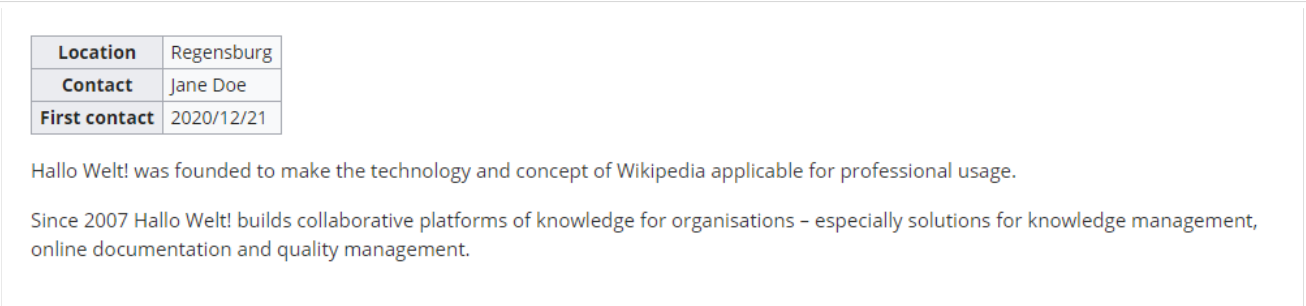
Related info

- https://www.semantic-mediawiki.org/wiki/Help:Inline_queries Help page for semantic inline queries

3 Manual:Semantic MediaWiki/Examples/Customer data /Template styling

A quality version of this page, approved on *22 December 2020*, was based off this revision.

By default, a semantic template that was created with the page *Special:CreateTemplate,* is displayed in a basic table format. Each property/value pair is shown in a new table row.The table width adjusts to the table content.



Location	Regensburg
Contact	Jane Doe
First contact	2020/12/21

Hallo Welt! was founded to make the technology and concept of Wikipedia applicable for professional usage.

Since 2007 Hallo Welt! builds collaborative platforms of knowledge for organisations – especially solutions for knowledge management, online documentation and quality management.

Default table of a semantic template

To change the table layout, we can add some styling information to the template.

Adjusting the template styling

To format the table, we create a subpage to the template. It contains the custom template styles. In the following example, we create a variation of the original table with a width of 100%, left-aligned labels and more padding in the table cells.



Location	Regensburg
Contact	Jane Doe
First contact	2020/12/21

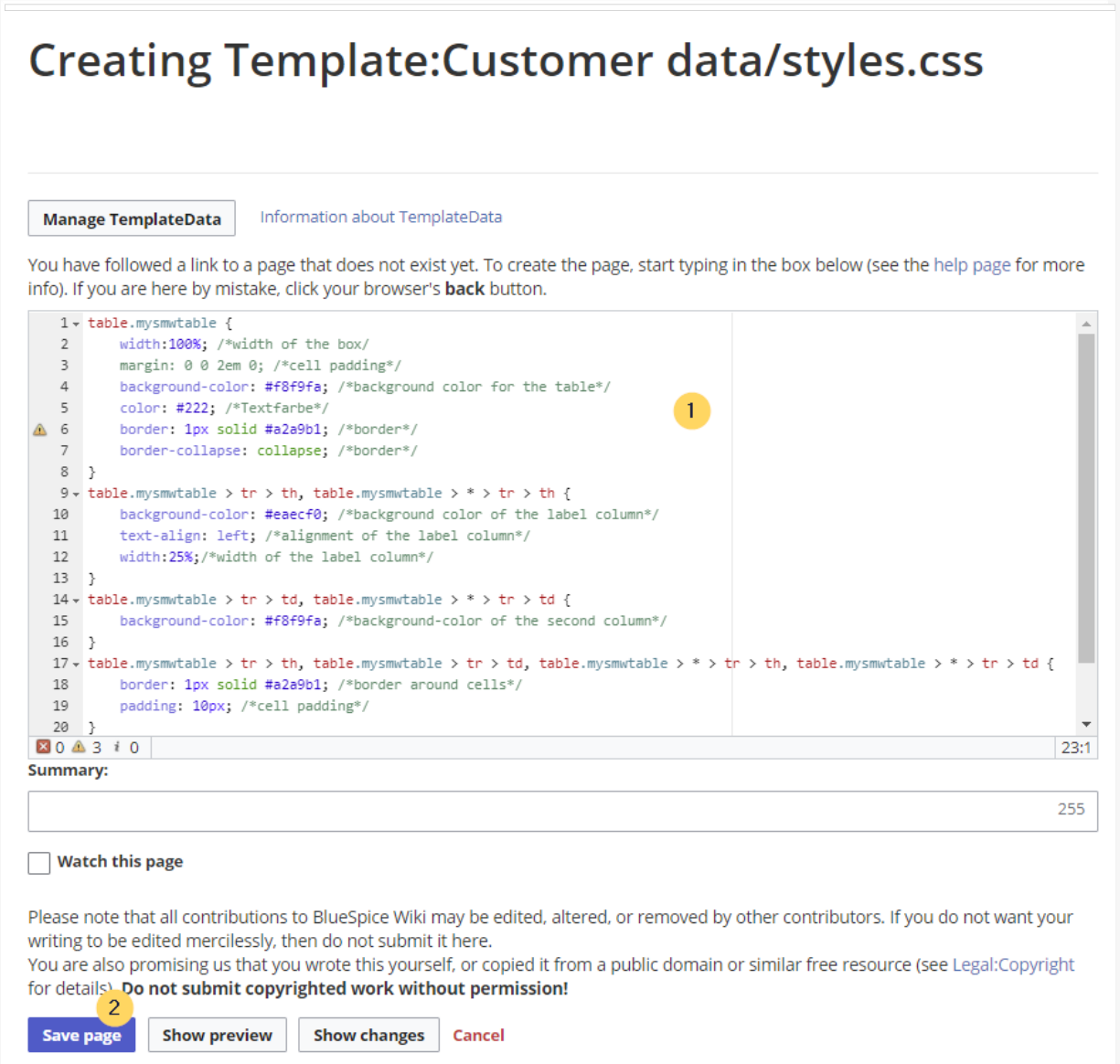
Customized table styling

1. Create the subpage styles.css. For the template Customer data, you need to create the page *Template:Customer data/styles.css*.

2. To achieve the shown table styling, add the following code to the new *styles.css*.

```
table.mysmwtable {
        width:100%; /*width of the box/
        margin: 0 0 2em 0; /*cell padding*/
        background-color: #f8f9fa; /*background color for the table*/
        color: #222; /*Textfarbe*/
        border: 1px solid #a2a9b1; /*border*/
        border-collapse: collapse; /*border*/
```

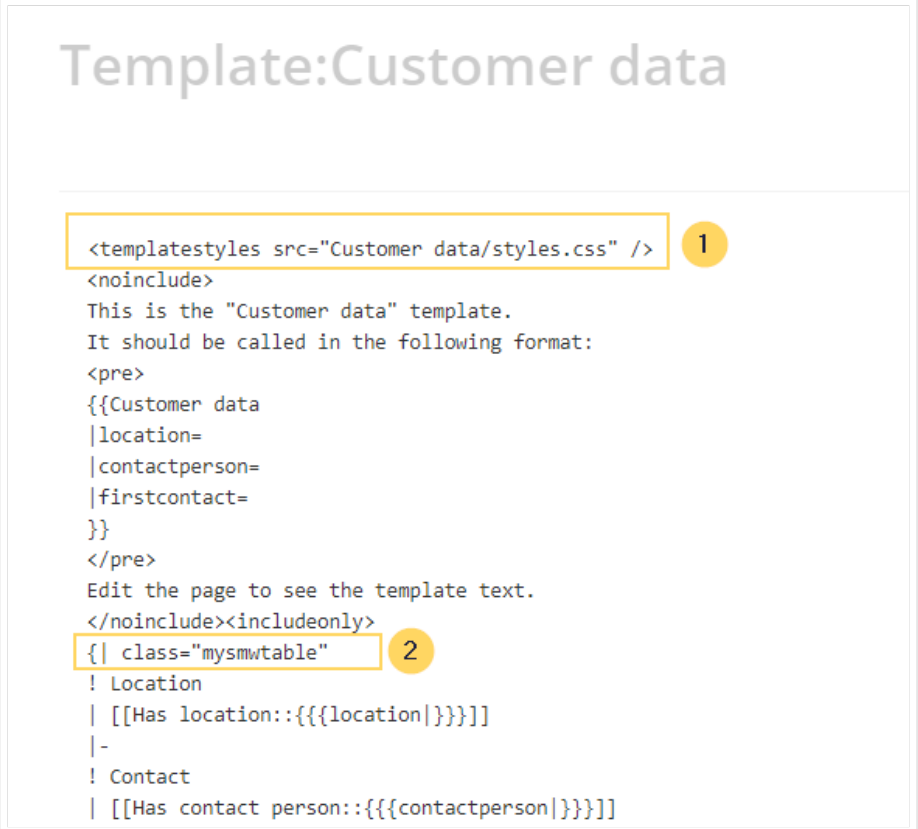
```
}
table.mysmwtable > tr > th, table.mysmwtable > * > tr > th {
        background-color: #eaecf0; /*background color of the label column*/
        text-align: left; /*alignment of the label column*/
        width:25%;/*width of the label column*/
}
table.mysmwtable > tr > td, table.mysmwtable > * > tr > td {
        background-color: #f8f9fa; /*background-color of the second column*/
}
table.mysmwtable > tr > th, table.mysmwtable > tr > td, table.mysmwtable > * >
tr > th, table.mysmwtable > * > tr > td {
        border: 1px solid #a2a9b1; /*border around cells*/
        padding: 10px; /*cell padding*/
}
form.createbox table.formtable th {
        padding:10px 0; /*distance between form fields*/
}
```



Create a custom table style

Save the page.

3 Now edit the page *Template:Customer data*.
(1) Add the reference to the page *styles.css* at the beginning of the template. You can copy the following tag:
<templatestyles src="Customer_data/styles.css" />
(2) Change the name of the css-class used in the table from *wikitable mysmwtable*.



Add style tag to the template

Save the changes.

Now you can see the new table styling..

As a variation, you can also define the background color of the table cells. For example, you can create white cell backgrounds. Change the following lines in your *styles.css*:

```
table.mysmwtable > tr > th, table.mysmwtable > * > tr > th {
        background-color: white; /*background color of the label column*/
}
```

sowie

```
table.smwtable > tr > td, table.smwtable > * > tr > td {
        background-color: white; /*Hintergrundfarbe der Wertespalte*/
}
```

Im CSS ändern sich also folgende Zeilen:

```
table.mysmwtable {
    width:100%; /*width of the box/
    margin: 0 0 2em 0; /*cell padding*/
    background-color: #f8f9fa; /*background color for the table*/
    color: #222; /*Textfarbe*/
    border: 1px solid #a2a9b1; /*border*/
    border-collapse: collapse; /*border*/
}
table.mysmwtable > tr > th, table.mysmwtable > * > tr > th {
    background-color: white; /*background color of the label column*/ 1
    text-align: left; /*alignment of the label column*/
    width:25%;/*width of the label column*/
}
table.mysmwtable > tr > td, table.mysmwtable > * > tr > td {
    background-color: white; /*background-color of the second column*/ 2
}
table.mysmwtable > tr > th, table.mysmwtable > tr > td, table.mysmwtable > * > tr > th, table.mysmwtable > * > tr > td {
    border: 1px solid #a2a9b1; /*border around cells*/
    padding: 10px; /*cell padding*/
```

White cell backgrounds

Die Zellhintergründe werden entsprechend angepasst.

Location	Regensburg
Contact	Jane Doe
First contact	2020/12/21

Display of white table backgrounds

Infobox

You can also format the table as an infobox. An infobox is floating to the left or right of the text flow.

Hallo Welt! was founded to make the technology and concept of Wikipedia applicable for professional usage.

Since 2007 Hallo Welt! builds collaborative platforms of knowledge for organisations – especially solutions for knowledge management, online documentation and quality management.

Location	Regensburg
Contact	Jane Doe
First contact	2020/12/21

Infobox

1 Add the following css-code to the page Template*:Customer_data/styles.css* and save the template. Delete any previous styles for the class .mysmwtable to avoid any inheritance problems for the styles:

```
table.mysmwtable {
        float:right; /*right-aligned infobox*/
        width:300px; /*width of the box*/
```

```
        margin: 0 0 2em 2em; /*cell padding*/
        background-color: #f8f9fa; /*background color for the table*/
        color: #222; /*Textfarbe*/
        border: 1px solid #a2a9b1; /*border*/
        border-collapse: collapse; /*border*/
}
table.mysmwtable > tr > th, table.mysmwtable > * > tr > th {
        background-color: #eaecf0; /*background color of the label column*/
        text-align: left; /*alignment of the label column*/
}

table.mysmwtable > tr > th, table.mysmwtable > tr > td, table.mysmwtable > * > tr
 > th, table.mysmwtable > * > tr > td {
        border: 1px solid #a2a9b1; /*border around cells*/
        padding: 0.2em 0.4em; /*cell padding*/
}
form.createbox table.formtable th {
        padding:10px 0; /*distance between form fields*/
}
```

Tip: If you need different output formats, create separate templates to accomodate the styling. The templates can then use different subpages (styles.css) for each styling.

5 Manual:Semantic MediaWiki/Naming conventions

A quality version of this page, approved on *25 February 2021*, was based off this revision.

Contents

1 Consistent naming of pages 14
2 Classification of information 14
2.1 Categories 14
2.2 Properties 14
3 Subpages 15
4 Related info 16

Consistent naming of pages

Before you create a semantic template, you first need to define which data to collect. Usually the data can be seen as a data set.

> **Example:** We want to collect customer data. All customers get their own wiki page. On each page we enter information about the company *location*, the primary *contact person* and the *date of first contact* with the company.

It makes sense to name the required pages consistently. In our example, we would create the pages *Template:Customer data*, *Form:Customer data* and *Category:Customer data.* You can even consider putting the pages in their own namespace Namensraum *Customer*.

For the properties, you have to consdier that the property *location* could also be used outside the context of customer pages. There could be locations for partners or vendors, for example. Each context could get their own property (e.g. *Customer location*) or share the same property location and then use a different category (Customer data, Partner data, ...) on the wiki pages to distinguish them.

Classification of information

Categories

Generell unterscheiden wir bei der Klassifizierung von Seiten zwischen Kategorien und Attributen. Mit Kategorien wird die Seite an sich beschrieben. Am Beispiel Kunden kategorisieren wir jede Kundenseite mit dem Schlagwort *Kundendaten.* Die Kategorie sammelt also alle Seiten, auf der sich Kundendaten befinden.

When classifying pages, we generally differentiate between categories and properties. The page itself is described with categories. Using the example of customers, we categorize each customer page with the keyword *Customer data*. The category therefore collects all pages on which customer data is located.

Properties

In den Kundendaten werden nun bestimmte Eigenschaften gesammelt, die jeden Kunden genauer beschreiben. Hierzu werden Attribute erstellt. Im Normalfall stehen diese Attribute in einer direkten Beziehung zur Seite selbst. Daher kann es hilfreich sein, die semantische Beziehung über das Attribut auszudrücken:

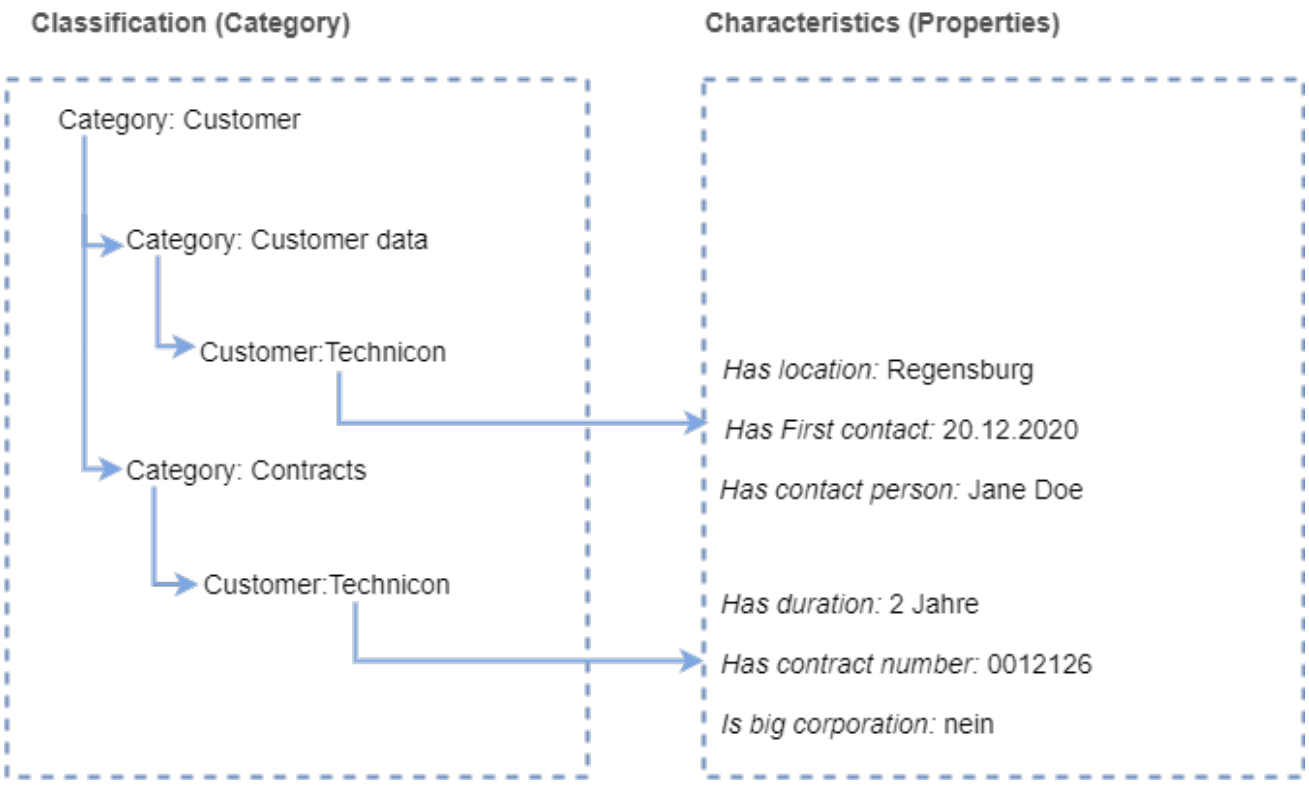
Certain properties that describe each customer more precisely are now collected as customer data. Normally, these properties are directly related to the page itself. It can therefore be helpful to express the semantic relationship directly in the property:

```
Customer Technicon has location Regensburg.
         (page)   (property)    (value)
```

Therefore, we capture the relationship to the page in the property name: *Has location*.

> **Note:** It is not required to express this relationship function of properties (as predicates). The property can also simply be names "location" if its intended use is clear.
>
> There is, however a difference between "Has location" and "Is location of". For example, the customer Technicon has the location Regensburg. The city of Regensburg, on the other hand, is the location of the customer Technicon.

Edit



Subpages

We can also work with a subpage system and work with properties like Property:Customer /Has_location, Property:Customer/ Has_First_contact, and so on. If the property "Location" is also to be used elsewhere, it is advisable to define Property: Has_location instead of Property: Customer/Has_location.

When properties can be clearly assigned to a use case or have several use cases, it makes sense to name them accordingly. For example, Property:Customer/Contract_number can be a sequential, whole number, but Property:Partner/Contract_number can contain entries such as "1.1.5" or "4.3.7".

Related info

- https://www.semantic-mediawiki.org/wiki/Help:Classification

Tutorials

Contents

1 Tutorials 17
1.1 Basics 17
1.2 Quality Management 19
1.3 Administration 20
1.4 Semantic MediaWiki 20

Tutorials

Note: All videos open directly in YouTube.

Basics



5:04



6:54



8:15



3:49



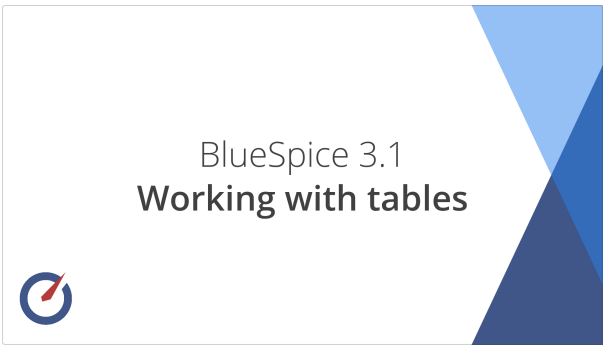
5:50



5:07



7:25



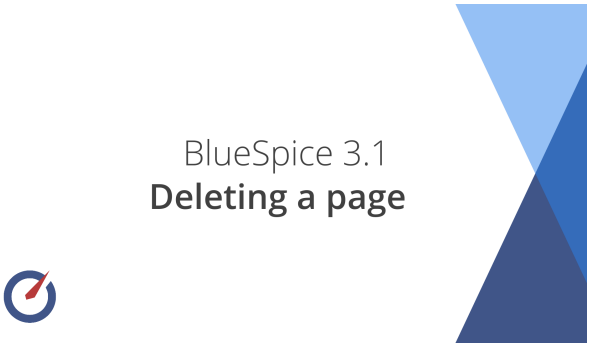
8:00



4:33

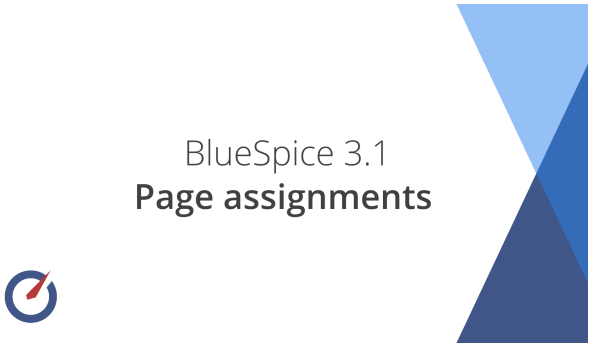


3:06

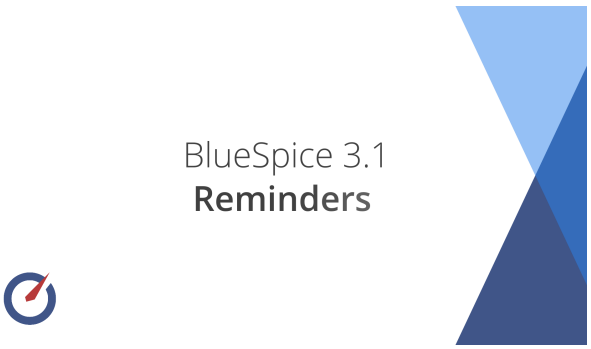


3:51

Quality Management



4:05



3:03



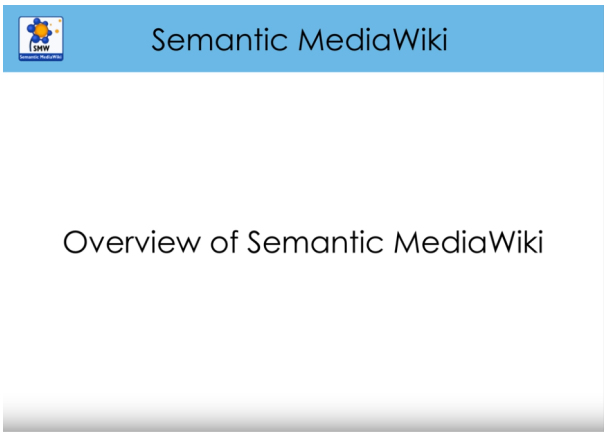
3:57

Administration



10:13

Semantic MediaWiki



Tutorial series for SMW