



# Wikipedia offline

[http://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Offline\\_Projects](http://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Offline_Projects)





## Wikipedia is...

- World's #5 Internet site in terms of monthly unique visitors according to ComScore
- Over 19.9 million articles in 280+ languages:
  - 3.5M in English
  - 159M in Arabic
  - 92K in Hindi
- Built and maintained by over 1M volunteers
- Founded January 15, 2001 by Jimmy Wales

## The Wikimedia Foundation is...

- Not-for-profit organization that owns Wikipedia
- Based in San Francisco, USA with ~80 staff
- Budget for 2011/12 of US\$30 million
- Funded mostly by over 800,000 donors who give an average of ~\$25
- 38 affiliated but independent chapter organizations around the world



*Our vision:* **A world in which every single human being can freely share in the sum of all knowledge.**



# Current access of Wikipedia



## INTERNET

~450M unique visitors

30% of internet population



## MOBILE

Est. 10M unique visitors

< 1% of mobile population

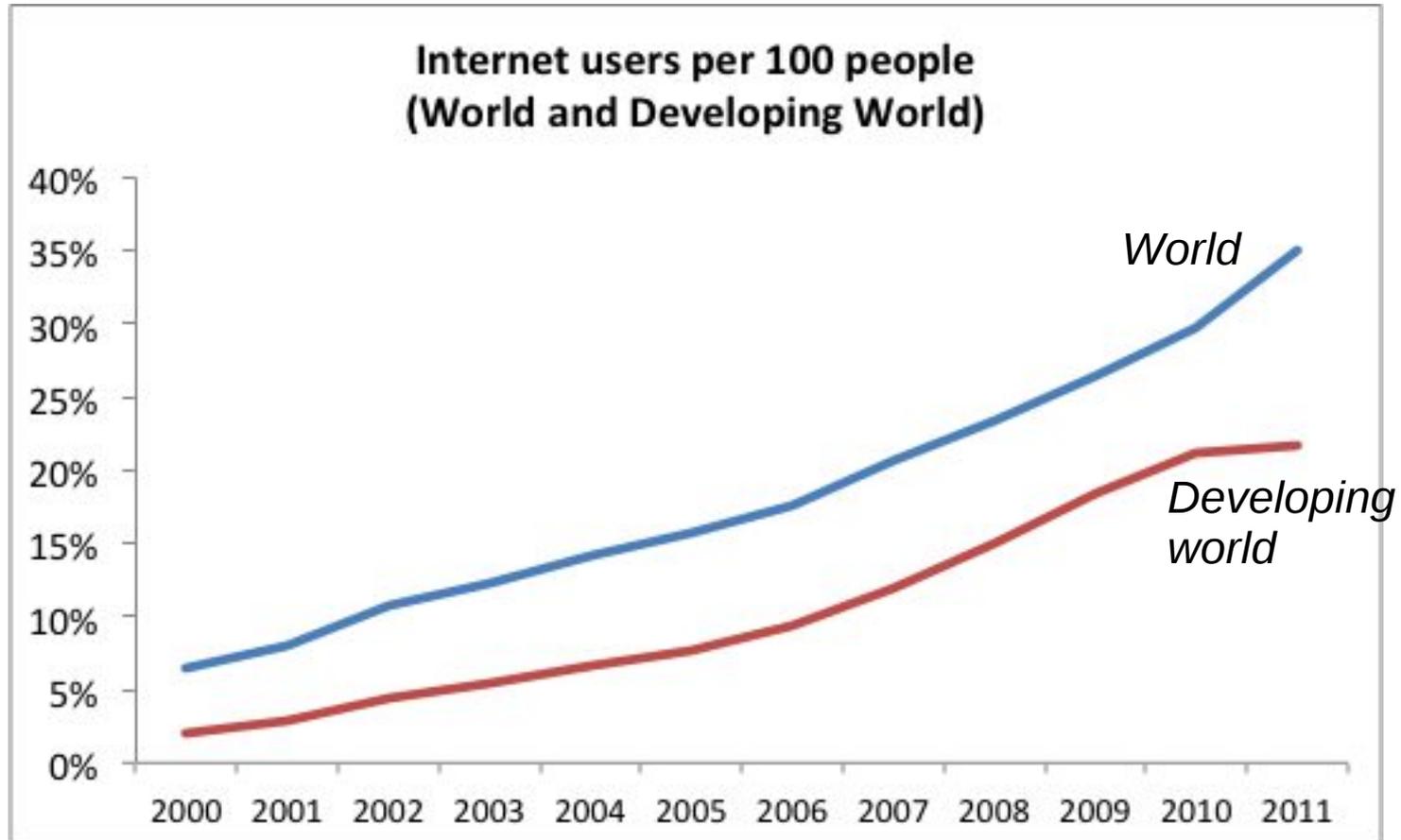


## OFFLINE

Est. 18M unique visitors

< 1% of offline population

# Wikipedia is currently limited to a third of the world



*Estimated that 70% of the under-25-year-olds in developing countries are not online yet*



# Wikipedia offline solution...

bringing the wealth of  
online content to the  
offline world





1

## content

packages of sub-collections of Wikipedia to be displayed offline

2

## reader

software for reading the stored offline packages

3

## distribution

partnerships for spreading the information

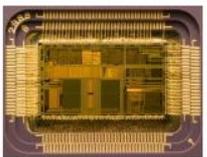
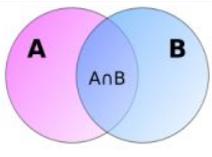


# 1 Wikipedia for Schools: 5.5K articles selected for quality and academic relevance

2008/9 Schools Wikipedia Selection : Subject Index

[Title Word Index](#)

The contents of this 2008/9 Schools Wikipedia has been organised by subject along the lines of subjects in the UK curriculum. There are 5500 articles, some of which have been listed under several subjects. The general principle has been that this subject index should be helpful rather than categorising. So for example we have still listed Pluto in the category of planets even though it is not considered a planet any more and Russia as a country has been included in both Europe and Asia. We have often listed people both in the biographies (of which there are 850) but also under the area of study for which they were famous. If you struggle to find a particular article we suggest you try the title index which includes every word of the title of every article (including alternative titles, so Pyrites are listed under Pyrites, Fool and Gold). Most topics related to the natural world, including a lot of information on birds, plants, dinosaurs, medicine, insects and so on are under Science / Biology. This classification was done by hand so please report errors. In our first version in 2005 we found a helpful volunteer had classified Brussels as a vegetable!

 Art	 Business Studies	 Citizenship	 Countries	 Design and Technology	 Everyday life	 Geography
 History	 IT	 Language and literature	 Mathematics	 Music	 People	 Portals
 Religion						



2

The



experience...

India - Kiwix

Portal:India

India

2008/9 Schools Wikipedia Selection. Preferred subjects: Asian Countries

India. For more information see SOS Children in India

**India** (Hindi: भारत गणराज्य), the **Republic of India** (Hindi: भारत गणराज्य *Bhārat Gaṇarājya*), is a sovereign country in South Asia. It is the seventh largest country by geographical area, the second most populous country, and the most populous **democracy** in the world. Bounded by the **Indian Ocean** on the south, the Arabian Sea on the west, and the **Bay of Bengal** on the east, India has a coastline of 7,517 kilometers (4,671 mi). It borders **Pakistan** to the west; **China**, **Nepal**, and **Bhutan** to the north-east; and **Bangladesh** and **Burma** to the east. In the Indian Ocean, India is in the vicinity of **Sri Lanka**, **Maldives**, and **Indonesia**.

Home to the **Indus Valley Civilization** and a region of historic **trade routes** and **vast empires**, the Indian subcontinent was identified with its commercial and cultural wealth for much of its long history. Four major world religions, **Hinduism**, **Buddhism**, Jainism and **Sikhism** originated here, while Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam arrived in the first millennium CE and shaped the region's diverse culture. Gradually annexed by the **British East India Company** from the early eighteenth century and colonised by the United Kingdom from the mid-nineteenth century, India became a modern nation state in 1947 after a **struggle for independence** that was marked by widespread nonviolent resistance.

India is the world's twelfth largest economy at market exchange rates and the third largest economy in purchasing power. Economic reforms have transformed it into the second fastest growing large economy; however, it still suffers from high levels of poverty, **illiteracy**, malnutrition and environmental degradation. A pluralistic, multilingual, and multiethnic society, India is also home to a diversity of wildlife in a variety of protected habitats.

**Etymology**

The name *India* (pronounced /ˈɪndiə/) is derived from *Indus*, which is derived from the Old Persian word *Hindu*, from

**भारत गणराज्य\***  
**Republic of India**

  
Flag

  
Emblem  
सत्यमेव जयते

**Motto:** " *Satyameva Jayate*" (Sanskrit)  
सत्यमेव जयते (Devanāgarī)  
"Truth Alone Triumphs"

**Anthem:** *Jana Gana Mana*  
Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people

*Vande Mataram*  
I bow to thee, Mother

print

bookmark

search

Platforms supported:





2

On Linux, an HTTP server can also be set up to read offline content

Provides a search engine like Kiwix itself

**Results**

1. [Linux](#) (99%)
2. [GNU/Linux naming controversy](#) (99%)
3. [Linux kernel](#) (99%)
4. [Linux distribution](#) (99%)
5. [Mandriva Linux](#) (99%)
6. [Gentoo Linux](#) (99%)
7. [Linus Torvalds](#) (99%)
8. [Fedora \(operating system\)](#) (98%)
9. [openSUSE](#) (97%)
10. [GNU Project](#) (97%)
11. [LAMP \(software bundle\)](#) (97%)
12. [Linspire](#) (97%)
13. [Debian](#) (97%)
14. [Mark Shuttleworth](#) (97%)
15. [Slackware](#) (97%)
16. [Ubuntu](#) (96%)
17. [Richard Stallman](#) (96%)
18. [Red Hat](#) (96%)
19. [Xfce](#) (96%)
20. [Knoppix](#) (96%)
21. [Dell](#) (95%)
22. [Radeon](#) (95%)
23. [Operating system](#) (95%)
24. [GNU General Public License](#) (95%)
25. [Common Unix Printing System](#) (95%)
26. [GNU](#) (95%)
27. [Free software](#) (95%)
28. [Cygwin](#) (95%)
29. [FreeBSD](#) (95%)
30. [Theo de Raadt](#) (95%)

**Linux**

This article is about operating systems that use the Linux kernel. For the kernel itself, see *Linux kernel*. For other uses, see *Linux (disambiguation)*.

**Linux** (commonly pronounced *ɪˈlɪnɪks* in English; variants exist<sup>[1]</sup>) is a generic term that commonly refers to Unix-like computer operating systems that use the Linux kernel. Linux is one of the most prominent examples of *free software* and *open source* development, typically all the underlying source code can be used, freely modified, and redistributed by anyone.<sup>[2]</sup>

Linux is predominantly known for its use in *servers*, although it is installed on a wide variety of computer hardware, ranging from *embedded devices* and *mobile phones* to *supercomputers*,<sup>[3]</sup> and its popularity as a desktop/laptop operating system is growing due to the rise of netbooks and the Ubuntu distribution of the operating system.

The name "Linux" comes from the Linux kernel, originally written in 1991 by Linus Torvalds. The system's utilities and libraries usually come from the GNU operating system, announced in 1983 by Richard Stallman. The GNU contribution is the basis for the alternative name *GNU/Linux*.<sup>[4]</sup>

<b>OS family</b>	Unix-like
<b>Working state</b>	Current
<b>Kernel type</b>	Monolithic kernel
<b>License</b>	Components released under GNU General Public License and others

**Contents** [hide]

- 1 History
  - 1.1 MINIX
  - 1.2 Commercial and popular uptake
  - 1.3 Current development
- 2 Design
  - 2.1 User interface
- 3 Development
  - 3.1 Community
  - 3.2 Programming on Linux
- 4 Uses
  - 4.1 Desktop
  - 4.2 Servers and supercomputers
  - 4.3 Embedded devices
  - 4.4 Market share and uptake
- 5 Copyright and naming
  - 5.1 GNU/Linux
- 6 See also
- 7 References
- 8 External links

**History**

See also: *History of Linux*

The Unix operating system was conceived and implemented in the 1960s and first released in 1970. Its wide availability and portability meant that it was widely adopted, copied

Accessible by any computer connected to one running the Kiwix

3

We need your help in distributing knowledge





### 3

## Ways to move forward

- Download Kiwix and a collection to test
- Decide on the type of install(s) that would be most helpful for your networks
  - Operating system(s) (*available for Windows, OSX, Linux, and Sugar*)
  - Content packages (*size restraints and languages*)
  - HTTP server or individual software installations
- Communicate to us your decisions and preferences to get any additional help
- Go share the knowledge!

***Thank you!***

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