

Direct-to-page Onboarding

The user creates an account, and we want to provide the options for contribution at hand:

- Contribute to the current article.
- Contribute in general.
- Contribute in the future.

The goal is to increase discoverability and encourage participation by providing guidance.

Option A: Modal dialog

Provides the three options. Editing is emphasized.


The screenshot shows a Wikipedia article page for the "Pritzker Architecture Prize". The page includes a navigation bar at the top with user options (Ludmilla, Talk, Sandbox, Preferences, Watchlist, Contributions, Log out) and article actions (Article, Talk, Read, Edit, View history, Search). The article title is "Pritzker Architecture Prize" with a star icon. Below the title is a sub-header "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". The main text describes the prize, awarded annually to honor a living architect. A modal dialog box titled "Help Wikipedia" is overlaid on the page, containing three options: "Edit this page" (emphasized with a blue button), "Find pages that need easy fixes", and "No thanks, maybe later". The dialog also includes a close button (X) in the top right corner. The article content is partially obscured by the dialog. On the right side of the page, there is a section titled "Pritzker Architecture Prize" featuring a gold medal image and a table of information.

Help Wikipedia

You can contribute to Wikipedia in different ways.

- Edit this page**
We'll show you how
- Find pages that need easy fixes
- No thanks, maybe later

Pritzker Architecture Prize



Sponsor Hyatt Foundation

Reward US\$100,000

First awarded 1979

Last awarded 2013

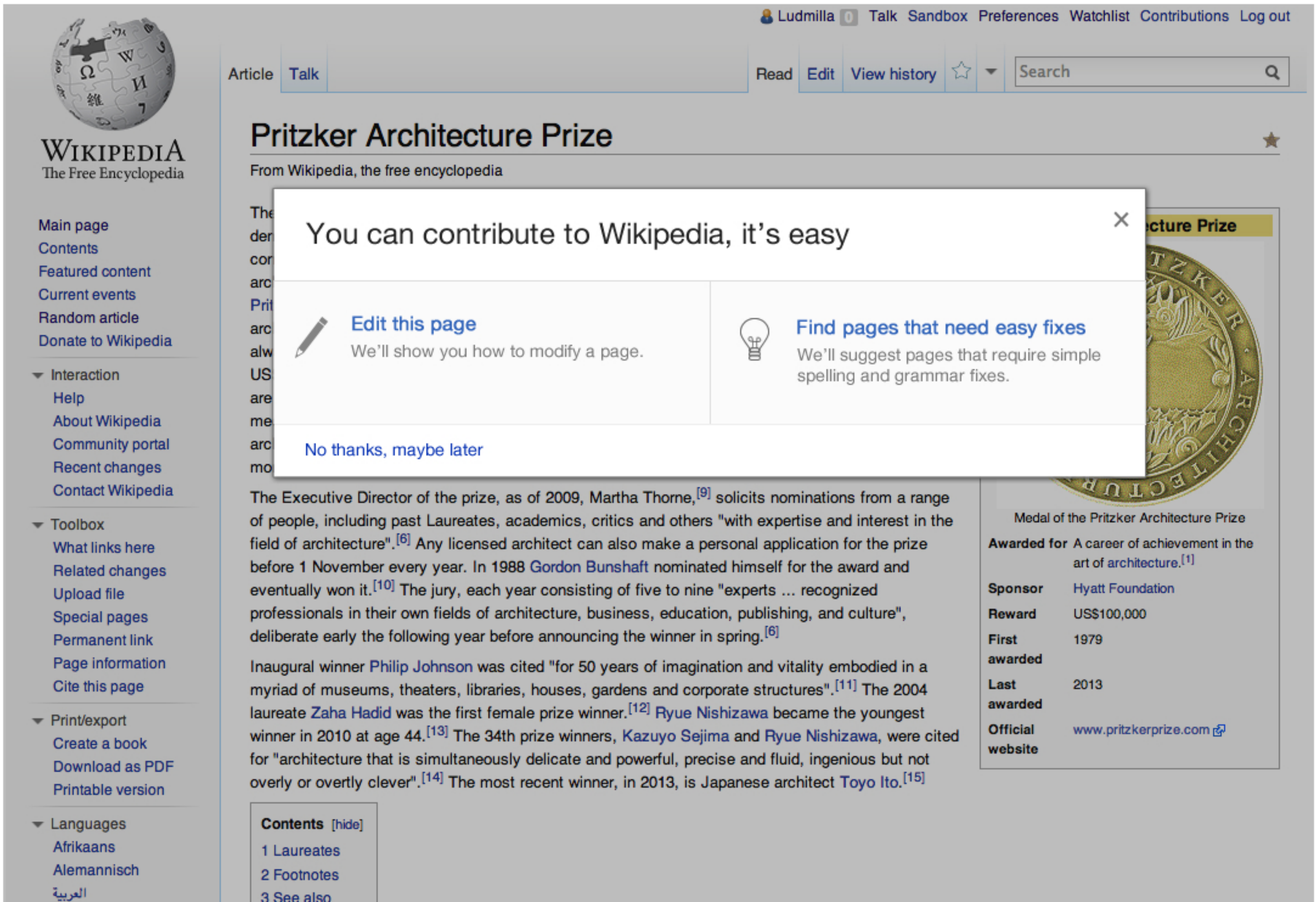
Official website www.pritzkerprize.com

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- 1 Laureates
- 2 Footnotes
- 3 See also



Option A2: Modal

Provides the three options. Editing and suggestions are provided at the same level.



The screenshot shows a Wikipedia article titled "Pritzker Architecture Prize" with a modal dialog box overlaid. The dialog box contains the following text and options:

You can contribute to Wikipedia, it's easy

-  **Edit this page**
We'll show you how to modify a page.
-  **Find pages that need easy fixes**
We'll suggest pages that require simple spelling and grammar fixes.

[No thanks, maybe later](#)

The background article text is partially obscured by the modal. Visible text includes: "The Executive Director of the prize, as of 2009, Martha Thorne,^[9] solicits nominations from a range of people, including past Laureates, academics, critics and others "with expertise and interest in the field of architecture".^[6] Any licensed architect can also make a personal application for the prize before 1 November every year. In 1988 Gordon Bunshaft nominated himself for the award and eventually won it.^[10] The jury, each year consisting of five to nine "experts ... recognized professionals in their own fields of architecture, business, education, publishing, and culture", deliberate early the following year before announcing the winner in spring.^[6] Inaugural winner Philip Johnson was cited "for 50 years of imagination and vitality embodied in a myriad of museums, theaters, libraries, houses, gardens and corporate structures".^[11] The 2004 laureate Zaha Hadid was the first female prize winner.^[12] Ryue Nishizawa became the youngest winner in 2010 at age 44.^[13] The 34th prize winners, Kazuyo Sejima and Ryue Nishizawa, were cited for "architecture that is simultaneously delicate and powerful, precise and fluid, ingenious but not overly or overtly clever".^[14] The most recent winner, in 2013, is Japanese architect Toyo Ito.^[15]

The right sidebar contains a table with the following information:

Medal of the Pritzker Architecture Prize	
Awarded for	A career of achievement in the art of architecture. ^[1]
Sponsor	Hyatt Foundation
Reward	US\$100,000
First awarded	1979
Last awarded	2013
Official website	www.pritzkerprize.com

Option B: Callout

Integrates into the page. Edit discovery is provided since the first step.



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Article **Talk**

Read **Edit** View history

Search

Pritzker Architecture Prize

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Pritzker Architecture Prize** is awarded annually to an individual who demonstrates a combination of those qualities—consistent and significant contributions to human architecture.^[2] Founded in 1979 by Jay A. Pritzker and the Pritzker family and sponsored by the Hyatt Foundation, the prize is awarded for architecture prizes;^[3] it is often referred to as the "Nobel Prize of Architecture" and always awarded "irrespective of nationality, race, or religion".^[4] The prize consists of a US\$100,000, a citation certificate, and since 1987, a bronze medallion.^[7] The designs on the medal are inspired by the work of architect Louis Sullivan, while the Latin inscription on the reverse of the medallion—*firmitas, utilitas, venustas* (English: *durability, utility, and beauty*)—is inspired by Roman architect Vitruvius.^[8] Before 1987, a limited edition Henry Moore sculpture accompanied the monetary prize.^[7]

The Executive Director of the prize, as of 2009, Martha Thorne,^[9] solicits nominations from a range of people, including past Laureates, academics, critics and others "with expertise and interest in the field of architecture".^[6] Any licensed architect can also make a personal application for the prize before 1 November every year. In 1988 Gordon Bunshaft nominated himself for the award and eventually won it.^[10] The jury, each year consisting of five to nine "experts ... recognized professionals in their own fields of architecture, business, education, publishing, and culture", deliberate early the following year before announcing the winner in spring.^[6]

Inaugural winner Philip Johnson was cited "for 50 years of imagination and vitality embodied in a myriad of museums, theaters, libraries, houses, gardens and corporate structures".^[11] The 2004 laureate Zaha Hadid was the first female prize winner.^[12] Ryue Nishizawa became the youngest winner in 2010 at age 44.^[13] The 34th prize winners, Kazuyo Sejima and Ryue Nishizawa, were cited for "architecture that is simultaneously delicate and powerful, precise and fluid, ingenious but not overly or overtly clever".^[14] The most recent winner, in 2013, is Japanese architect Toyo Ito.^[15]

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You can make Wikipedia better

If you find any mistake in the page, click "Edit", and we'll show you how to fix it.



Find pages that need easy fixes

It is a good way to get started as an editor



Medal of the Pritzker Architecture Prize

Awarded for	A career of achievement in the art of architecture. ^[1]
Sponsor	Hyatt Foundation
Reward	US\$100,000
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Option C: Instructions

Finding article is shown first. Use of graphic elements to encourage participation.

The screenshot shows a Wikipedia article page for the "Pritzker Architecture Prize". At the top right, the user "Ludmilla" is logged in, with links for "Talk", "Sandbox", "Preferences", "Watchlist", "Contributions", and "Log out". Below the user name are navigation tabs for "Article" and "Talk", and action buttons for "Read", "Edit", and "View history". A search bar is also present. The article title "Pritzker Architecture Prize" is prominently displayed, followed by the subtext "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia".

A large white overlay box is centered on the page, titled "You can contribute to Wikipedia, it's easy". It contains two main steps:

- 1 Find something broken**: Accompanied by an icon of two jagged speech bubbles. Below it, a link "Find pages that need easy fixes" is shown with a lightbulb icon. The text reads: "Spelling and grammar fixes are a good start".
- 2 Fix it**: Accompanied by an icon of a pencil writing on a piece of paper. Below it, a link "Edit this page" is shown with a pencil icon. The text reads: "We'll show you how to modify a page".

The background article text is partially visible, mentioning the inaugural winner Philip Johnson and the 2013 winner Toyo Ito. A table on the right side of the article lists details about the prize:

awarded	
Last awarded	2013
Official website	www.pritzkerprize.com

At the bottom left, there is a "Contents" section with links for "1 Laureates", "2 Footnotes", and "3 See also". The left sidebar contains the standard Wikipedia navigation menu, including "Main page", "Contents", "Featured content", "Current events", "Random article", "Donate to Wikipedia", "Interaction" (Help, About Wikipedia, Community portal, Recent changes, Contact Wikipedia), "Toolbox" (What links here, Related changes, Upload file, Special pages, Permanent link, Page information, Cite this page), "Print/export" (Create a book, Download as PDF, Printable version), and "Languages" (Afrikaans, Alemannisch, العربية).



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Read

Looking for an easy way to contribute?

Under “contributions” you’ll find pages that need simple fixes such as spelling corrections.

Pritzker Architecture Prize

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Pritzker Architecture Prize** is awarded annually to honour "...a living architect whose built work demonstrates a combination of those qualities of talent, vision and commitment, which has produced consistent and significant contributions to humanity and the built environment through the art of architecture."^[2] Founded in 1979 by [Jay A. Pritzker](#) and his wife Cindy, the award is funded by the [Pritzker family](#) and sponsored by the Hyatt Foundation and is considered one of the world's premier architecture prizes;^[3] it is often referred to as the Nobel Prize of architecture.^{[1][4][5]} The prize is always awarded "irrespective of nationality, race, creed, or ideology";^[6] the recipients receive US\$100,000, a citation certificate, and since 1987, a bronze medallion.^[7] The designs on the medal are inspired by the work of architect [Louis Sullivan](#), while the Latin inscription on the reverse of the medallion—*firmitas, utilitas, venustas* (English: *durability, utility, and beauty*)—is inspired by Roman architect [Vitruvius](#).^[8] Before 1987, a limited edition [Henry Moore](#) sculpture accompanied the monetary prize.^[7]

The Executive Director of the prize, as of 2009, [Martha Thorne](#),^[9] solicits nominations from a range of people, including past Laureates, academics, critics and others "with expertise and interest in the field of architecture".^[6] Any licensed architect can also make a personal application for the prize before 1 November every year. In 1988 [Gordon Bunshaft](#) nominated himself for the award and eventually won it.^[10] The jury, each year consisting of five to nine "experts ... recognized professionals in their own fields of architecture, business, education, publishing, and culture", deliberate early the following year before announcing the winner in spring.^[6]

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Pritzker Architecture Prize



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Fix spelling and grammar



Add links to articles



Provide translations

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- 15:53, 28 June 2013 (diff | hist) . . (+613) . . User talk:Viajero (*→Improving translation support: new section*) **(current)**
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- 17:42, 19 July 2012 (diff | hist) . . (+14) . . User:Pginer (*Undid revision 501741682 by CommonsDelinker (talk)*) **(current)**