

Wikidata azonosítók



a NaturalEarth 4.0 és az OpenStreetMap adatbázisban

Samu Imre

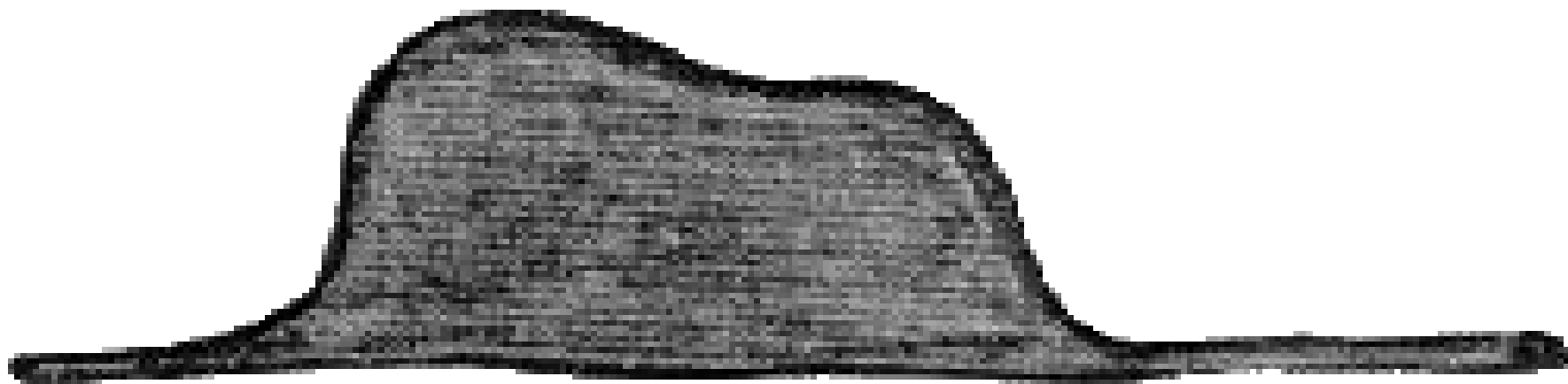
2017. november 24.

Foszforgézu (FOSS4G-HU)

[e-mail: pella.samu (kukac) gmail.com]



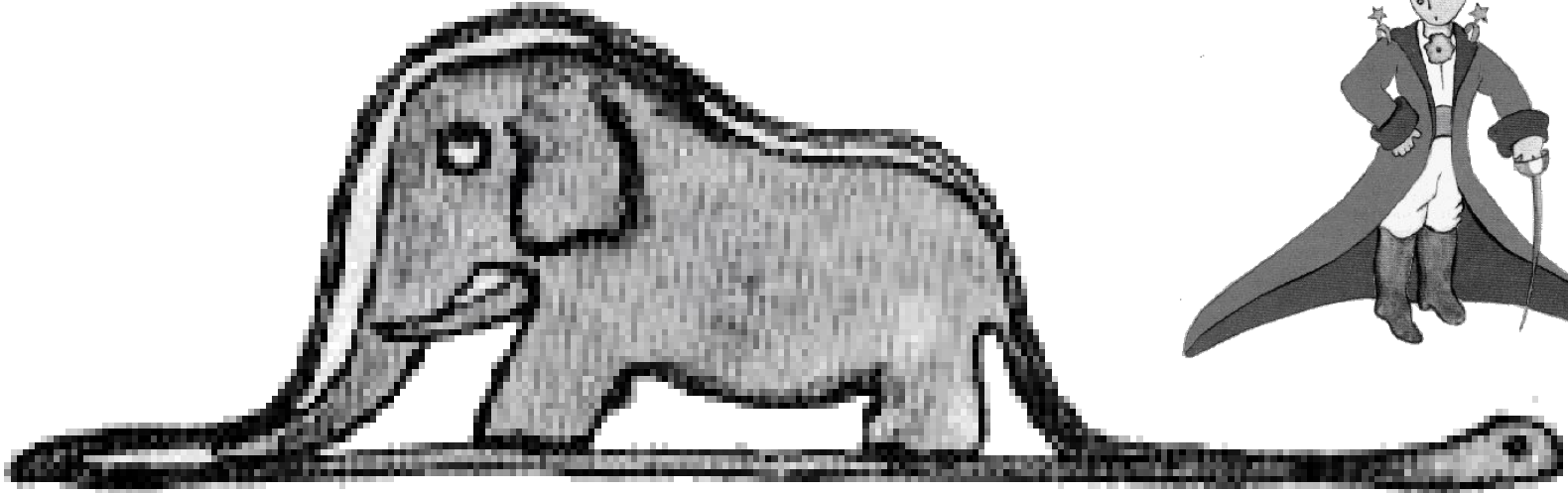
WIKIDATA



<http://mek.oszk.hu/00300/00384/html/>

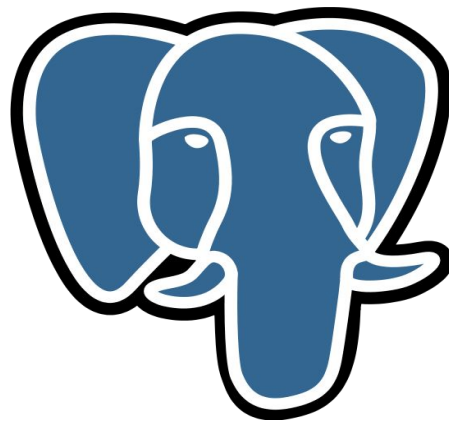
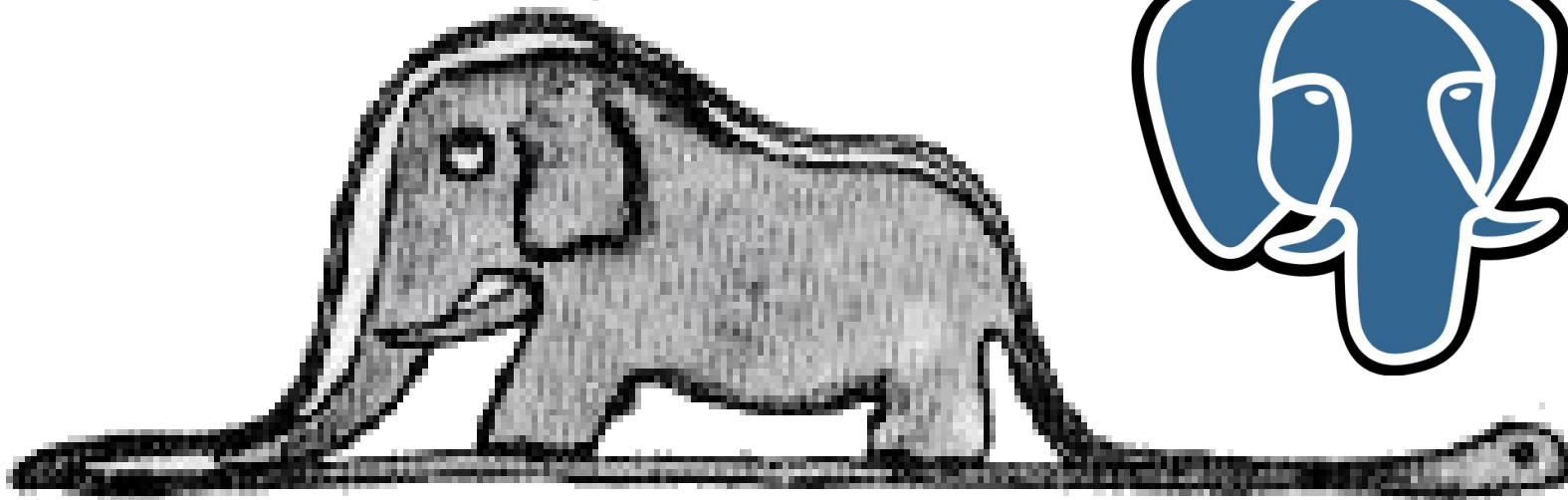
*“Az én rajzom azonban nem kalapot ábrázolt. **Óriáskígyót ábrázolt, amint épp egy elefántot emészt.** Erre lerajzoltam az óriáskígyót belülről is, hogy a fölnőttek megérthessék, miről van szó. Mert nekik mindig mindent meg kell magyarázni. Ez a 2. számú rajz ilyesforma volt:”*

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry: A kis herceg



“...Óriáskígyót ábrázolt, amint épp egy elefántot emészt. ”

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry: A kis herceg



“

- *Mi az, hogy geográfus?*

- Tudós, aki tudja, hol vannak a tengerek, folyamok, városok, hegyek és sivatagok.

- *Ő, ez nagyon érdekes - mondta a kis herceg. - Végre egy igazi mesterség!*

”



Antoine de Saint-Exupéry: A kis herceg
<http://mek.oszk.hu/00300/00384/html/>

Óceánok



<http://mek.oszk.hu/00300/00384/html/>

“Körülpillantott a geográfus bolygóján. Ilyen fölséges bolygót még sosem látott.

- Hát ez nagyon szép - mondta. - Óceánok is vannak rajta?

- Azt én nem tudhatom - felelte a geográfus.

”

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry: A kis herceg



**“Óceánok is vannak
rajta?”**

Óce



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Ocean



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Further information: [Seawater](#)

For other uses, see [Ocean \(disambiguation\)](#).

An **ocean** (from Ancient Greek Ὠκεανός, trans. *Okeanós*, the *sea* of classical antiquity^[1]) is a body of **saline water** that composes much of a planet's hydrosphere.^[2] On Earth, an ocean is one of the major conventional divisions of the **World Ocean**. These are, in descending order by area, the **Pacific**, **Atlantic**, **Indian**, **Southern** (Antarctic), and **Arctic** Oceans.^{[3][4]} The word *sea* is often used interchangeably with "ocean" in **American English** but, strictly speaking, a sea is a body of saline water (generally a division of the world ocean) partly or fully enclosed by land.^[5]

Saline water covers approximately 360,000,000 km² (140,000,000 sq mi) and is customarily divided into several principal oceans and smaller seas, with the ocean covering approximately 71% of Earth's surface and 90% of the Earth's biosphere.^[6] The ocean contains 97% of Earth's water, and **oceanographers** have stated that less than 5% of the World Ocean has been explored.^[6] The total volume is approximately 1.35 billion cubic kilometers (320 million cu mi) with an average depth of nearly 3,700 meters (12,100 ft).^{[7][8][9]}

As the world ocean is the principal component of Earth's hydrosphere, it is integral to **life**, forms part of the **carbon cycle**, and influences **climate** and **weather** patterns. The world ocean is the **habitat** of 230,000 known **species**, but because much of it is unexplored, the number of species that exist in the ocean is much larger, possibly over



Clouds over the **Atlantic Ocean**



Earth's oceans

Arctic
Atlantic
Indian
Pacific
Southern

Óce

WIKIDATA

</



Query Helper

+ Filter

instance of

ocean

+ Show

Limit

```
1 SELECT ?item ?itemLabel
2 WHERE
3 {
4   ?item wdt:P31 wd:Q9430.
5   SERVICE wikibase:label
6   { bd:serviceParam wikibase:language "hu,en". }
7 }
```



9 Results in 362 ms

</> Code

Download

Link

item	itemLabel
Q97	Atlanti-óceán
Q98	Csendes-óceán
Q788	Jeges-tenger
Q1239	Indiai-óceán
Q7354	Déli-óceán
Q200100	Téli-óceán

```
1 #pip install sparqlwrapper
2 #https://rdflib.github.io/sparqlwrapper/
3
4 from SPARQLWrapper import SPARQLWrapper, JSON
5 sparql = SPARQLWrapper("https://query.wikidata.org/sparql")
6 sparql.setQuery("""SELECT ?item ?itemLabel
7 WHERE
8 {
9     ?item wdt:P31 wd:Q9430.
10    SERVICE wikibase:label
11    { bd:serviceParam wikibase:language "hu,en". }
12 }""")
13 sparql.setReturnFormat(JSON)
14 results = sparql.query().convert()
15
16 for result in results["results"]["bindings"]:
17     print(result)
18
```

Q wd:Q97	Atlanti-óceán
Q wd:Q98	Csendes-óceán
Q wd:Q788	Jeges-tenger
Q wd:Q1239	Indiai-óceán
Q wd:Q7354	Déli-óceán
Q wd:Q208136	Tethys-óceán

Secure | <https://query.wikidata.org/#SELECT%20%3Fitem%20%3FitemLabel%20%0A%20WHERE%20%0A%20%7B%0A%20%20...>

Wikidata Query Examples Help Tools English

URL HTML Wikilink PHP JavaScript (jQuery) JavaScript (modern) Java Python Ruby R

Matlab listeria

```
1 #http://www.r-bloggers.com/sparql-with-r-in-less-than-5-minutes/
2
3 library(SPARQL) # SPARQL querying package
4 library(ggplot2)
5
6 endpoint <- "https://query.wikidata.org/sparql"
7 query <- 'SELECT ?item ?itemLabel \n WHERE \n {\n   ?item wdt:P31 wd:Q9430.\n   SERVICE
8     wikibase:label\n { bd:serviceParam wikibase:language "hu,en". }\n }'
9
10 qd <- SPARQL(endpoint,query)
11 df <- qd$results
```

item	itemLabel
Q97	Atlanti-óceán
Q98	Csendes-óceán
Q788	Jeges-tenger
Q1239	Indiai-óceán
Q7354	Déli-óceán
Q208136	Tethys-óceán

Mi az, hogy geográfus?

“ ... aki tudja, hol vannak a tengerek, folyamok, városok, hegyek és sivatagok. ”

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry: A kis herceg

Tengerek:	https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q165	(osm: place=sea, place=ocean)
Folyamok :	https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q4022	(osm: waterway=river)
Városok :	https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q515	(osm: place=city)
Hegyek:	https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q8502	(osm: natural=peak)
Sivatagok:	https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q8514	(osm: natural=desert)



“

- Ó! - mondta a kis herceg. - Az én bolygóm egészen apró, nincs rajta semmi különös. Van három vulkánom; kettő működik, egy kialudt. Bár sosem lehet tudni.

- Sosem lehet tudni - mondta a geográfus.

”

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry: A kis herceg

Secure | <https://query.wikidata.org/#%23%20Kedves%20Kisherceg%21%0A%23%20Ezzel%20a%20SPARQL%20lek%C3%A9rdez%C3%A9ssel%20lek%C3%A9rdez...>

Wikidata Query

Példák Segítség Eszközök magyar

Query Helper

ez egy

+ Filter bármelyik

+ Mutat földrajzi koordináta

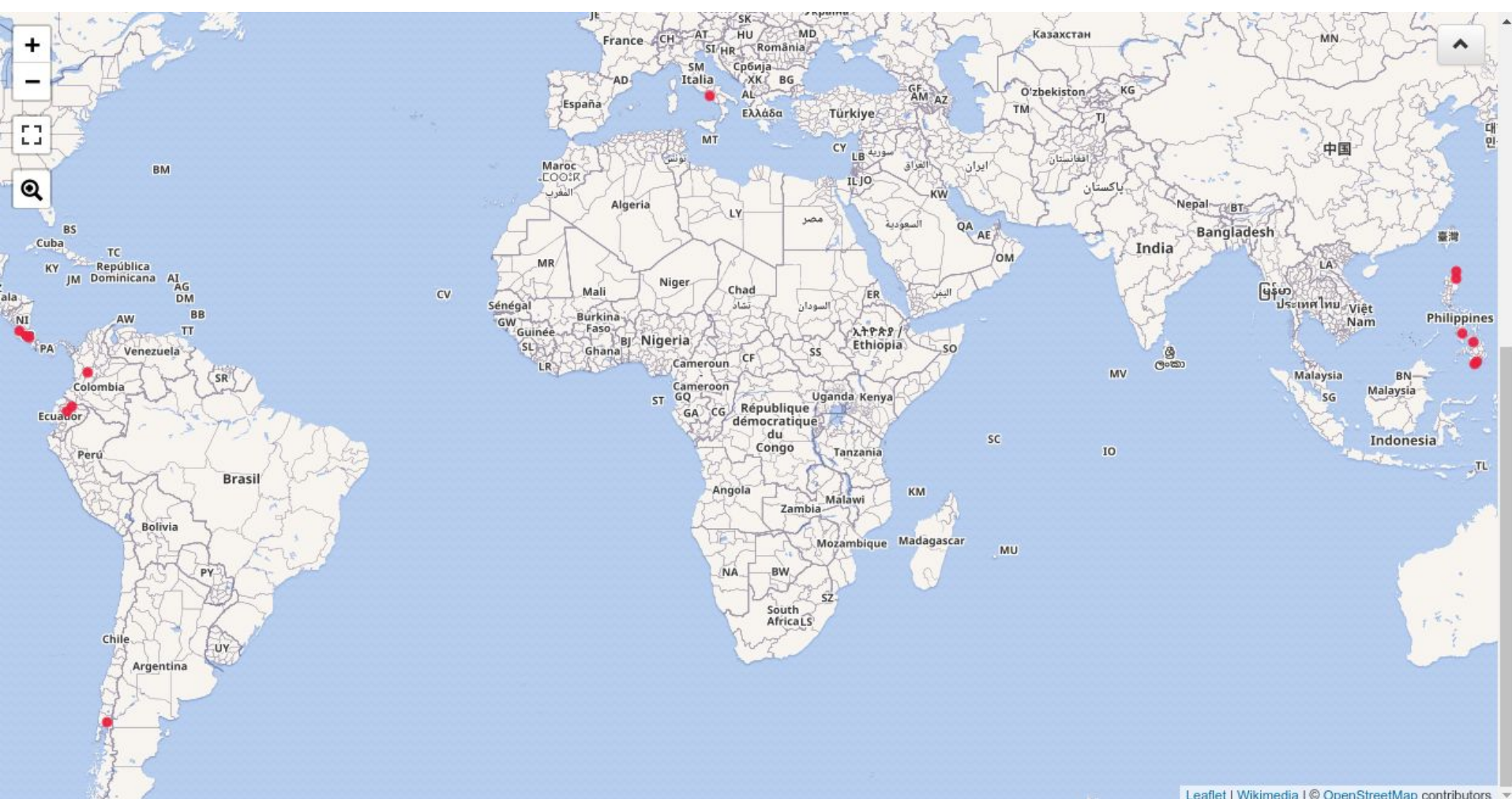
Limit

```
1 # Kedves Kisherceg!
2 # Ezzel a SPARQL lekérdezéssel lekérdezheted az aktív vulkánokat!
3 # Legalábbis ami az adatbázisban így van jelölve.
4 SELECT ?item ?itemLabel ?coord
5 { ?item wdt:P31/wdt:P279* wd:Q21002266 ; # Q21002266= aktív vulkán
6   wdt:P625 ?coord . # P625=földrajzi koordináta
7   SERVICE wikibase:label { bd:serviceParam wikibase:language "hu,en,de,es,zh"
8 }
```

20 Results in 10 ms </> Code Letöltés Hivatkozás

item	itemLabel	coord
Q524	Vezúv	Point(14.425555555 40.821388888)
Q181476	Cotopaxi	Point(-78.437777777 -0.680555555)
Q233351	Nevado del Ruiz	Point(-75.323611111 4.8925)
Q248770	Reventador	Point(-77.656111111 -0.076944444)

Aktív vulkánok : <http://tinyurl.com/ydfdj2ub>



Aktív vulkánok: <http://tinyurl.com/ydfdj2ub>

Budapest



Q1781

Budapest (Q1781)

Magyarország fővárosa

Bp.

▼ További nyelveken Konfigurálás

Nyelv	Címke	Leírás	Más néven
magyar	Budapest	Magyarország fővárosa	Bp.
angol	Budapest	capital city of Hungary	Buda Pest Buda-Pest
német	Budapest	Hauptstadt von Ungarn	
francia	Budapest	capitale de la Hongrie	

Minden megadott nyelv

Állítások

ez egy



város



szerkesztés

▼ 0 hivatkozás

+ forrás hozzáadása



főváros



szerkesztés

▼ 0 hivatkozás

+ forrás hozzáadása



magyarországi város



szerkesztés

► 1 hivatkozás



Magyarország megyéi



szerkesztés



Budapest (Q1781)

Topaz Budapest | Openpest | Bp. | Buda Pest | Buda-Pest | Boedapest | Budapest

Magyarország fővárosa

Helytulajdonások
ez egy Város
Főváros
Magyarországi város
Magyarország megyei
Időzóna
Érőnyesség időzóna: -03:00 UTC+01:00
Közép-európai idő
UTC+02:00
Érőnyesség időzóna: -nyári időszámítás
Nyári időszámítás



Other Wikidata items within 15km | Geohack | Taginfo | Overpass | 47.496333333333 / 19.040633333333

Elhelyezkedés		
Név	Leírás	
Európa	kontinens	
Magyarország	állam Közép-Európában	
Közép-Magyarország	region of the country of Hungary	
Budapest	Magyarország fővárosa	

Egyéb tulajdonások	
népesség	1744005 időpont: 2014-01-01
	1735711 időpont: 2013-01-01
	1740041 időpont: 2012-01-01
	1733055 időpont: 2011-01-01
	1757618 időpont: 2015-01-01 meghatározás módja: becslés használt felület: lakónépesség (Magyarország)
téma portálja	Portál:Budapest Wikimedia portal



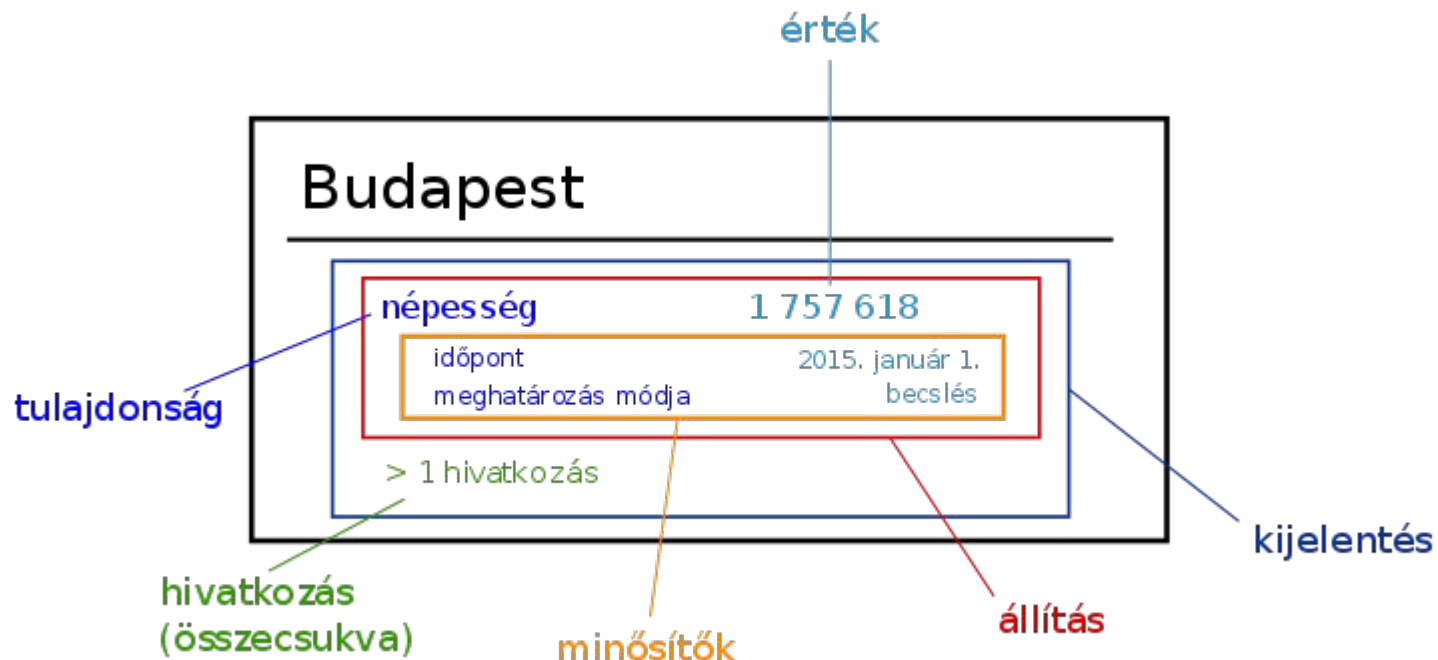
Külső oldalak

hivatalos weboldal

Külső források

BnF	119334001
Dewey Decimal Classification	2—43912
DMOZ	Regional/Europe/Hungary/
Encyclopædia Britannica	place/Budapest
Facebook	106002019306006
Places	
FAST	1206109
Freebase	/m/095w_
GeoNames	3054635
GeoNames	3054643
GND	4000654-7
Gran	
Enciclopèdia Catalana	0012679
Great Russian Encyclopedia	1006753
KSH code	13575
Library of Congress	n79081091
authority	
MusicBrainz	11ac379f-5cd3-45c3-50a0-4
area	
National Library of Israel	000020199
NDL Auth	00629139
Nomisma	budapest
NUTS code	HU101
OpenStreetMap	37244
Relation	
Quora topic	Budapest

Budapest (Q1781)



Natural Earth Vector 4.0





Natural Earth

Free vector and raster map data at
1:10m, 1:50m, and 1:110m scales

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About



Natural Earth is a public domain map dataset available at 1:10m, 1:50m, and 1:110 million scales. Featuring tightly integrated vector and raster data, with Natural Earth you can make a variety of visually pleasing, well-crafted maps with cartography or GIS software.

Natural Earth was built through a collaboration of many **volunteers** and is supported by **NACIS** (North American Cartographic Information Society), and is free for use in any type of project (see our **Terms of Use** page for more information).

Get the Data



Convenience

Natural Earth solves a problem: finding suitable data for making small-scale maps. In a time when the web is awash in geospatial data, cartographers are forced to waste time sifting through confusing tangles of poorly attributed data to make clean, legible maps. Because your time is valuable, Natural Earth data comes ready-to-use.



Neatness Counts

The carefully generalized linework maintains consistent, recognizable geographic shapes at 1:10m, 1:50m, and 1:110m scales. Natural Earth was built from the ground up so you will find that all data layers align precisely with one another. For example, where rivers and country borders are one and the same, the lines are coincident.

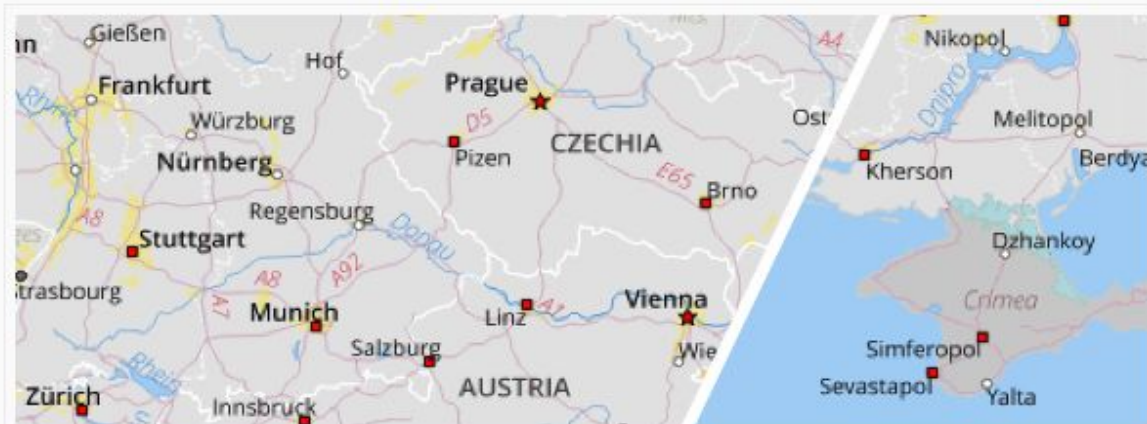
50m-admin-0-countries_area (242 areas selected)			
COUNTRYNAM	SCALERANK	FEATURECLA	SOVE
Afghanistan	1.0000000000	Countries	Afghanis
Aland	3.0000000000	Countries	Finland
Albania	1.0000000000	Countries	Albania
Algeria	1.0000000000	Countries	Algeria

GIS Attributes

Natural Earth, however, is more than just a collection of pretty lines. The data attributes are equally important for mapmaking. Most data contain embedded feature names, which are ranked by relative importance. Other attributes facilitate faster map production, such as width attributes assigned to river segments for creating tapers.

« [Natural Earth v4.0.0 release notes](#)

Natural Earth v4.0.0 release notes



I'm proud to announce the immediate availability of Natural Earth version 4! After four months active development and more than 50 contributors Natural Earth v4 is now generally available on [NaturalEarthData.com](#) and [Github](#). See the [CHANGELOG](#) for full details. *Here's a quick summary:*

- **Wikidata**
- **~ 600 ékezetes név
és javítva pl. “Győr”**
- **+7 nyelv**

10m_populated_places :: Features total: 6569, filtered: 12, selected: 0

	SCALERANK	NATSCALE	LABELRANK	FEATURECLA	NAME	NAMEPAR	NAMEALT	IFFASC	NAMEASCII	ADM0CAP	CAP1
1900	7	20	6	Populated ...	Vác	NULL	NULL	0	Vac	0.0000000...	NULL
345	8	10	6	Admin-1 ca...	Szombathely	NULL	NULL	0	Szombathely	0.0000000...	NULL
1904	7	20	6	Admin-1 ca...	Szolnok	NULL	NULL	0	Szolnok	0.0000000...	NULL
347	8	10	6	Admin-1 ca...	Székesfehérvár	NULL	NULL	0	Szekesfehe...	0.0000000...	NULL
1902	7	20	6	Admin-1 ca...	Szeged	NULL	NULL	0	Szeged	0.0000000...	NULL
1897	7	20	6	Admin-1 ca...	Pécs	NULL	NULL	0	Pecs	0.0000000...	NULL
348	8	10	6	Admin-1 ca...	Nyíregyháza	NULL	NULL	0	Nyiregyhaza	0.0000000...	NULL
1901	7	20	6	Admin-1 ca...	Miskolc	NULL	NULL	0	Miskolc	0.0000000...	NULL
346	8	10	6	Admin-1 ca...	Kecskemét	NULL	NULL	0	Kecskemet	0.0000000...	NULL
1899	7	20	6	Admin-1 ca...	Kaposvár	NULL	NULL	0	Kaposvar	0.0000000...	NULL
1898	7	20	6	Admin-1 ca...	Győr	NULL	NULL	0	Gyor	0.0000000...	NULL
1903	7	20	6	Admin-1 ca...	Debrecen	NULL	NULL	0	Debrecen	0.0000000...	NULL

Advanced Filter (Expression) "ISO_A2" ILIKE '%HU%' Apply

Apply



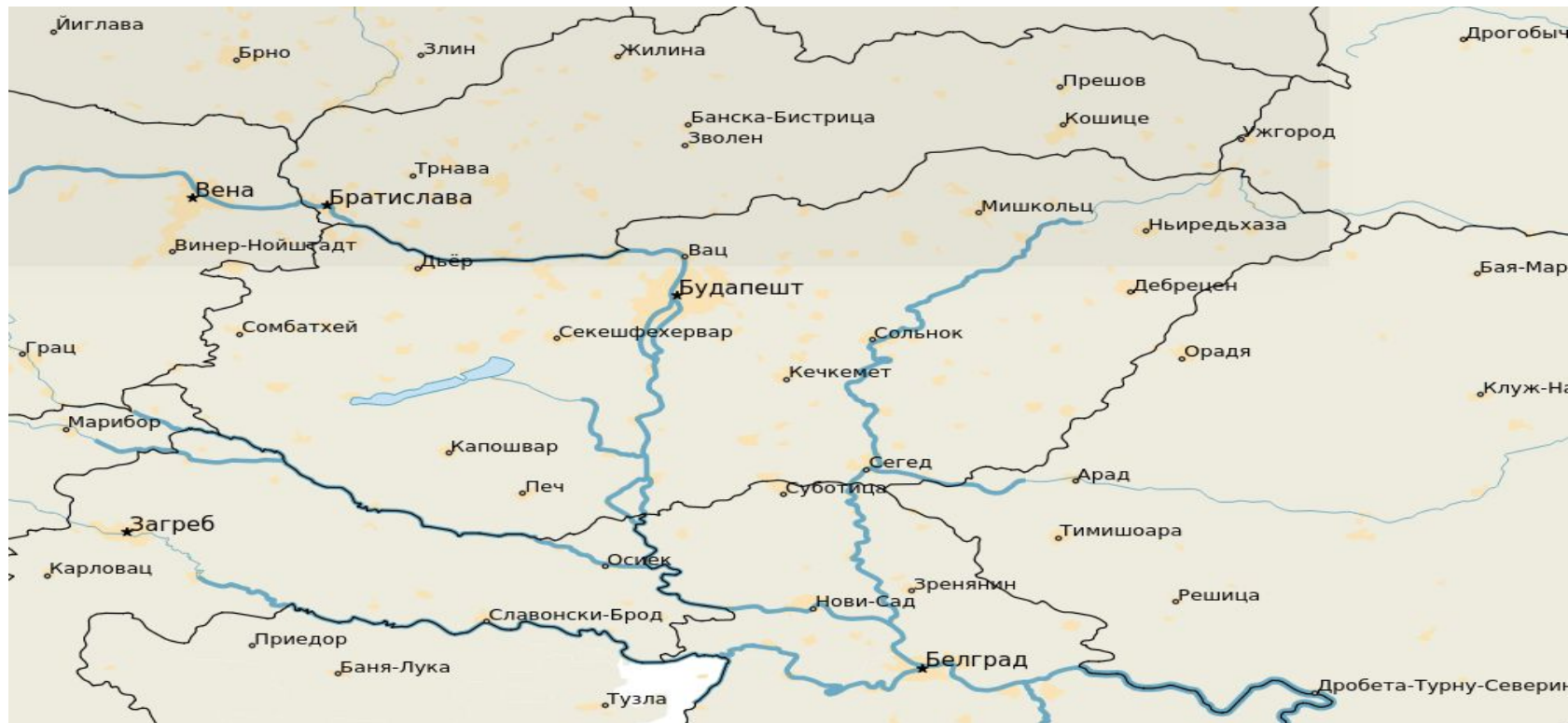
10m_populated_places :: Features total: 6569, filtered: 12, selected: 0

	n	wikidataid ^	wof_id	CAPALT	NAME_EN	NAME_DE	NAME_ES	NAME_FR	NAME_PT	NAME_RU	NAME_ZH
1902	6.1	Q81581	101751681	NULL	Szeged	Szeged	Szeged	Szeged	Szeged	Сегед	塞格德
1903	6.1	Q79880	101751717	NULL	Debrecen	Debrecen	Debrecen	Debrecen	Debrecen	Дебрецен	德布勒森
1897	6.1	Q45779	85906273	NULL	Pécs	Pécs	Pécs	Pécs	Pécs	Печ	佩奇
345	7.0	Q42007	85906275	NULL	Szombathely	Szombathely	Szombathely	Szombathely	Szombathely	Сомбатхей	松博特海伊
1900	6.7	Q207408	1141907003	NULL	Vác	Vác	Vác	Vác	Vác	Вац	瓦茨
1899	6.7	Q184998	85906277	NULL	Kaposvár	Kaposvár	Kaposvár	Kaposvár	Kaposvár	Капошвар	考波什堡
1904	6.7	Q181276	101751709	NULL	Szolnok	Szolnok	Szolnok	Szolnok	Szolnok	Сольнок	索尔诺克
346	6.0	Q171357	101751685	NULL	Kecskemét	Kecskemét	Kecskemét	Kecskemét	Kecskemét	Кечкемет	凯奇凯梅特
348	7.0	Q171223	101751721	NULL	Nyíregyháza	Nyíregyháza	Nyíregyháza	Nyíregyháza	Nyíregyháza	Ньиредьхаза	尼赖吉哈佐
1898	6.1	Q134494	101751711	NULL	Győr	Győr	Győr	Győr	Győr	Дьёр	杰尔
347	6.1	Q130212	101751699	NULL	Székesfehérvár	Székesfehé...	Székesfehé...	Székesfehé...	Székesfehé...	Секешфех...	塞克什白堡
1901	6.7	Q102397	101751725	NULL	Miskolc	Miskolc	Miskolc	Miskolc	Miskolc	Мишкольц	米什科尔茨

Advanced Filter (Expression) "ISO_A2" ILIKE '%HU%'

Apply

name_ru



wikidataid



SPARQL

```
158 query_template=""
159
160 PREFIX geo: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#>
161 SELECT
162     ?place
163     ?placeLabel
164     ?placeDescription
165
166     (AVG(?distance)                                as ?distance )
167     (group_concat(distinct ?location ; separator = "#") as ?location )
168
169     (group_concat(distinct ?pLabel      ; separator = "#")      as ?type_grp)
170
171     (group_concat(distinct ?place_name_en ; separator = "#")    as ?place_name_en)
172     (group_concat(distinct ?place_name_de ; separator = "#")    as ?place_name_de)
173     (group_concat(distinct ?place_name_es ; separator = "#")    as ?place_name_es)
174     (group_concat(distinct ?place_name_fr ; separator = "#")    as ?place_name_fr)
175     (group_concat(distinct ?place_name_pt ; separator = "#")    as ?place_name_pt)
176     (group_concat(distinct ?place_name_ru ; separator = "#")    as ?place_name_ru)
177     (group_concat(distinct ?place_name_zh ; separator = "#")    as ?place_name_zh)
178
179     (group_concat(distinct ?sitelink_en  ; separator = "#")      as ?sitelink_en)
180     (group_concat(distinct ?sitelink_de  ; separator = "#")      as ?sitelink_de)
181     (group_concat(distinct ?sitelink_es  ; separator = "#")      as ?sitelink_es)
182     (group_concat(distinct ?sitelink_fr  ; separator = "#")      as ?sitelink_fr)
183     (group_concat(distinct ?sitelink_pt  ; separator = "#")      as ?sitelink_pt)
184     (group_concat(distinct ?sitelink_ru  ; separator = "#")      as ?sitelink_ru)
185     (group_concat(distinct ?sitelink_zh  ; separator = "#")      as ?sitelink_zh)
186
187     (group_concat(distinct ?sitelink_ceb ; separator = "#")      as ?sitelink_ceb)
```

Wikidata JSONDump -> PG - JSONB

```
-- [{"latitude": "-40.7", "longitude": "-66.15"}]
-- [{"latitude": "-32.6", "longitude": "-66.125"}]
-- [{"latitude": "-28.05", "longitude": "-58.233333333333"}, {"latitude": "-28.04532", "longitude": "-58.22835"}]
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION public.get_wdc_globecoordinate(data jsonb, wdproperty text)
RETURNS jsonb
IMMUTABLE
LANGUAGE sql
AS $$
    SELECT  jsonb_agg(coord)
    FROM (
        SELECT *,claimorder
        FROM(
            SELECT
                jsonb_build_object( 'latitude' ,wdp ->'mainsnak'->'datavalue'->'value'->>'latitude'
                                   , 'longitude',wdp ->'mainsnak'->'datavalue'->'value'->>'longitude'
                                   ) AS coord
                ,1 AS claimorder
            FROM jsonb_array_elements( data->'claims'->wdproperty ) AS wdp
            WHERE wdp->>'rank'='preferred' and wdp->'mainsnak'->'datavalue'->>'type' = 'globecoordinate'
        UNION ALL
            SELECT
                jsonb_build_object( 'latitude' ,wdp ->'mainsnak'->'datavalue'->'value'->>'latitude'
                                   , 'longitude',wdp ->'mainsnak'->'datavalue'->'value'->>'longitude'
                                   ) AS coord
                ,2 AS claimorder
            FROM jsonb_array_elements( data->'claims'->wdproperty ) AS wdp
            WHERE wdp->>'rank'='normal' and wdp->'mainsnak'->'datavalue'->>'type' = 'globecoordinate'
        ) s
    ORDER BY claimorder
    ) t
    ;
$;$;
```

(szubjektív) tapasztalatok

- A wikidata viszonylag friss rendszer és az első benyomás, hogy ez még egy félkész dolog
- Érdeemes megismerni a SPARQL-t!
 - De ha nagytömegű adatlekérdezés - akkor “wikidata dump”
- Készüljünk fel a meglepetésekre [Falsehoods About Wikidata]
<https://github.com/kdeldycke/awesome-falsehood>
“A curated list of awesome falsehoods programmers believe in.”
- Léteznek tool-ok és kísérletezgetni kell.
- “Érezni” kell az adatokat.
- "The map is not the territory"
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Map%E2%80%93territory_relation
- Biztos találunk hibákat -> mi is kijavíthatjuk [Wikidata szerkesztés]

Készüljünk fel a meglepetésekre

- A Wikidata azonosítók is változnak.
- Adatsűrűség, adatminőség : Hollandia vs. Dél Amerika
- Adatmodellezési dolgok: “város” vs. “önkormányzat” (1:1 - 1:n - n:n)
- Kanada - “wave of amalgamations” (folyamatosan tanulom a földrajzot)
- Bizonyos dolgokból lehet több is - megengedi az adatmodel
 - Pl. több koordináta is meg lehet adva egy városra.
- Hiába van egy városnak wikipédia oldala nem biztos, hogy be van kategorizálva
 - Ha nincs megadva hozzá a Q515 (város) - akkor nem találja meg a lekérdezés
- Néha a távolság és az ország is számít. (TYPE II hibák)
 - Niagara Falls (Q274120) város Kanadában 43°7'N, 79°4'W
 - Niagara Falls (Q128133) város USA-ban 43°5'38.00"N, 79°1'0.98"W
- Cebuano (import) rémálom - párhuzamos adatgalaxisok, amiket szűrni kell
 - https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Project_chat/Archive/2017/08#Nonsense_imported_from_Geonames
 - https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Project_chat/Archive/2017/08#Dealing_with_our_second_planet
 - “Szebuano nyelv = elsősorban a Fülöp-szigetek középső és déli részén használt nyelv.”

OpenStreetMap + Wikidata





Data from: 2017-11-22 21:11 UTC

English ▼

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wikidata

The ID of the Wikidata item about the feature.

Comparison list (0 items) ▼

Filter: No filter ▼

XAPI

JOSM

Level0 Editor

Overpass turbo

Overview

Values

Combinations

Similar

Map

Wiki

Projects

Overview

Type	Number of objects		Number of values
⌘ All	5 656	0.04%	4 987
◻ Node	749	0.15%	632
⌘ Way	858	0.04%	579
⌘ Relation	4 049	5.87% ▒	4 030

Objects with this key were last edited by 169 different users.

Distribution of values



(other)



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Values used with this key

Page 20 of 357 JSON Displaying 267 to 280 of 4987 items						
Value	Count		Wiki	Description		
Q586767	2	0.04%	-			
Q854940	2	0.04%	-			
Q679249	2	0.04%	-			
Q1123262	2	0.04%	-			
Q854933	2	0.04%	-			
Q854913	2	0.04%	-			
Q679224	2	0.04%	-			
Q854906	2	0.04%	-			
Q668362	2	0.04%	-			
Q16520537	2	0.04%	-			
Q1485872	2	0.04%	-			
Q629849	2	0.04%	-			
Q668318	2	0.04%	-			
Q167109	2	0.04%	-			



English ▼

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Overview

Values

Combinations

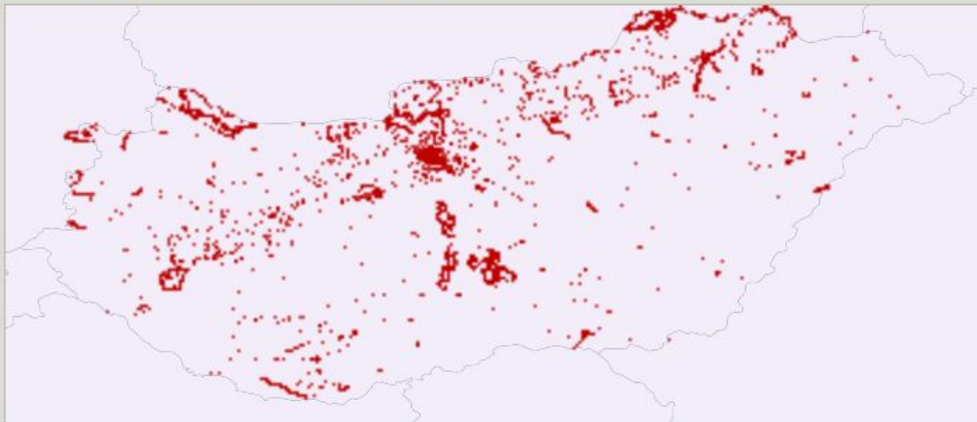
Similar

Map

Wiki

Projects

Geographical distribution of this key





Main Page
The map
Map Features
Contributors
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Donations
Recent changes

Tools

What links here
Related changes
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Cite this page

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The ID of the [Wikidata](#) item about the feature (for example, [Q9141](#) represents the [Taj Mahal](#)). Like [wikipedia=*](#) only entries which are 'about the feature' should be linked. A link from St Paul's Cathedral in London to an entry about St Paul's Cathedral is fine. A link from a bus depot to the company that operates should use [operator:wikidata=*](#) instead, link from monument to event that is memorialized should use [subject:wikidata=*](#) instead.

For entries with both [wikipedia=*](#) and [wikidata=*](#) these links should be equivalent, except if Wikidata has a more precise entry, which corresponds better to the OSM object than the Wikipedia article does. In that case the relation between both (The Wikidata entry and its *parent* wikidata entry, connected to the WP entry) should be described on Wikidata, through a "part of" property.

See: [Proposed features/Wikidata](#).

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- 1 [Finding a Wikidata ID](#)
 - 1.1 [Wikidata Search](#)
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 - 1.3.1 [ID](#)
 - 1.3.2 [JOSM](#)
- 2 [Adding missing items to Wikidata](#)
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- 4 [See also](#)
 - 4.1 [Tools](#)

Finding a Wikidata ID

In order to add a Wikidata tag, you first have to find the item ID. An ID always begins with Q, followed by numbers. There are several ways to do so.

Wikidata Search



wikidata

v · d · e



WIKIDATA

Description

The ID of the Wikidata item about the feature.

Group: [Annotation](#)

Website

www.wikidata.org

Used on these elements



See also

- [wikipedia=*](#)

Wikidata

[Search Wikidata](#)

Status: [draft](#)

[tagInfo](#) [\[More...\]](#)

- 530 781
- 217 378
- 277 351

Secure | <https://sophox.org/sophox/>

OSM Sophox Examples Help Tools English

1 (Input)

wikidata tag (osmt:wikidata) occupation (P106)
brand tag (osmt:brand) Poland (Q36)
center point (osmm:loc) state (Q7275) Ireland (Q27)
object type (osmm:type) coordinate location (P625)
business enterprise (Q4830453) operator tag (osmt:operator) located in the administrative territorial entity (P131)

Type to filter 28

Simple Queries

List all OSM objects with a place tag

Quality Control

Find mismatching "wikipedia" and "wikidata" tags (faster)

mismatching "wikipedia" and "wikidata" tags (slower)

OSM objects linking to Wikipedia disambiguation pages

OSM objects linking to Wikipedia "list" pages

Find places located too far from Wikidata's

Objects linking to place of business with "wikidata" tag instead of "operator:wikidata" tag

Show the top most common OSM objects that represent places of business

Find when more than one relation link to the same Wikidata ID

Show relations with no sub-relations or nodes, having same wikidata tag with the parent "SLOW"

Objects whose Wikipedia tag does not exist in Wikidata

https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Sophox_query_service

How OSM data is stored

All data is stored in a **Triplestore** as **subject predicate object**. statements. For example, a statement **relation #123 has a tag "name" set to "value"** can be represented as **subject** (relation #123), **predicate** (a tag "name"), and **object** ("value"). Both the subject and the predicate parts of the statement must always be a complete URI, e.g. `<https://www.openstreetmap.org/way/42>` (node #42), or `<https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Key:wikidata>` (tag wikidata). To make the URI more readable, we use prefixes to shorten it, e.g. `osmway:42` and `osmt:wikidata`. The object part of the statement can be either a value (string/number/boolean/geo coordinate/...), or, just like the first two parts, a URI. This way one statement's object could be another statement's subject, creating a linked graph. In SPARQL, each statement must end with a period, but if multiple statements have the same subject, we can separate them with a semicolon. The prefixes are defined in the engine, but could be specified manually for clarity.

Note: Both Wikidata and OSM data is stored together, in a giant virtual "subject/predicate/object" table. So the subject could be `osmnode:1234`, `wd:Q42`, sitelinks, or many other types of URIs. The easiest way to get just the OSM objects is to use `osmm:type` predicate - all OSM subjects will have one. But for performance reasons, don't use more filters than you need - if you are querying for any OSM objects with a `osmt:wikipedia`, you don't need to specify the `osmm:type`, because `osmt:wikipedia` already implies an OSM object.

```
# These prefixes are defined in the DB, and do not need to be added to your queries
prefix osmnode: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/node/>
prefix osmway: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/way/>
prefix osmrel: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/>
prefix osmt: <https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Key:>
prefix osmm: <https://www.openstreetmap.org/meta/>
prefix pageviews: <https://dumps.wikimedia.org/other/pageviews/>

osmnode:1234 osmm:type 'n' ;
osmm:loc 'Point(32.1 44.5)'^^geo:wktLiteral ; #
longitude/latitude
osmt:name 'node name tag' ;
osmt:name:en 'node name:en tag' ;
osmt:wikipedia <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_name>
;
osmt:wikidata wd:Q34 .
```

OSM Sophox Service:

<https://sophox.org/sophox/>

Rádás

Wikidata humor

Q1 - the Universe / világegyetem , univerzum

Q2 - earth / Föld (a naprendszer harmadik bolygója)

Q3 - life / élet (élő szervezetek létezési módja)

Q4 - death / halál (élő szervezet működésének leállása)

Q5 - human / ember

Q13 – triskaidekaphobia, fear of the number 13

(trizskaidekafóbia, félelem a 13-as számtól)

Q24 – Jack Bauer, fictional character from the television series 24

Q42 – Douglas Adams, author of Hitch-hikers Guide to the Galaxy which defines the meaning of life, the Universe, and everything as the number 42

Q666 – number of the beast, number 666 (a Fenevad jele a keresztény teológiában)

Q2001 – Stanley Kubrick, director of 2001: A Space Odyssey

Q2012 – Mayan calendar, which was interpreted to predict
the end of the world in 2012

Összefoglalás



“

- **Egy virágom (Q506) is van.**
- **A virágokat (Q506) nem jegyezzük föl - mondta a geográfus.**
- **Miért nem? Hiszen az a legszebb rajta!**
- **Mert a virágok (Q506) múltékonyak.**

“