Desktop Improvements:
Visual Refinements
Agenda

1. Goals overview & current status of the project
2. Discussion of options for visual refinements
3. Q&A
Goals overview & current status
Context:

We, the Web team, are working on various improvements to the desktop interface.

Our goal is to make our interfaces more welcoming to readers and editors, especially from emerging markets.
What are our goals and targets?

Goals:

- Make Wikimedia wikis more welcoming to new readers and editors
- Increase utility amongst readers and maintain utility for existing editors

Targets:

- Increase trust and positive sentiment towards our sites - measured qualitatively
- Increase in utility proxied by usage of common actions such as search and language switching - measured quantitatively
- Additional: monitor core metrics throughout the process to identify any other significant effects of the changes
- Additional: discussed A/B testing along with fundraising banners
In what ways will things improve?

- Bring the content more into focus
- Provide easier access to everyday actions (e.g. search, language switching, edit)
- Put things in logical and useful places
- Increase consistency in the interface with other platforms - mobile web and the apps
- Eliminate clutter

What we don’t want to do:

- Interfere with the article content
- Remove any functionality
- Drastically change the layout
- Redesign the site
**Release strategy**

**Pilot wikis:**
- People here get desktop refresh **ON** by default
- Logged in people can opt-out if they wish.
- Logged-out people cannot opt-out

**All other wikis:**
- People here get desktop refresh **OFF** by default
- Logged-in people can opt-in if they wish
- Logged out people cannot opt-in

Over time, the number of wikis that are test wikis increases and the number of wikis that are not test wikis decreases
Current Pilot Wikis (26)

- Basque Wikipedia
- French Wikipedia
- French Wiktionary
- Hebrew Wikipedia
- Persian Wikipedia
- Portuguese Wikiversity
- Office Wiki
- Bengali Wikipedia

- Korean Wikipedia
- Portuguese Wikipedia
- Serbian Wikipedia
- Turkish Wikipedia
- Venetian Wikipedia
- Wikimedia Incubator
- German Wikivoyage
- Collab wiki
- Strategy wiki

- Vietnamese Wikipedia
- Moroccan Arabic Wikipedia
- French Wikiquote
- Portuguese Wikinews
- Polish Wikinews
- Thai Wikipedia
- Vietnamese Wikibooks
- MediaWiki wiki
- Wikimedia Foundation Governance wiki
Current Status

Collapsible sidebar to allow focus on content

New search widget that provides context on the search query including description and images. Our research indicated this led to a 40% increase in search sessions initiated!

Goals overview & current status of the project

New user menu that collects all user tools

Access to languages from the top of the page
In an A/B test that compared this version to the previous layout, we noticed a 16% decrease in scrolling among logged-in users.
**Current Status**

A sticky header with commonly used tools

A table of contents that is always available

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**Poetry**

Lorde focused her discussion of difference not only on differences between groups of women but between conflicting differences within the individual. "I am defined as other in every group I’m part of," she declared. Audre Lorde states that "the outsider, both strength and weakness. Yet without community there is certainly no liberation, no future, only the most vulnerable and temporary armistice between me and my oppression." She described herself both as a part of a "continuum of women" and a "concert of voices" within herself.

Her conception of her many layers of selfhood is replicated in the multi-genres of her work. Critic Carmen Birkle wrote: "Her multicultural self is thus reflected in a multicultural text, in multi-genres, in which the individual cultures are no longer separate and autonomous entities but melt into a larger whole without losing their individual importance." Her refusal to be placed in a particular category, whether social or literary, was characteristic of her determination to come across as an individual rather than a stereotype. Lorde considered herself a "Lesbian, mother, warrior, poet" and used poetry to get this message across.

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**Early works**

Lorde’s poetry was Published very regularly during the 1960s – in Langston Hughes’ 1962 New Negro Poets, USA; in several foreign anthologies; and in black literary magazines. During this time, she was also politically active in civil rights, anti-war, and feminist movements.

In 1968, Lorde published *The First Cities*, her first volume of poems. It was edited by Diane di Prima.
A better approach to page tools

Sun

For other uses, see Sun (disambiguation) and The Sun (disambiguation).

The Sun is the star at the center of the Solar System. It is a nearly perfect ball of hot plasma,[1][2][3] heated to incandescence by nuclear fusion reactions in its core, radiating the energy mainly as visible light, ultraviolet light, and infrared radiation. It is by far the most important source of energy for life on Earth. Its diameter is about 1.39 million kilometers (864,000 miles), or 109 times that of Earth. Its mass is about 330,000 times that of Earth, and it accounts for about 99.86% of the total mass of the Solar System.[4] Roughly three quarters of the Sun's mass consists of hydrogen (~73%); the rest is mostly helium (~25%), with much smaller quantities of heavier elements, including oxygen, carbon, neon and iron.[5]

According to its spectral class, the Sun is a G-type main-sequence star (G2V). As such, it is informally, and not completely accurately, referred to as a yellow dwarf (its light is closer to white than yellow). It formed approximately 4.6 billion years[6][7][8] ago from the gravitational collapse of matter within a region of a large molecular cloud. Most of this matter gathered in the center, whereas the rest flattened into an orbiting disk that became the Solar System. The central mass became so hot and dense that it eventually initiated nuclear fusion in its core. It is thought that almost all stars form by this process.

The Sun's core fuses about 600 million tons of hydrogen into helium every second, generating 4 million tons of energy in the process as a result. This energy is transported outward through convection and radiation, and the Sun will radiate at this rate for another billion years before exhausting most of its available nuclear fuel. As the Sun ages, it will become a red giant and eventually collapse to become a planetary nebula.
Current Work
Next up - Visual refinements

- The final step of the project will be to make sure all our visual styles are consistent across the interface.

- We will also be thinking about the visual language of the interface - making sure it feels like Wikipedia and that the content comes first.

- We are currently sharing our prototypes with our communities and are looking forward to your feedback!
How do we approach visual design?

- Functional
- Simple
- Text-based
- HTML native
- Focus on the content
Visual design decisions:

1. Menus
2. Borders and Backgrounds
3. Table of contents details
4. Logo in the header
5. Link Colors
6. Font Size

A lot of these decisions will have effects on the usability of the site, as well as its look, feel, and personality.
1. Menus

We have the opportunity to develop a more accessible and consistent approach to the styling of our menus

https://di-visual-design-menus.web.app/Brown_bear
Brown bear

This article is about the animal. For the athletics teams at Brown University, see Brown Bears. For the research ship, see MV Brown Bear.

The brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) is a large bear species found across Eurasia and North America.[1][3] In North America, the populations of brown bears are called grizzly bears, while the subspecies that inhabits the Kodiak Islands of Alaska is known as the Kodiak bear. It is one of the largest living terrestrial members of the order Carnivora, rivaled in size only by its closest relative, the polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*), which is much less variable in size and slightly bigger on average.[4][5][6][7][8] The brown bear's range includes parts of Russia, Central Asia, the Himalayas, China, Canada, the United States, Hokkaido, Scandinavia, Finland, the Balkans, the Picos de Europa and the Carpathian region (especially Romania), Iran, Anatolia, and the Caucasus.[1][9] The brown bear is recognized as a national and state animal in several European countries.[10]

While the brown bear's range has shrunk, and it has faced local extinctions across its wide range, it remains listed as a least concern species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) with a total estimated population in 2017 of 110,000. As of 2012, this and the American black bear are the only bear species not classified as threatened by the IUCN, though the large sizes of both bears may be a disadvantage due to increased competition with humans.[1][3][7] Populations that were hunted to extinction in the 19th and 20th centuries are the Atlas bear of North Africa and the Californian, Ungavian[11][12] and Mexican populations of the grizzly bear of North America. Many of the populations in the southern parts of Eurasia are highly
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Talk: Brown bear

**taxonomy in article is not correct**

71.217.36.173 19:45, 23 March 2007 (UTC)While doing a research paper about Frances Perkins, the discrepancy between birth dates was brought up. The discrepancy probably originated with Frances herself, trying to shave years off her age. This source mentions 1882 as her birth year; others mention 1880. As a beginning genealogist, I accessed the 1880 federal census and found Frances and her family. Fred and Susan Perkins are listed as living in Boston along with 2 month old daughter, Fannie. Therefore, her correct birth year is 1880, not 1882 as mentioned in this article and in another online encyclopedia.

**Sources**

This NPR article, primarily about a biography written about Perkins, still has some good factual information about Perkins in it. Knopel (talk) 04:29, 14 November 2016 (UTC)

**External links modified**

Hello fellow Wikipedians,

I have just modified one external link on Frances Perkins. Please take a moment to review my edit. If you have any questions, or need the bot to ignore the links, or the page altogether, please visit this simple FAQ for additional information. I made the following changes:

Talk: Brown bear

Taxonomy in article is not correct

Latest comment: 5 May by Peter in topic External links modified

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Recent changes

This is a list of recent changes to Wikipedia.

Other review tools

Active filters

- Human (not bot)
- Page edits
- Page creations
- Logged actions

Filter changes (use menu or search for filter name)

Live updates

View changes since 4:44, 3 May 2022

50 changes, 7 days
2. Borders and backgrounds

Vector: gradients & light blue lines

Monobook: dark outlines, book background img
Tea

This article is about the beverage made from *Camellia sinensis*. For other uses, see *Tea* (disambiguation).

Tea is an aromatic beverage prepared by pouring hot or boiling water over *cured* or fresh leaves of *Camellia sinensis*, an evergreen shrub native to China, India and other East Asian countries. Tea is also rarely made from the leaves of *Camellia taliensis*.[4][6][8] After water, it is the most widely consumed drink in the world.[7] There are many different types of tea; some have a cooling, slightly bitter, and astringent flavour,[6] while others have vastly different profiles that include sweet, nutty, floral, or grassy notes. Tea has a stimulating effect in humans primarily due to its *caffeine* content.[8]

Tea plants are native to East Asia and probably originated in the borderlands of southwestern China and northern Burma.[10][11][12] An early credible record of tea drinking dates to the third century AD, in a medical text written by Hua Tuo.[13] It was popularised as a recreational drink during the Chinese Tang dynasty, and tea drinking subsequently spread to other East Asian countries. Portuguese priests and merchants introduced it to Europe during the 16th century.[14] During the 17th century, drinking tea became fashionable among the English, who started to plant tea on a large scale in India.

The term *herbal tea* refers to drinks not made from *Camellia sinensis*. They are the infusions of fruit, leaves, or other plant parts, such as *steeps* of rosehip, chamomile, or *rooibos*. These may be called *tisanes* or *herbal infusions* to prevent confusion with "tea" made from the tea plant.

Etyymology: [edit (change) | talk | history]

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1. Gradient lines
Tea

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Economy

Type
Hot or cold beverage
Country of origin
China
Introduced
First recorded in China in 59 BC, though probably originated earlier.
3. “T” line + header gradient background
Tea

Article Talk

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Etymology

...
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8. Naked

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Etymology
3. Font size

Currently: 14px
Proposal: 16px

Links to relevant research:
- Make It Big! The Effect of Font Size and Line Spacing on Online Readability (2016, Rello, Pielot, Marcos)
- How to Make Type Readable (1940, Tinker & Patterson)

Link to prototype where you can switch between 14px and 16px:

Note: to access prototype in other languages edit the URL like so


Languages currently available: cs, de, en, es, fi, fr, it, ja, ko, nl, pl, pt, ru, sv, uk, vi, zh
4. Updating to latest blue

MediaWiki blue

Wikimedia design style guide blue

Main phab task: https://phabricator.wikimedia.org/T213778
Timeline

We are currently discussing our changes with our largest Wikipedias. We hope to begin bringing these changes as the **default for all readers and editors by the end July 2022**

Over the next months, our focus will be on discussing the changes across communities and Affiliates and beginning to gather consensus for deployment.
Demo

https://di-collapsible-menus.web.app/Mieko_Kawakami
Q&A