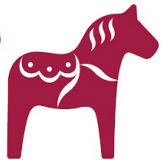
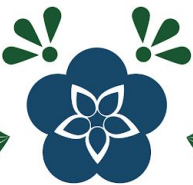




**WIKIMANIA**  
**STOCKHOLM**



# Improving the Wikipedia desktop experience

Olga Vasileva (WMF) & Alex Hollender (WMF)

Wikimania Stockholm, August 2019

# Hello :)

We're Olga and Alex from the Readers Web Team at the Wikimedia Foundation and we're here to talk about improving the desktop experience.



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STOCKHOLM

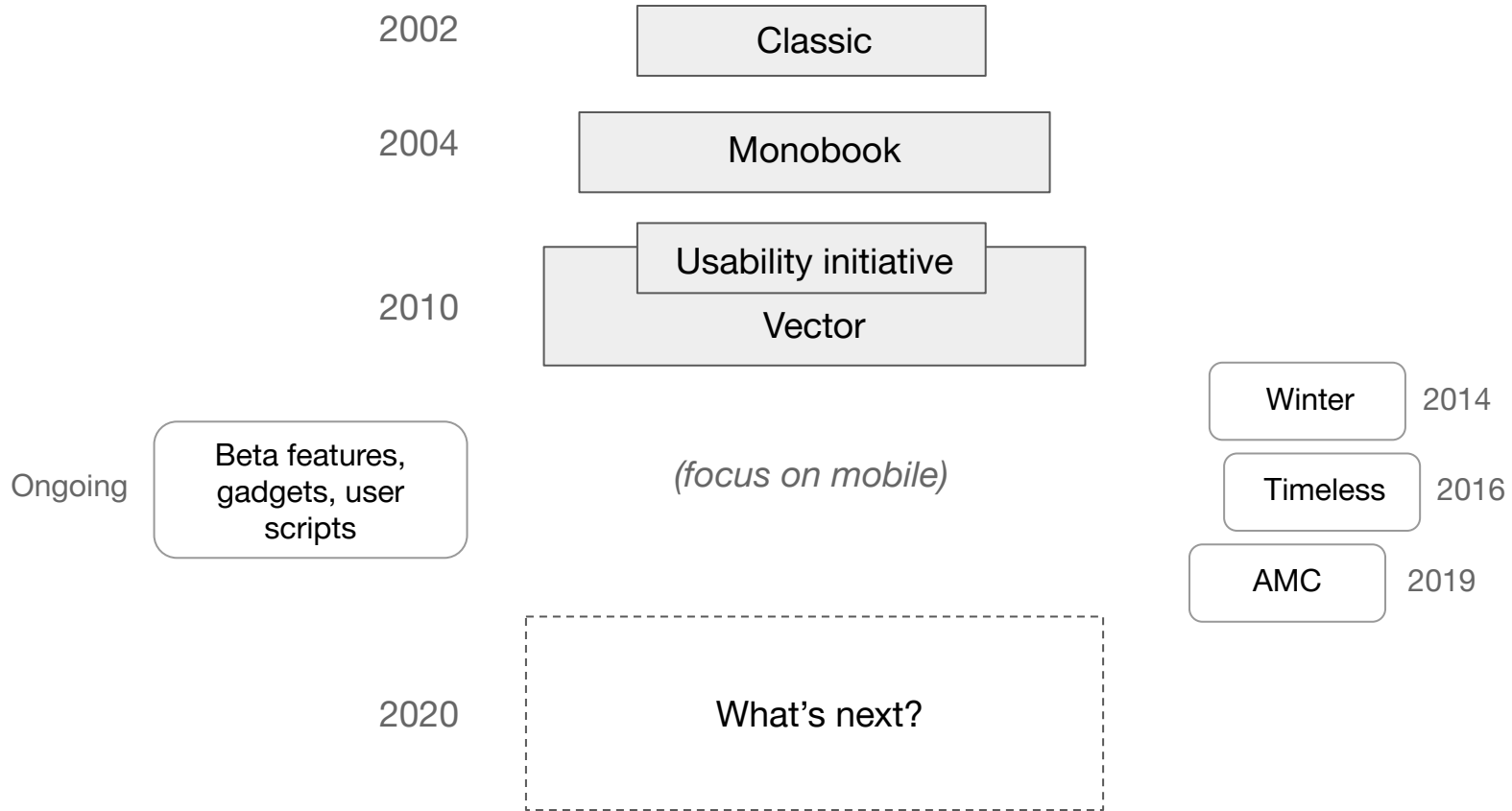


# Session agenda

This is a 40 min session

- Looking back: how has the desktop site improved over time?
- How can we continue that trajectory of improvement to meet the new challenges we face?
- 5 min brainstorm
- 15 min discussion

# A history of improvement



2002 — Classic

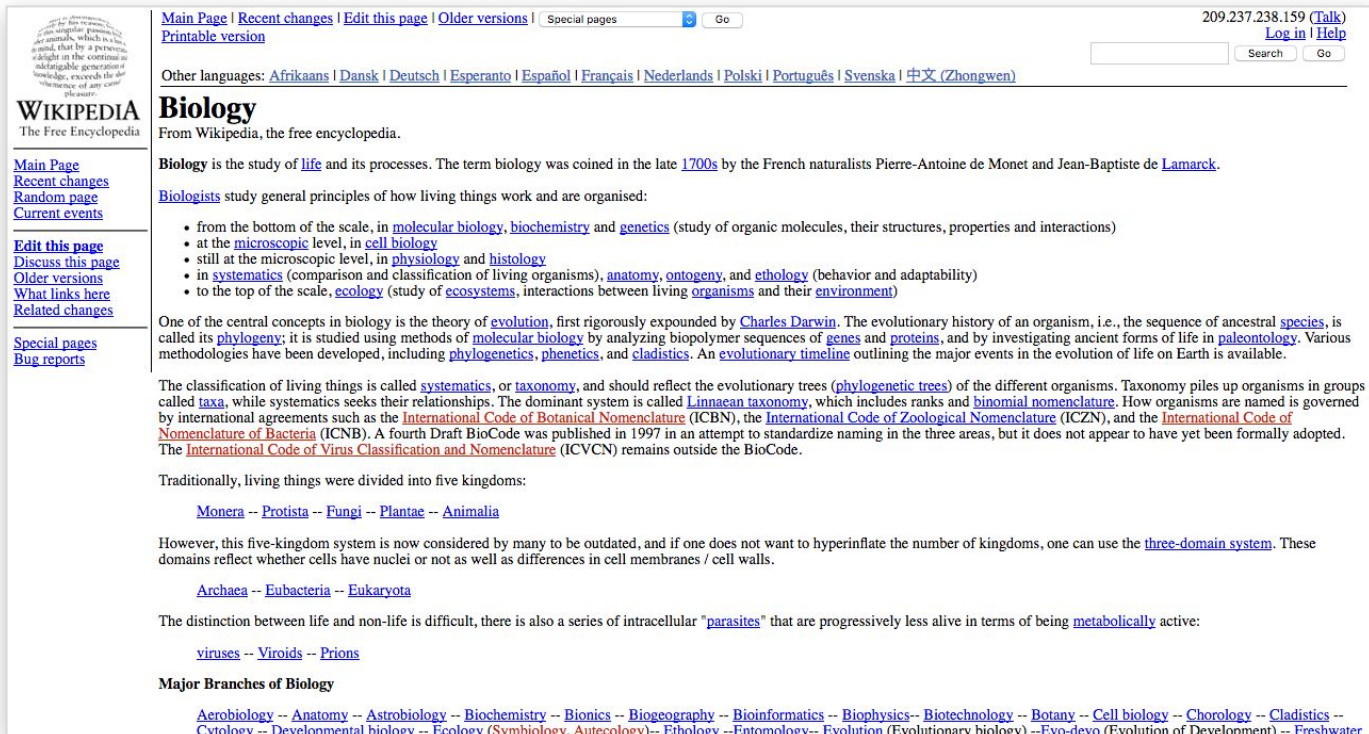
2004 — Monobook

2010 — Vector

2014 — Winter

2016 — Timeless

2020 — What's next?



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia page for "Biology" as it appeared in 2002. The page has a classic layout with a sidebar on the left and a main content area on the right. The sidebar contains the Wikipedia logo and navigation links such as "Main Page", "Recent changes", "Random page", and "Current events". The main content area features a title "Biology" with a subtitle "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia." followed by a paragraph defining biology and its history. A list of bullet points follows, detailing various levels and fields of study. The page also includes a section on evolutionary theory and a list of major branches of biology at the bottom.

**WIKIPEDIA**  
The Free Encyclopedia

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**Biology**  
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

**Biology** is the study of [life](#) and its processes. The term biology was coined in the late [1700s](#) by the French naturalists Pierre-Antoine de Monet and Jean-Baptiste de [Lamarck](#).

[Biologists](#) study general principles of how living things work and are organised:

- from the bottom of the scale, in [molecular biology](#), [biochemistry](#) and [genetics](#) (study of organic molecules, their structures, properties and interactions)
- at the [microscopic](#) level, in [cell biology](#)
- still at the microscopic level, in [physiology](#) and [histology](#)
- in [systematics](#) (comparison and classification of living organisms), [anatomy](#), [ontogeny](#), and [ethology](#) (behavior and adaptability)
- to the top of the scale, [ecology](#) (study of [ecosystems](#), interactions between living [organisms](#) and their [environment](#))

One of the central concepts in biology is the theory of [evolution](#), first rigorously expounded by [Charles Darwin](#). The evolutionary history of an organism, i.e., the sequence of ancestral [species](#), is called its [phylogeny](#); it is studied using methods of [molecular biology](#) by analyzing biopolymer sequences of [genes](#) and [proteins](#), and by investigating ancient forms of life in [paleontology](#). Various methodologies have been developed, including [phylogenetics](#), [phenetics](#), and [cladistics](#). An [evolutionary timeline](#) outlining the major events in the evolution of life on Earth is available.

The classification of living things is called [systematics](#), or [taxonomy](#), and should reflect the evolutionary trees ([phylogenetic trees](#)) of the different organisms. Taxonomy piles up organisms in groups called [taxa](#), while systematics seeks their relationships. The dominant system is called [Linnaean taxonomy](#), which includes ranks and [binomial nomenclature](#). How organisms are named is governed by international agreements such as the [International Code of Botanical Nomenclature](#) (ICBN), the [International Code of Zoological Nomenclature](#) (ICZN), and the [International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria](#) (ICNB). A fourth Draft BioCode was published in 1997 in an attempt to standardize naming in the three areas, but it does not appear to have yet been formally adopted. The [International Code of Virus Classification and Nomenclature](#) (ICVCN) remains outside the BioCode.

Traditionally, living things were divided into five kingdoms:

[Monera](#) -- [Protista](#) -- [Fungi](#) -- [Plantae](#) -- [Animalia](#)

However, this five-kingdom system is now considered by many to be outdated, and if one does not want to hyperinflate the number of kingdoms, one can use the [three-domain system](#). These domains reflect whether cells have nuclei or not as well as differences in cell membranes / cell walls.

[Archaea](#) -- [Eubacteria](#) -- [Eukaryota](#)

The distinction between life and non-life is difficult, there is also a series of intracellular "[parasites](#)" that are progressively less alive in terms of being [metabolically](#) active:

[viruses](#) -- [Viroids](#) -- [Prions](#)

**Major Branches of Biology**

[Aerobiology](#) -- [Anatomy](#) -- [Astrobiology](#) -- [Biochemistry](#) -- [Bionics](#) -- [Biogeography](#) -- [Bioinformatics](#) -- [Biophysics](#) -- [Biotechnology](#) -- [Botany](#) -- [Cell biology](#) -- [Chorology](#) -- [Cladistics](#) -- [Cytology](#) -- [Developmental biology](#) -- [Ecology](#) ([Symbiology](#), [Autecology](#)) -- [Ethology](#) -- [Entomology](#) -- [Evolution](#) ([Evolutionary biology](#)) -- [Evo-devo](#) ([Evolution of Development](#)) -- [Freshwater](#)

A solid starting point, the DNA of which still remains today. This is the initial appearance of Media Wiki, before skins were introduced.

2002 — Classic

2004 — Monobook

2010 — Vector

2014 — Winter

2016 — Timeless

2020 — What's next?

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for '本' (Hon) in the Monobook skin. The page layout includes a top navigation bar with tabs for 'ページ', 'ノート', '編集', '履歴表示', and 'ウォッチリストに追加'. The article title '本' is prominently displayed at the top. Below the title, there is a search box and a list of navigation links. The main content area features a table of contents with sections like '1 呼称の由来', '2 本の歴史', '3 分類', '4 冊子本の構造', '5 識別子', and '6 統計'. To the right of the text, there are two images: '現代的な本' (Modern book) and '本 (部分)' (Book (part)).

The first MediaWiki skin. Attempting to ensure that key elements are prominent, showing messages and alerts, and article titles are clear. Also behind the scenes work on templates and HTML/DOM structure<sup>[1]</sup>.

2002 — Classic

2004 — Monobook

2010 — Vector

2014 — Winter

2016 — Timeless

2020 — What's next?

WIKIPEDIA  
Den fria encyklopedin

Huvudsida  
Introduktion  
Deltagarportalen  
Bybrunnen  
Senaste ändringarna  
Slumpartikel (-bot)  
Ladda upp filer  
Stöd Wikipedia  
Kontakta Wikipedia  
Hjälp

På andra projekt  
Commons  
Wikispecies

Skriv ut/exportera  
Skapa en bok  
Ladda ner som PDF  
Utskriftsvänlig version

Verktyg  
Sidor som länkar hit  
Relaterade ändringar  
Specialsidor  
Permanent länk  
Sidinformation  
Wikidataobjekt  
Använd denna sida som referens

Språk

AHollender (WMF) Diskussion Sandlåda Inställningar Beta Dark mode Bevakningslista Bidrag Logga ut

Artikel Diskussion Läs Redigera Redigera wikitext Visa historik Mer Sök på Wikipedia

## Sparvfinkar [redigera | redigera wikitext]

**Sparvfinkar**<sup>[?]</sup> (Passeridae) är en fågelfamilj som tillhör ordningen tättingar. I familjen placeras välkända arter som gråsparv och pilfink, men även stensparvar och snöfinkar.

**Innehåll** [dölj]

- Kännetecken
- Släkten och arter i familjen
- Se även
- Referenser
  - Noter
  - Källor

### Kännetecken [redigera | redigera wikitext]

Sparvfinkarna är kraftiga tättingar med konformig näbb. De skiljer sig främst från finkarna genom att ha en mindre repertoar av läten. Sparvfinkarna genomför också en komplett ruggning från juvenil fjäderdräkt till första vinterdräkt under sommaren.

### Släkten och arter i familjen [redigera | redigera wikitext]

Hur många släkten familjen ska delas in i är omstritt. Nedanstående lista följer *International Ornithological Congress*:s från 2019:

- Hypocrytadius* – 1 art, *mindanaosparv*, behandlades tidigare som en *glasögonfågel*
- Passer* – 27–29 arter
- Carpospiza* – 1 art, blek stensparv, tidigare i *Petronia*
- Petronia* – 1 art, stensparv
- Gymnoris* – 4 arter, tidigare i *Petronia*
- Montifringilla* – 3 arter snöfinkar, inkluderar ofta följande släkten
- Onychostruthus* – 1 art, vitgumpad snöfink
- Pyrgilauda* – 4 arter snöfinkar

### Sparvfinkar

Gråsparv, hane

#### Systematik

<b>Domän</b>	Eukaryoter
	Eukaryota
<b>Rike</b>	Djur
	Animalia
<b>Stam</b>	Flyggsträngsdjur
	Chordata
<b>Understam</b>	Flygggradsdjur
	Vertebrata
<b>Klass</b>	Fåglar
	Aves
<b>Underklass</b>	Neornithes
<b>Infraklass</b>	Neognata fåglar
	Neognathae
<b>Överordning</b>	Neoaves
	Tättingar

Following the Usability Initiative, the goal of Vector was to increase the usability of Wikipedia for new contributors by reducing barriers to public participation. Improve visibility of common navigation elements and reduce visibility of less common ones<sup>[2][3]</sup>.



2002 — Classic

2004 — Monobook

2010 — Vector

● 2014 — Winter

2016 — Timeless

2020 — What's next?

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for 'Winter' in the 'Winter' theme. The interface is clean and focused on the content. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'Search over four million articles' and a user profile for 'Alex'. The article title 'Winter' is prominently displayed with a star icon. Below the title, there are navigation options: 'Read', 'Edit', '39 Discussions', 'Updated 2 days ago', and 'More'. The main text begins with a disambiguation note: 'For other uses, see Winter (disambiguation).' followed by a redirect note: '"Winter time" redirects here. For the practice of turning clocks backward from standard time during the winter, see Winter time (clock lag).' The article then defines winter as the coldest season in polar and temperate zones, explaining its occurrence relative to the Earth's axis and the Sun. It includes two images: one of snow-covered trees at Shipka Pass in Bulgaria and another of snow in São Joaquim, Brazil. On the right side, there is a 'Part of the nature series' section with a 'Weather' sub-section, listing various weather phenomena like 'Calendar seasons', 'Storms', and 'Extratropical cyclone'. The bottom of the page shows the 'Etymology' section header.

Tightly couple page actions and views to the page content itself, reduce interface clutter to focus on content, make search available at all times, synchronize design direction across devices and platforms<sup>[4]</sup>.

2002 — Classic

2004 — Monobook

2010 — Vector

2014 — Winter

2016 — Timeless

2020 — What's next?

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for "Venera (planet)" in the Timeless skin. The page is structured as follows:

- Header:** "VİKİPEDIYA" logo and search bar.
- Left Sidebar:**
  - Wikimedia Commons logo.
  - Navigation links: Ana Səhifə, Kənd meydanı, Aktual hadisələr, Xəbərlər, Son dəyişikliklər, Təsədüf səhifə.
  - Layihələr: Seçilmiş məqalələr, Seçilmiş siyahılar, Seçilmiş portallar, Yaşşı məqalələr, Laboratoriya, Mövzulu ay.
  - Xüsusi: Maddi kömək, Qaralama dəftəri.
- Main Content Area:**
  - Article title: "Venera (planet)".
  - Summary: "Bu adın digər istifadə formaları üçün, bax: *Dan ulduzu* (dəqiqləşdirmə)." and "Venera — Günəş sistemində yerləşən ikinci planet. Günəş ətrafında hərəkətini 224,7 Yer gününə başa vurur. Günəş sistemində yerləşən digər planetlərə nisbətən ən uzun öz oxu ətrafında dönmə perioduna (243 gün) sahibdir və digər planetlərdən fərqli olaraq əks istiqamətdə dönmür. Venera təbii peykə sahib deyildir. Onun adı Roma mifologiyasındakı sevgi və gözəllik ilahəsi olan Veneradan gəlir. Venera gecə səmasında Aydan sonra ən parlaq şəkildə görünən ikinci təbii göy cisimidir və -4,6-ya çatan ulduz ölçüsü ilə kölgə yarada biləcək qədər parlaqdır və nadir hallarda aydın gündüzlərdə adi gözlə görülebilsə, Yerin orbiti daxilində dönmə Venera daxili planetdir və heçvaxt Günəşdən çox uzaqlaşmır; Günəşdən maksimum bucaq uzaqlığı 47.8°-dir." and "Venera Yer tipli planetdir və bəzən Yerin bacı planeti olaraq adlandırılır. Oxşar ölçüləri, kütləsi, tərkibi və Günəşə yaxınlığı səbəbindən belədir. Digər tərəfdən Yerdən ciddi şəkildə fərqlənir. Venera Yer tipli dörd planetin 96%-i karbon dioksid olan ən sıx atmosferinə sahibdir. Planetin atmosfer təzyiqi Yerdəki atmosfer təzyiqindən 92 dəfə daha çoxdur. Bu göstərici Yerdə suyun 900 m dərinliyində olan təzyiqli göstəricisinə uyğun gəlir. Venera Günəş sisteminin ən isti planetidir. 462 °C-yə çatan səth istiliyi ilə Günəşə daha yaxın olan Merkürdən belə daha istidir. Venera səthinin birbaşa görünməsinə əngəl olan sulfat tursularının sıx bulud təbəqəsi ilə örtülmüşdür. Planetin keçmişdə su okeanlarına sahib olduğu düşünüldür, ancaq istixana effektinin təsiri ilə su buxarlaşmışdır. Ən son zamanlarda, 2005-ci ildə NASA-nın Mars Express fəzasondaşının Venera atmosferinə girməsi, planetin hazırkı və keçmişdəki vəziyyəti haqqında daha çox məlumat əldə etməyə imkan verdi."
- Image:** "Venera ♀" with a photograph of the planet.
- Table:** "Orbital xarakteristikası"

Afelisi	108 939 000 km 0,728213 AV
Perigelisi	107 477 000 km 0,718440 AV
Böyük yarımoxu	108 208 000 km 0,723332 AV
Ekssentrisiteti	0,006772 <sup>[1]</sup>

- Right Sidebar:**
- Page tools: Adını dəyişdir, More, Bu səhifəyə bağlantılar, Əlaqəli redaktələr, Daimi keçid, Əsas məlumatlar, Page logs.
- Başqa dillərdə: Deutsch, English, Español, Français, Italiano, Tagalog, Tiếng Việt, მარტალურო, 中文, .
- Keçidlərin redaktəsi, Digər layihələrdə.

Intended to be a fully featured skin that emphasises both content and editing tools. Timeless is responsive and was based on Winter<sup>[5]</sup>.

2002 — Classic

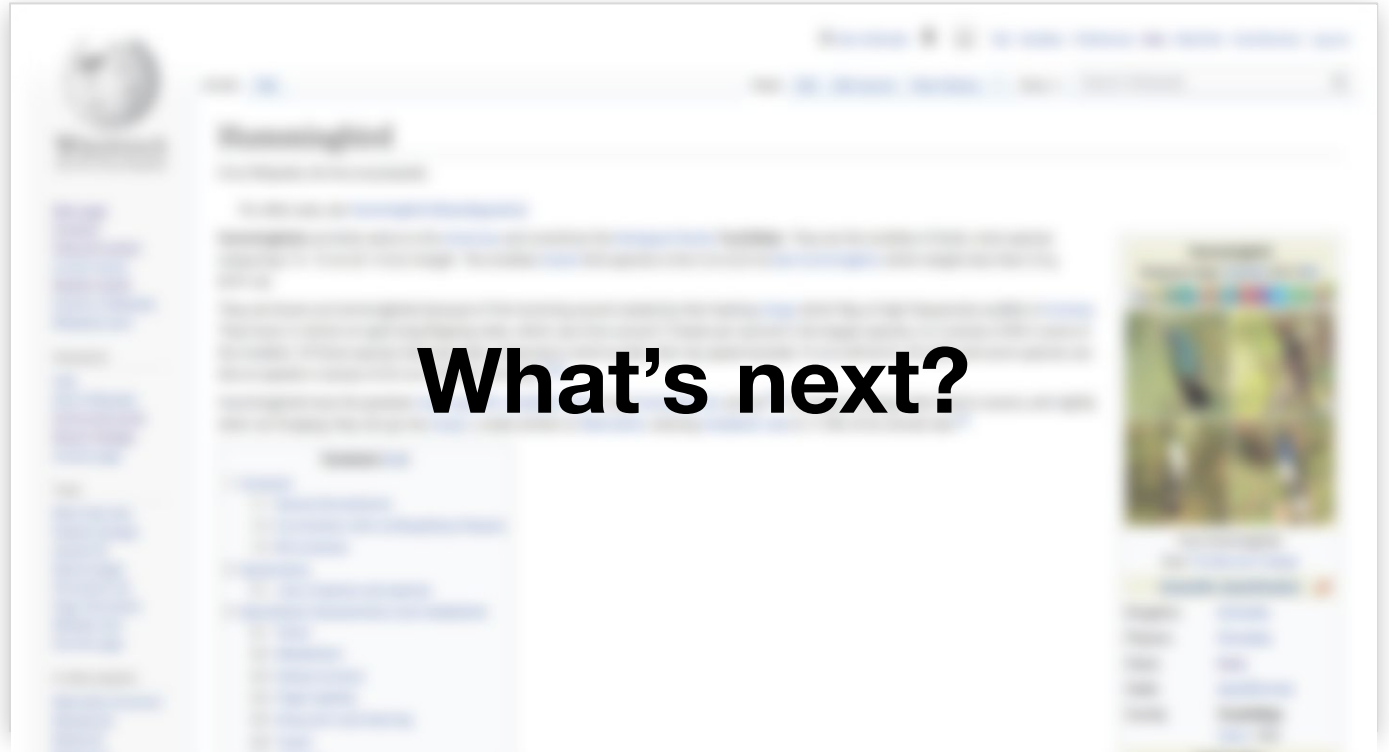
2004 — Monobook

2010 — Vector

2014 — Winter

2016 — Timeless

● 2020 — What's next?




How do we continue the trajectory of improvement to meet new challenges and new audiences?

# New challenges & changing context

- **Diversity and inclusion:** more people are using Wikipedia from all over the world
- **Welcoming new editors:** we need to welcome editors from all backgrounds
- **Mobile + desktop:** desktop is still approximately 49% of the 19.9 billion page views each month
- **New patterns:** new web patterns and capabilities are available to us (e.g. responsive web)

# How can we continue to improve?



WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

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## Jupiter

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*This article is about the planet. For the Roman god, see [Jupiter \(mythology\)](#). For other uses, see [Jupiter \(disambiguation\)](#).*

**Jupiter** is the fifth planet from the [Sun](#) and the [largest](#) in the [Solar System](#). It is a [giant planet](#) with a [mass](#) one-thousandth that of the [Sun](#), but [two-and-a-half times](#) that of all the other planets in the Solar System combined. [Jupiter](#) and [Saturn](#) are [gas giants](#); the other two giant planets, [Uranus](#) and [Neptune](#), are [ice giants](#). Jupiter has been known to [astronomers](#) since antiquity.<sup>[18]</sup> It is named after the [Roman god Jupiter](#).<sup>[19]</sup> When viewed from [Earth](#), Jupiter can reach an [apparent magnitude](#) of −2.94, bright enough for its [reflected light](#) to cast shadows,<sup>[20]</sup> and making it on average the third-brightest natural object in the [night sky](#) after the [Moon](#) and [Venus](#).


Jupiter is primarily composed of [hydrogen](#) with a quarter of its mass being [helium](#), though helium comprises only about a tenth of the number of molecules. It may also have a rocky core of heavier elements,<sup>[21]</sup> but like the other giant planets, Jupiter lacks a well-defined solid surface. Because of its rapid rotation, the planet's shape is that of an [oblate spheroid](#) (it has a slight but noticeable bulge around the equator). The outer atmosphere is visibly segregated into several bands at different latitudes, resulting in turbulence and storms along their interacting boundaries. A prominent result is the [Great Red Spot](#), a giant storm that is known to have existed since at least the 17th century when it was first seen by [telescope](#). Surrounding Jupiter is a faint [planetary ring system](#) and a powerful [magnetosphere](#). Jupiter has [79 known moons](#),<sup>[22]</sup> including the four large [Galilean moons](#) discovered by [Galileo Galilei](#) in 1610. [Ganymede](#), the largest of these, has a diameter greater than that of the planet [Mercury](#).

Jupiter has been explored on several occasions by [robotic spacecraft](#), most notably during the early [Pioneer](#) and [Voyager flyby](#) missions and later by the [Galileo orbiter](#). In late February 2007, Jupiter was visited by the [New Horizons](#) probe, which [used Jupiter's gravity](#) to increase its speed and bend its trajectory en route to [Pluto](#). The latest probe to visit the planet is [Juno](#), which entered into orbit around Jupiter on July 4, 2016.<sup>[23][24]</sup> Future targets for exploration in the Jupiter system include the probable ice-covered liquid ocean of its moon [Europa](#).

### Contents

- 1 Formation and migration
- 2 Physical characteristics
  - 2.1 Composition
  - 2.2 Mass and size
  - 2.3 Internal structure

### Jupiter ♃



Full-disc view in natural color in April 2014<sup>[a]</sup>

**Designations**

**Pronunciation** /dʒuːpɪtər/  ( listen)<sup>[1]</sup>

**Adjectives** Jovian

**Orbital characteristics**<sup>[6]</sup>

Epoch J2000

**Aphelion** 816.62 million km (5.4588 AU)

**Perihelion** 740.52 million km (4.9501 AU)

**Semi-major axis** 778.57 million km (5.2044 AU)

**Eccentricity** 0.0489

**Orbital period** 11.862 yr  
4,332.59 d

Imagine you're reading or editing a  
Wikipedia article on desktop for  
your first time...



WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

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- Wikinews

Article Talk

# Jupiter

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*This article is about the planet. For the Roman god, see [Jupiter \(mythology\)](#). For other uses, see [Jupiter \(disambiguation\)](#).*

**Jupiter** is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest in the Solar System. It is a **giant planet** with a mass one-thousandth that of the Sun, but two-and-a-half times that of all the other planets in the Solar System combined. Jupiter and Saturn are **gas giants**; the other two giant planets, Uranus and Neptune, are **ice giants**. Jupiter has been known to **astronomers** since antiquity.<sup>[18]</sup> It is named after the **Roman god** Jupiter. It can reach an **apparent magnitude** of −2.94, bright enough for its **reflected light** to cast a shadow on Earth. It is the third-brightest natural object in the **night sky** after the **Moon** and **Venus**.

Jupiter is composed mostly of **hydrogen**, with a quarter of its mass being **helium**, though helium comprises only about a tenth of the number of atoms. It has a deep atmosphere of **hydrogen** and **helium**, with a few clouds of **ammonia** and **water**. The atmosphere is that of an **oblate spheroid** (it has a slight but noticeable bulge around the equator). The atmosphere is divided into several bands at different latitudes, resulting in turbulence and storms along their interacting boundaries. A prominent result is the **Great Red Spot**, a giant storm that is known to have existed since at least the 17th century when it was first seen by **telescope**. Surrounding Jupiter is a faint **planetary ring** system and a powerful **magnetosphere**. Jupiter has **79 known moons**,<sup>[22]</sup> including the four large **Galilean moons** discovered by **Galileo Galilei** in 1610. **Ganymede**, the largest of these, has a diameter greater than that of the planet **Mercury**.

Jupiter has been explored on several occasions by **robotic spacecraft**, most notably during the early *Pioneer* and *Voyager* flyby missions and later by the *Galileo* orbiter. In late February 2007, Jupiter was visited by the *New Horizons* probe, which used Jupiter's gravity to increase its speed and bend its trajectory en route to **Pluto**. The latest probe to visit the planet is *Juno*, which entered into orbit around Jupiter on July 4, 2016.<sup>[23][24]</sup> Future targets for exploration in the Jupiter system include the probable ice-covered liquid ocean of its moon **Europa**.

## Contents [hide]

- Formation and migration
- Physical characteristics
  - Composition
  - Mass and size
  - Internal structure

*Where's the search bar?*

*What are all these links?*

Not logged in Talk Contributions Create account Log in

Search  Media Search



## Jupiter <sup>?</sup>



Full-disc view in natural color in April 2014<sup>[a]</sup>

### Designations

**Pronunciation**  /ˈdʒʊpjɪtər/ ( listen)<sup>[1]</sup>

**Adjectives** Jovian

### Orbital characteristics<sup>[6]</sup>

<b>Aphelion</b>	816.62 million km (5.4588 AU)
<b>Perihelion</b>	740.52 million km (4.9501 AU)
<b>Semi-major axis</b>	778.57 million km (5.2044 AU)
<b>Eccentricity</b>	0.0489
<b>Orbital period</b>	11.862 yr 4,332.59 d

# Make Wikipedia feel more welcoming

## Currently:

- The experience **does not match current expectations** of the modern web
- It **feels disorienting and disconnected** to people who are not used to Wikipedia
- This can cause readers and editors to have **less trust in Wikipedia and to use the site less**

Focusing on making Wikipedia more welcoming will **allow new readers and editors to join our movement** and contribute to the projects



Can you think of usability  
improvements that would help  
readers and editors alike?

*I wonder if I can read this article in Hindi?*

...times as strong as that of Earth, ranging from 4.2 gauss (0.42 mT) at the equator to ... making it the strongest in the Solar System (except for sunspots).<sup>[62]</sup> This field is thought to be generated by eddy currents—swirling movements of conducting materials—within the liquid metallic hydrogen core. The volcanoes on the moon Io emit large amounts of sulfur dioxide forming a gas torus along the moon's orbit. The gas is ionized in the magnetosphere producing sulfur and oxygen ions. They, together with hydrogen ions originating from the atmosphere of Jupiter, form a plasma sheet in Jupiter's equatorial plane. The plasma in the sheet co-rotates with the planet causing deformation of the dipole magnetic field into that of magnetodisk. Electrons within the plasma sheet generate a strong radio signature that produces bursts in the range of 0.6–30 MHz.<sup>[84]</sup>

At about 75 Jupiter radii from the planet, the interaction of the magnetosphere with the solar wind generates a bow shock. Surrounding Jupiter's magnetosphere is a magnetopause, located at the inner edge of a magnetosheath—a region between it and the bow shock. The solar wind interacts with these regions, elongating the magnetosphere on Jupiter's lee side to the orbit of Saturn. The four largest moons of Jupiter all orbit within the magnetosphere.<sup>[44]</sup>

These episodes of radio emission from the planet's polar regions. Volcanic activity on Jupiter's moon Io (see below) injects gas particles about the planet. As Io moves through this torus, the interaction generates Alfvén waves that carry ionized matter into the magnetosphere. These waves are generated through a cyclotron maser mechanism, and the energy is transmitted out along a cone-shaped surface. When Jupiter can exceed the solar radio output.<sup>[85]</sup>

Jupiter is the only planet whose orbit with the Sun lies outside the volume of the Sun, though its average distance between Jupiter and the Sun is 778 million km (about 5.2 times the average distance between Earth and the Sun) and it completes an orbit every 11.86 years. This is approximately two-fifths the orbital period of Saturn, a resonance between the two largest planets in the Solar System.<sup>[87]</sup> The elliptical orbit of Jupiter has an eccentricity of 0.048, Jupiter's distance from the Sun varies by 75 million km between its closest distance (perihelion) and its furthest distance (aphelion).

The axial tilt of Jupiter is relatively small: only 3.13°. As a result, it does not experience significant seasonal changes, in contrast to, for example, Earth and Mars.<sup>[88]</sup>

Jupiter is the largest planet in the Solar System, with a mass 318 times that of Earth. It is the only planet in the Solar System that has a ring system, though it is very faint and difficult to see from Earth.



*The table of contents would be helpful right now*

*I want to search without scrolling all the way back to the top*

*I want my user tools*



# Make Wikipedia easier to use

## If you're a newcomer or a casual reader:

- Basic functions can be difficult to find (e.g. switching languages)
- Important features are not highlighted while less important features are prominent
- The structure of the navigation distracts from the content itself

## If you're a new or experienced editor:

- Basic features like creating an account or viewing important article information are difficult to find
- Features that are important do not always have the visibility they deserve

# So, how do we improve it?

## What we want to do:

- Focus on the content
- 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:

- Redesign the site
- Change the layout
- Touch the content
- Remove any functionality

# A helpful metaphor



As any good librarian would keep their library well-organized as it grows, so must we with our website. This gives us a better foundation on which we can continue to grow and introduce new features.

What might this look like?

(we're not sure...but here's some thoughts)

# Focusing on the content

The image shows a screenshot of a Wikipedia article for NASA. The page is displayed in a light blue theme. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links for 'Talk', 'Contributions', and 'Sign up'. The article title 'NASA' is prominently displayed, with a 'History' and 'Edit' link. Below the title, there is a summary of the article, followed by a section of text describing the agency's history and mission. On the right side, there is a section titled 'National Aeronautics and Space Administration' featuring the agency's seal and emblem. A sidebar on the left contains various navigation options such as 'Main page', 'Contents', 'Featured content', and 'Tools'.

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Search free knowledge...

Talk Contributions Sign up

Article Talk

History Edit

NASA

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates 38°52′59″N 77°0′59″W

Redirected from *Nasa*. For other uses see *NASA (disambiguation)*.

The **National Aeronautics and Space Administration** (**NASA**, /ˈnæsə/) is an independent agency of the United States Federal Government responsible for the civilian space program, as well as aeronautics and aerospace research.<sup>[note 1]</sup>

NASA was established in 1958, succeeding the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA). The new agency was to have a distinctly civilian orientation, encouraging peaceful applications in space science.<sup>[7][8][9]</sup> Since its establishment, most US space exploration efforts have been led by NASA, including the Apollo Moon landing missions, the Skylab space station, and later the Space Shuttle. NASA is supporting the International Space Station and is overseeing the development of the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle, the Space Launch System and Commercial Crew vehicles. The agency is also responsible for the Launch Services Program which provides oversight of launch operations and countdown management for unmanned NASA launches.

NASA science is focused on better understanding Earth through the Earth Observing System;<sup>[10]</sup> advancing heliophysics through the efforts of the Science Mission Directorate's Heliophysics Research Program;<sup>[11]</sup> exploring bodies throughout the Solar System with advanced robotic spacecraft missions such as *New Horizons*;<sup>[12]</sup> and researching astrophysics topics, such as the Big Bang, through the Great Observatories and associated programs.<sup>[13]</sup>

Contents


1. Creation

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Seal

Emblem

# Easier access to everyday actions: search

 **WIKIPEDIA**  
The Free Encyclopedia

Search Wikipedia...

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[தமிழ்](#)

## History

Like the **classical planets**, Uranus is visible to the naked eye, but it was never recognised as a planet by ancient observers because of its dimness and slow orbit.<sup>[21]</sup> Sir **William Herschel** announced its discovery on 13 March 1781, expanding the known boundaries of the **Solar System** for the first time in history and making Uranus the first planet discovered with a **telescope**.

## Discovery


*"34 Tauri" redirects here. For the Firefly Verse, see List of Firefly planets and moons.*

Uranus had been observed on many occasions before its recognition as a planet, but it was generally mistaken for a star. Possibly the earliest known observation was by **Hipparchos**, who in 128 BC might have recorded it as a star for his *star catalogue* that was later incorporated into **Ptolemy's Almagest**.<sup>[22]</sup> The earliest definite sighting was in 1690, when **John Flamsteed** observed it at least six times, cataloguing it as **34 Tauri**. The French astronomer **Pierre Charles Le Monnier** observed Uranus at least twelve times between 1750 and 1769,<sup>[23]</sup> including on four consecutive nights.


Sir **William Herschel** observed Uranus on 13 March 1781 from the garden of his house at 19 New King Street in **Bath, Somerset**, England (now the **Herschel Museum of Astronomy**),<sup>[24]</sup> and initially reported it (on 26 April 1781) as a comet.<sup>[25]</sup> With a telescope, Herschel "engaged in a series of observations on the parallax of the fixed stars."<sup>[26]</sup>

Herschel recorded in his journal: "In the quartile near **ζ Tauri** ... either [a] Nebulous star or perhaps a comet."<sup>[27]</sup> On 17 March he noted: "I looked for the Comet or Nebulous Star and found that it is a Comet, for it has changed its place."<sup>[28]</sup> When he presented his discovery to the **Royal Society**, he continued to assert that he had found a comet, but also implicitly compared it to a planet.<sup>[26]</sup>

The power I had on when I first saw the comet was 227. From experience I know that the diameters of the fixed stars are not proportionally magnified with higher powers, as planets are; therefore I now put the powers at 460 and 932, and found that the diameter of the comet increased in proportion to the power, as it ought to be, on the supposition of its not being a fixed star, while the diameters of the stars to which I compared it were not increased in the same ratio. Moreover, the comet being magnified much beyond what its light would admit of, appeared hazy and ill-defined with these great powers, while the stars preserved that lustre and distinctness which from many thousand observations I



William Herschel, discoverer of Uranus in 1781

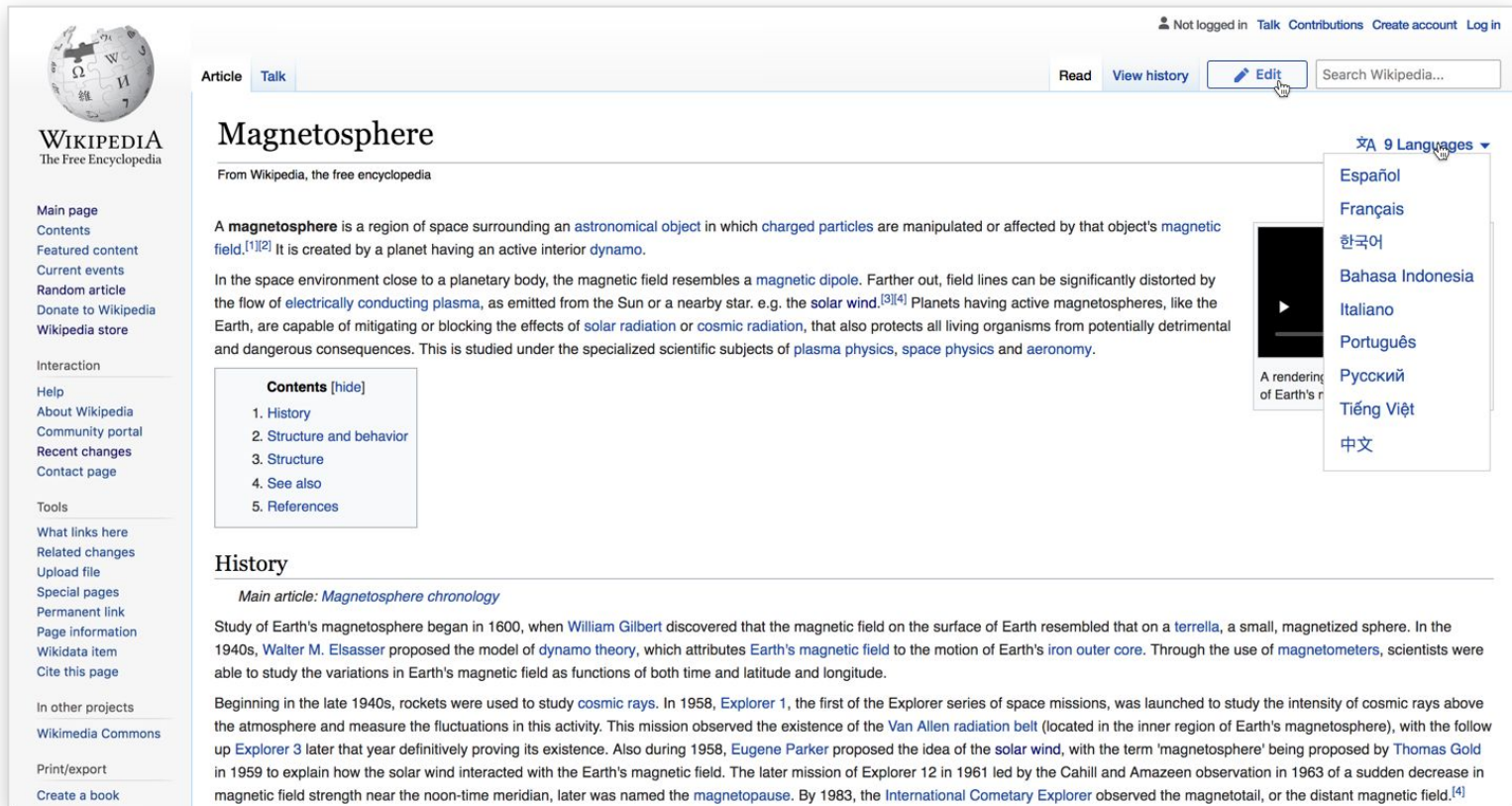


<b>Eccentricity</b>	(2,875.04 Gm)
<b>Orbital period</b>	0.046 381
	84.0205 yr
	30,688.5 d <sup>[4]</sup>
	42,718 Uranian solar days <sup>[5]</sup>
<b>Synodic period</b>	369.66 days <sup>[6]</sup>
<b>Average orbital speed</b>	6.80 km/s <sup>[6]</sup>
<b>Mean anomaly</b>	142.238 600°
<b>Inclination</b>	0.773° to ecliptic
	6.48° to Sun's equator
	1.02° to invariable plane <sup>[7]</sup>
<b>Longitude of ascending node</b>	74.006°
<b>Argument of perihelion</b>	96.998 857°
<b>Known satellites</b>	27
	<b>Physical characteristics</b>
<b>Mean radius</b>	25,362 ± 7 km <sup>[8][b]</sup>
<b>Equatorial radius</b>	25,559 ± 4 km
	4.007 Earths <sup>[8][b]</sup>
<b>Polar radius</b>	24,973 ± 20 km
	3.929 Earths <sup>[8][b]</sup>
<b>Flattening</b>	0.0229 ± 0.0008 <sup>[c]</sup>
<b>Circumference</b>	159,354.1 km <sup>[4]</sup>
<b>Surface area</b>	8.1156 × 10 <sup>9</sup> km <sup>2</sup> <sup>[4][b]</sup>
	15.91 Earths
<b>Volume</b>	6.833 × 10 <sup>13</sup> km <sup>3</sup> <sup>[6][b]</sup>
	63.086 Earths
<b>Mass</b>	(8.6810 ± 0.0013) × 10 <sup>25</sup> kg
	14.536 Earths <sup>[9]</sup>
	GM=5,793,939 ± 13 km <sup>3</sup> /s <sup>2</sup>
<b>Mean density</b>	1.27 g/cm <sup>3</sup> <sup>[6][c]</sup>
<b>Surface gravity</b>	8.69 m/s <sup>2</sup> <sup>[6][b]</sup>
	0.886 g

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# Easier access to everyday actions: Edit & Languages



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for "Magnetosphere". At the top right, there are navigation links: "Not logged in", "Talk", "Contributions", "Create account", and "Log in". Below these are "Read", "View history", and "Edit" buttons. A search bar is also present. The article title "Magnetosphere" is prominently displayed. Below the title, there is a "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia" line. The main text describes the magnetosphere as a region of space surrounding an astronomical object. A "Contents" box is visible, listing "History", "Structure and behavior", "Structure", "See also", and "References". On the right side, a "9 Languages" dropdown menu is open, showing options for Spanish, French, Korean, Indonesian, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Vietnamese, and Chinese. A video player is partially visible below the language menu.

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The Free Encyclopedia

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Wikidata item  
Cite this page

In other projects  
Wikimedia Commons

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Create a book

Not logged in Talk Contributions Create account Log in

Read View history Edit Search Wikipedia...

## Magnetosphere

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **magnetosphere** is a region of space surrounding an **astronomical object** in which **charged particles** are manipulated or affected by that object's **magnetic field**.<sup>[1][2]</sup> It is created by a planet having an active interior dynamo.

In the space environment close to a planetary body, the magnetic field resembles a **magnetic dipole**. Farther out, field lines can be significantly distorted by the flow of **electrically conducting plasma**, as emitted from the Sun or a nearby star. e.g. the **solar wind**.<sup>[3][4]</sup> Planets having active magnetospheres, like the Earth, are capable of mitigating or blocking the effects of **solar radiation** or **cosmic radiation**, that also protects all living organisms from potentially detrimental and dangerous consequences. This is studied under the specialized scientific subjects of **plasma physics**, **space physics** and **aeronomy**.

**Contents** [hide]

- History
- Structure and behavior
- Structure
- See also
- References

## History

*Main article: Magnetosphere chronology*

Study of Earth's magnetosphere began in 1600, when **William Gilbert** discovered that the magnetic field on the surface of Earth resembled that on a *terrella*, a small, magnetized sphere. In the 1940s, **Walter M. Elsasser** proposed the model of *dynamo theory*, which attributes **Earth's magnetic field** to the motion of Earth's **iron outer core**. Through the use of **magnetometers**, scientists were able to study the variations in Earth's magnetic field as functions of both time and latitude and longitude.

Beginning in the late 1940s, rockets were used to study **cosmic rays**. In 1958, **Explorer 1**, the first of the Explorer series of space missions, was launched to study the intensity of cosmic rays above the atmosphere and measure the fluctuations in this activity. This mission observed the existence of the **Van Allen radiation belt** (located in the inner region of Earth's magnetosphere), with the follow up **Explorer 3** later that year definitively proving its existence. Also during 1958, **Eugene Parker** proposed the idea of the **solar wind**, with the term 'magnetosphere' being proposed by **Thomas Gold** in 1959 to explain how the solar wind interacted with the Earth's magnetic field. The later mission of Explorer 12 in 1961 led by the Cahill and Amazeen observation in 1963 of a sudden decrease in magnetic field strength near the noon-time meridian, later was named the **magnetopause**. By 1983, the **International Cometary Explorer** observed the magnetotail, or the distant magnetic field.<sup>[4]</sup>

9 Languages

- Español
- Français
- 한국어
- Bahasa Indonesia
- Italiano
- Português
- Русский
- Tiếng Việt
- 中文

A rendering of Earth's magnetosphere

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# Putting things in logical & useful places

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Search free knowledge...

Talk Contributions Sign up

Article Talk

## Tracy Caldwell Dyson

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Tracy Caldwell Dyson** (born **Tracy Ellen Caldwell**; August 14, 1969) is an American [chemist](#) and [NASA astronaut](#). Caldwell Dyson was a Mission Specialist on [Space Shuttle Endeavour](#) flight [STS-118](#) in August 2007. She was part of the [Expedition 24](#) crew on the [International Space Station](#) between April 4, 2010 and September 25, 2010. She has completed three spacewalks, logging more than 22 hrs of [EVA](#) including work to replace a malfunctioning coolant pump.<sup>[1][2]</sup>

**Contents** [hide]

- Academic career
- NASA career
- Personal life
- Education
- Organizations
- Awards and honors
- See also
- References
- External links

**Academic career** [ edit ]

As an undergraduate researcher at the [California State University, Fullerton](#) (CSUF), Caldwell Dyson designed, constructed and implemented electronics and hardware associated with a laser-ionization, time-of-flight mass spectrometer for studying atmospherically relevant [gas-phase chemistry](#).<sup>[1]</sup>

**Tracy Caldwell**



**Born** August 14, 1969 (age 49)  
Arcadia, California, U.S

**Status** Active

**Nationality** American

**Alma mater** California State University, Fullerton,  
B.S. Chemistry 1993  
University of California, Davis,  
Ph.D. Chemistry 1997

**Dark mode**

Dark background with light text.  
Great for reading Wikipedia at night.

**Hover previews**

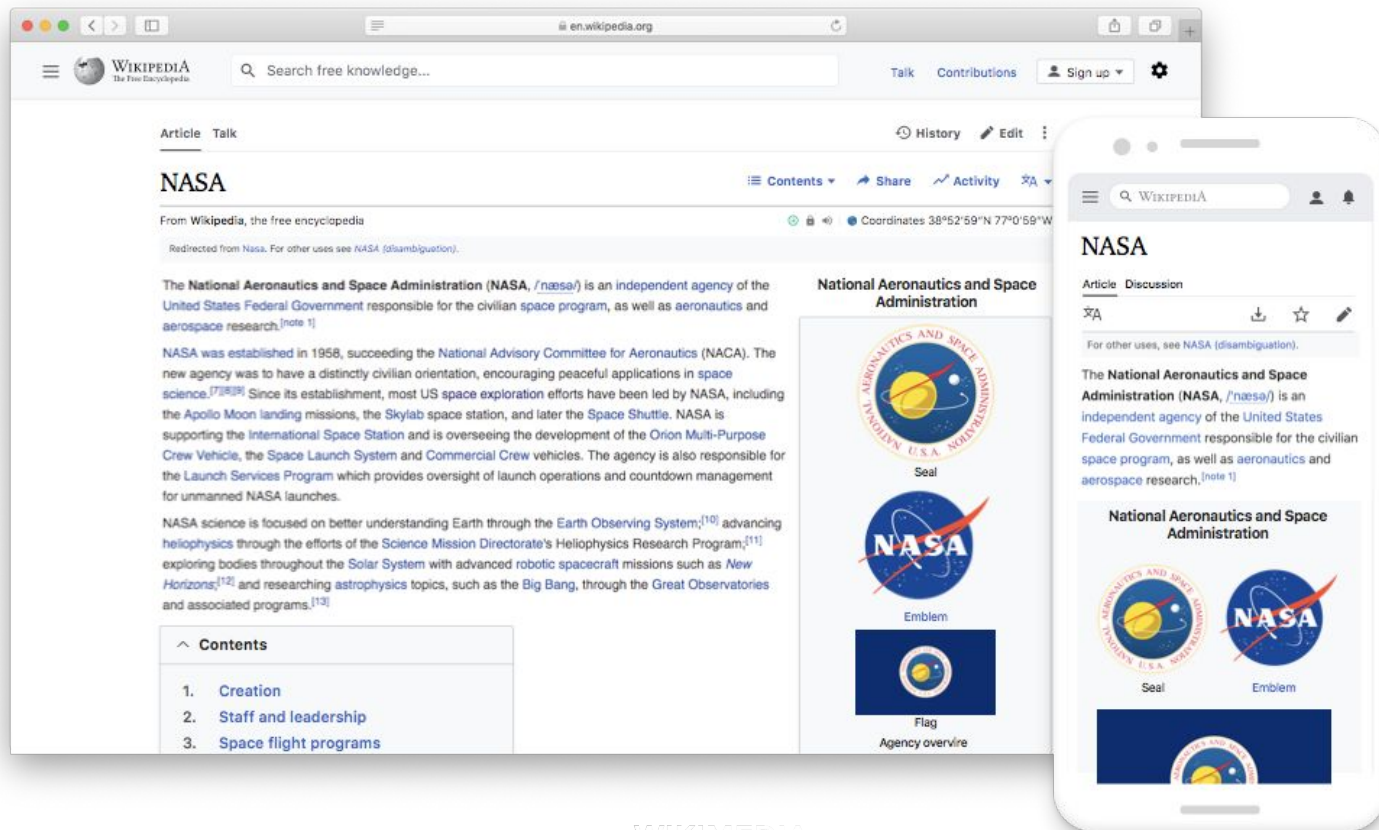
See previews of articles, references, and users when you hover on links.

**Advanced editing**

More information density on Talk, History, and other editing pages.

To further customize your Wikipedia experience please [create an account](#)

# Increase consistency in the interface with other platforms - mobile web and the apps



# Other considerations and constraints

How do we approach defining and building these updates? What social and technical considerations should we think about?

## Social Considerations

- Not altering the experience on existing skins
- Staying true to our roots, improving while staying recognizable
- Be considerate of the needs of various audiences: **newcomers, experienced readers, new editors, experienced editors**

## Technical Possibilities

- Creating a new skin
- Making gradual tweaks to Vector (current default desktop skin)
- Making gradual tweaks to Minerva (current default mobile skin)
- Something else...

# Breakout groups (10 min brainstorm/feedback)

**Group 1:** how might we make Wikipedia more welcoming?

**Group 2:** how might we make Wikipedia easier to use?

**Group 3:** how do we work with the social and technical constraints and considerations around these ideas?

- Please be positive, constructive, and respectful
- Prioritize generating ideas and questions over having conversations
- Write ***everything*** down on post-its

**Q&A**

# Our roadmap

**Stage 1:** Research & requirements

**Stage 2:** Prototyping & technical planning

**Stage 3:** Development, deployments, & analysis

**Stage 4:** Finishing touches and final deployments

# Get involved

## Project page

(tbd)

### Olga

OVasileva (WMF)

[ovasileva@wikimedia.org](mailto:ovasileva@wikimedia.org)

### Nick

quiddity (WMF)

[quiddity@wikimedia.org](mailto:quiddity@wikimedia.org)

### Alex

AHollender (WMF)

[ahollender@wikimedia.org](mailto:ahollender@wikimedia.org)



**Q&A**

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