

The background is a solid blue color. In the center, there is a lightbulb icon with a starburst pattern inside it. The lightbulb is a lighter shade of blue, and the starburst is a darker shade. The background is also decorated with several large, dark blue, starburst-like shapes that radiate from the center, creating a sense of depth and movement.

# Desktop Improvements: Introducing a new skin to Wikimedia wikis

**WIKIMANIA**

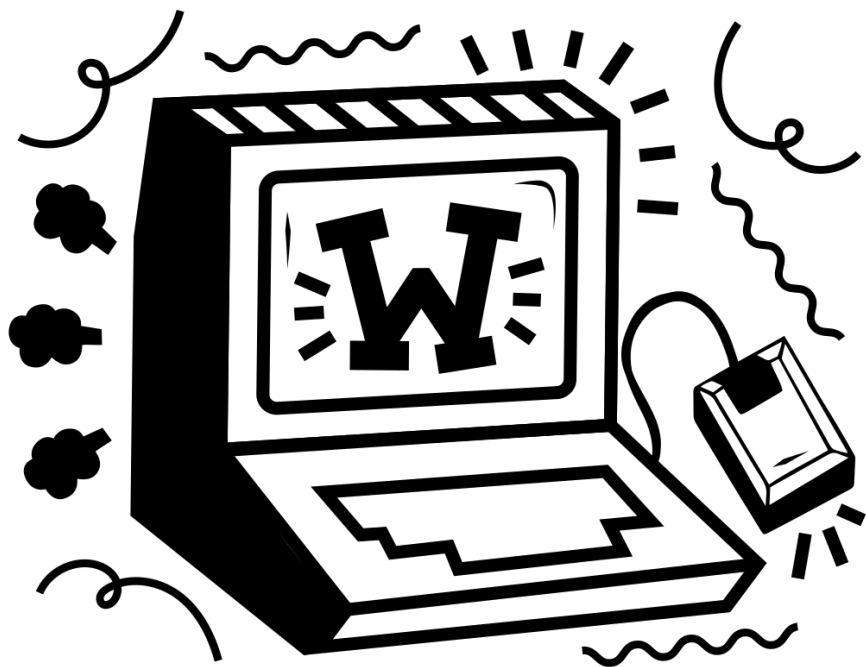
# Hello!

A stylized graphic on a dark blue background. It features a dark grey silhouette of a person with their arms raised in a 'V' shape. Overlaid on this is a large, bright blue number '4' that is partially cut off on the right side. The overall design is modern and geometric.

WIKIMANIA

We are **Alex, Olga, and Szymon** from the Web Team at the Wikimedia Foundation.

We're here to talk about the **new desktop experience**.

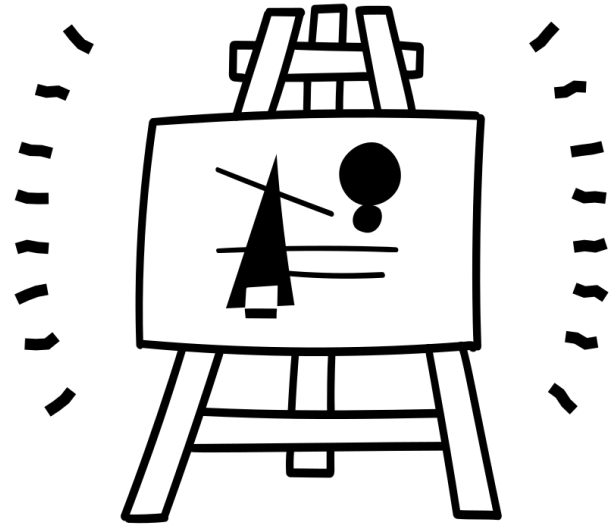


We have been working on various improvements to the desktop interface for the past 3 years.

Our goal is to make our interfaces more welcoming to readers and editors, especially for people new to our sites.

# Agenda

1. The Desktop Improvements project:  
the background
2. Quick demo
3. Discussing deployment and  
conversations with communities
4. Follow-up Q&A - please add your  
questions to our etherpad:  
<https://etherpad.wikimedia.org/p/wikimania2022-desktop>



# Summary

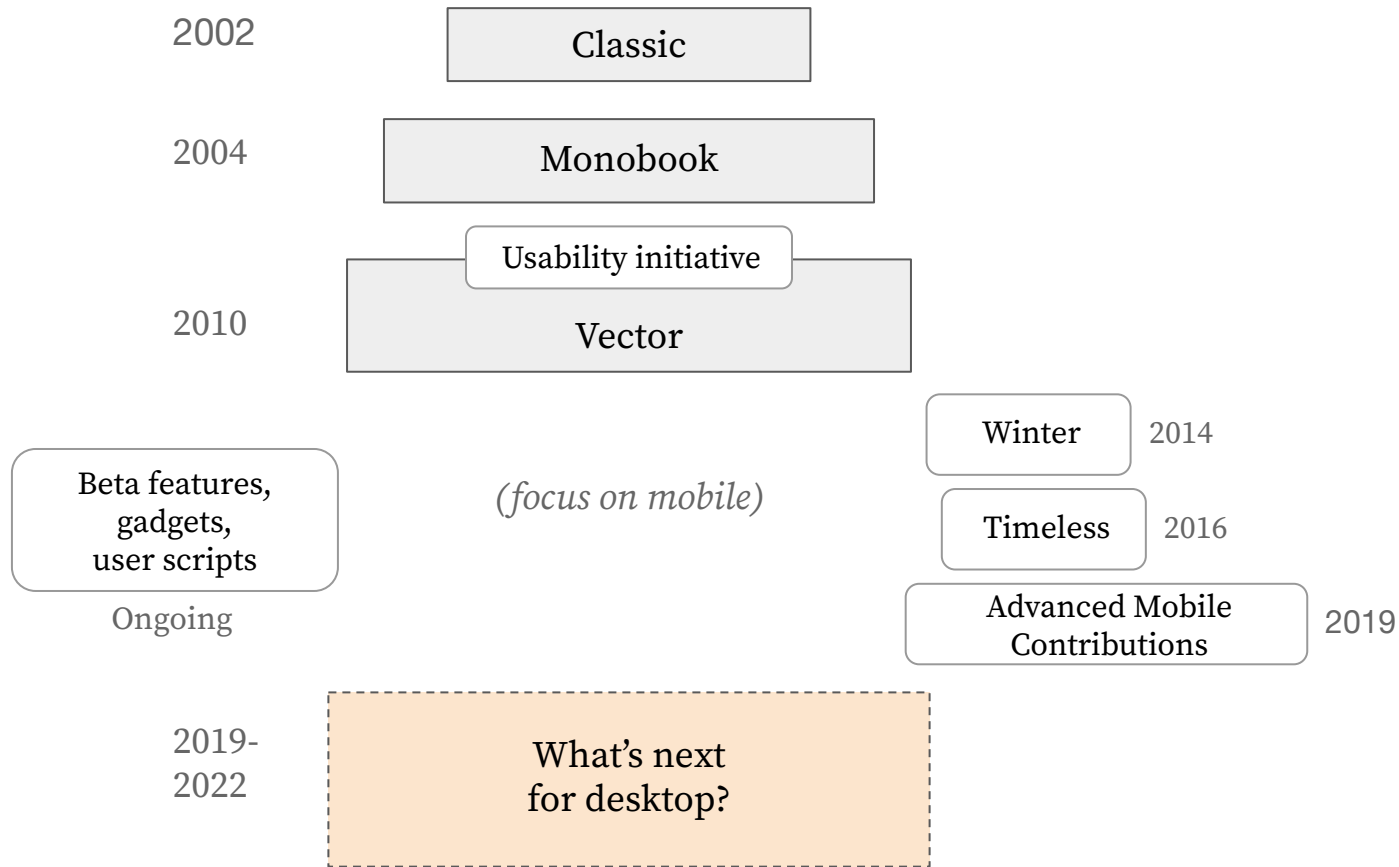
- The Web team has built a **new look for Wikimedia wikis**, focused on making all readers globally feel welcome. It is currently in use by 32 wikis
- We hope to bring this new design as the **default on all wikis starting September, 2022**
- We are discussing the changes across communities and working to gather consensus for deployment
- We are also working on a blog post series, a separate website for the change, press releases, and other media inquiries



**01**

**A brief history  
of our desktop  
site**

# A history of improvement



2002 — Classic

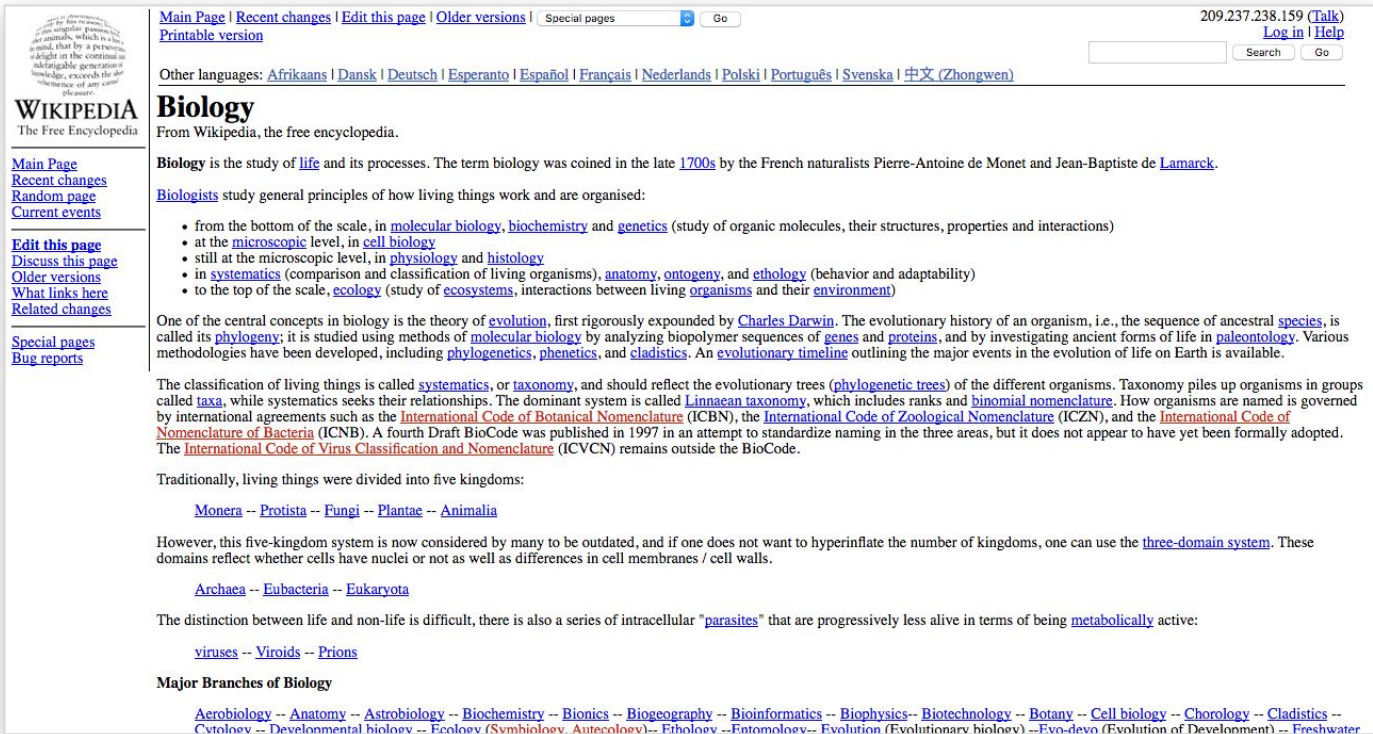
2004 — Monobook

2010 — Vector

2014 — Winter

2016 — Timeless

2022 — What's next?



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article 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 topics is provided, ranging from molecular biology to environmental science. The page also includes a section on the classification of living things and a list of major branches of biology.

**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.

The initial appearance of MediaWiki, before skins were introduced.



2002 — Classic

2004 — Monobook

2010 — Vector

2014 — Winter

2016 — Timeless

2022 — What's next?

The screenshot shows the Classic skin of Wikipedia. The main content area displays the article for '本' (Hon), which is the Japanese word for 'book'. The article text explains the etymology and usage of the word, mentioning its origin in the Chinese character '木' (wood) and its application to various materials like paper and cloth. It also discusses the historical context of books, such as the use of scrolls and the development of bound volumes. The page includes a table of contents, a search box, and various navigation links.

本

出典: フリー百科事典『ウィキペディア (Wikipedia)』

「図書」はこの項目へ転送されています。その他の用法については「[図書 \(曖昧さ回避\)](#)」をご覧ください。

本 (ほん) は、**書籍** (しょせき) または**書物** (しょもつ) とも呼ばれ、木、竹、絹布、紙等の軟質な素材に、文字、記号、図画等を筆写、印刷し、糸、糊等で装丁・製本したものの(銭存訓(1990)<sup>[要出典範囲]</sup>)。狭義では、複数枚の紙が一方の端を綴じられた状態になっているもの。このままの状態では紙の片面をページという。本を読む場合はページをめくる事によって次々と情報を得る事が出来る。つまり、狭義の本には**巻物**は含まれない。端から順を追ってしかみられない巻物を伸ばして蛇腹に折り、任意のページを開ける体裁としたものを**折り本**といい、折本の背面(文字の書かれていない側)で綴じたものが狭義の「本」といえる。本文が縦書きなら右綴じ、本文が横書きなら左綴じにする。また、1964年のユネスコ総会で採択された基準は、「本とは、表紙はページ数に入れず、本文が少なくとも49ページ以上から成る、印刷された非定期刊行物」と、定義している。5ページ以上49ページ未満は**小冊子**として分類している<sup>[1]</sup>。

内容(コンテンツ)的にはほぼ従来の書籍のようなものでも、紙などに文字を書いたり印刷するのではなく、電磁的または光学的に記録・再生されるものやネットワークで流通させるものは、**電子書籍**という。

**目次** [非表示]

- 1 呼称の由来
- 2 本の歴史
  - 2.1 起源
  - 2.2 中国
  - 2.3 メソポタミアの粘土板文書
  - 2.4 古代エジプトのパピルス書物
  - 2.5 羊皮紙本
  - 2.6 冊子本
  - 2.7 紙本の登場
  - 2.8 和書の歴史
- 3 分類
  - 3.1 書字方式による分類
  - 3.2 形態による分類
  - 3.3 流通による分類
  - 3.4 その他
- 4 冊子本の構造
- 5 識別子
- 6 統計
  - 6.1 世界

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/Document Object Model structure.

2002 — Classic

2004 — Monobook

2010 — Vector

2014 — Winter

2016 — Timeless

2022 — What's next?

The screenshot shows the Swedish Wikipedia article for "Sparvfinkar" (Sparrow) in the Vector 2010 skin. The page layout includes a top navigation bar with user options (A.Hollender (WMF), notifications, discussion, sandlåda, inställningar, beta, dark mode, bevakningslista, bidrag, logga ut) and a search box. The main content area features a title "Sparvfinkar" with edit links, a brief description, a table of contents, a "Kännetecken" (Characteristics) section, and a "Släkten och arter i familjen" (Taxonomy) section. A sidebar on the right shows a taxonomic tree for Sparvfinkar.

**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]

- 1 Kännetecken
- 2 Släkten och arter i familjen
- 3 Se även
- 4 Referenser
  - 4.1 Noter
  - 4.2 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
<b>Rike</b>	Eukaryota
<b>Rike</b>	Djur
<b>Stam</b>	Animalia
<b>Stam</b>	Flyggsträngsdjur
<b>Stam</b>	Chordata
<b>Understam</b>	Flyggsträngsdjur
<b>Understam</b>	Vertebrata
<b>Klass</b>	Fåglar
<b>Klass</b>	Aves
<b>Underklass</b>	Neornithes
<b>Infraklass</b>	Neognata fåglar
<b>Infraklass</b>	Neognathae
<b>Överordning</b>	Neoaves
<b>Överordning</b>	Tättingar

Based on the Usability Initiative.

The goal was to increase the usability for new contributors. Improve visibility of common navigation elements. Reduce visibility of less common ones.

2002 — Classic

2004 — Monobook

2010 — Vector

2014 — Winter

2016 — Timeless

2022 — What's next?

WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

Version: Winter 0.6  
Main page  
Contents  
Random page  
Featured content  
Current events

Toolbox  
Leave Feedback  
Clear Saved Data  
Sidebar: Hide

Search over four million articles

Alex

☆ Winter

Read Edit 39 Discussions Updated 2 days ago More

For other uses, see *Winter (disambiguation)*.

*"Winter time" redirects here. For the practice of turning clocks backward from standard time during the winter, see Winter time (clock lag).*

Winter is the coldest season of the year in polar and temperate zones (winter does not occur in most of the tropical zone). It occurs after autumn and before spring in each year. Winter is caused by the axis of the Earth in that hemisphere being oriented away from the Sun. Different cultures define different dates as the start of winter, and some use a definition based on weather. When it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere, it is summer in the Southern Hemisphere, and vice versa. In many regions, winter is associated with snow and freezing temperatures. The moment of winter solstice is when the Sun's elevation with respect to the North or South Pole is at its most negative value (that is, the Sun is at its farthest below the horizon as measured from the pole). The day on which this occurs has the shortest day and the longest night, with day length increasing and night length decreasing as the season progresses after the solstice. The earliest sunset and latest sunrise dates outside the polar regions differ from the date of the winter solstice, however, and these depend on latitude, due to the variation in the solar day throughout the year caused by the Earth's elliptical orbit (see earliest and latest sunrise and sunset).

Etymology

Shipka Pass in Bulgaria during winter

Snow in São Joaquim in the state of Santa Catarina in the south of Brazil

Part of the nature series

Weather

Calendar seasons  
Winter | Spring | Summer | Autumn

Tropical seasons  
Dry season (Harmattan) | Wet season

Storms  
Cloud (Cumulonimbus cloud | Arcus cloud) |  
Downburst (Microburst | Heat burst |  
Derecho) | Lightning | Thunderstorm  
(Air-mass thunderstorm | Thundersnow) |  
Mesocyclone (Supercell) | Tornado  
(Anticyclonic tornado | Landspout |  
Waterspout) | Dust devil | Fire whirl |  
Anticyclone | Cyclone | Polar low |  
Extratropical cyclone (European windstorm |  
Nor'easter) | Subtropical cyclone |  
Tropical cyclone (Atlantic hurricane |  
Typhoon) | Storm surge | Dust storm  
(Simoom | Haboob) | Monsoon | Gale |  
Sirocco | Firestorm | Winter storm (Ice storm  
| Blizzard | Ground blizzard | Snowsquall)

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.

2002 — Classic

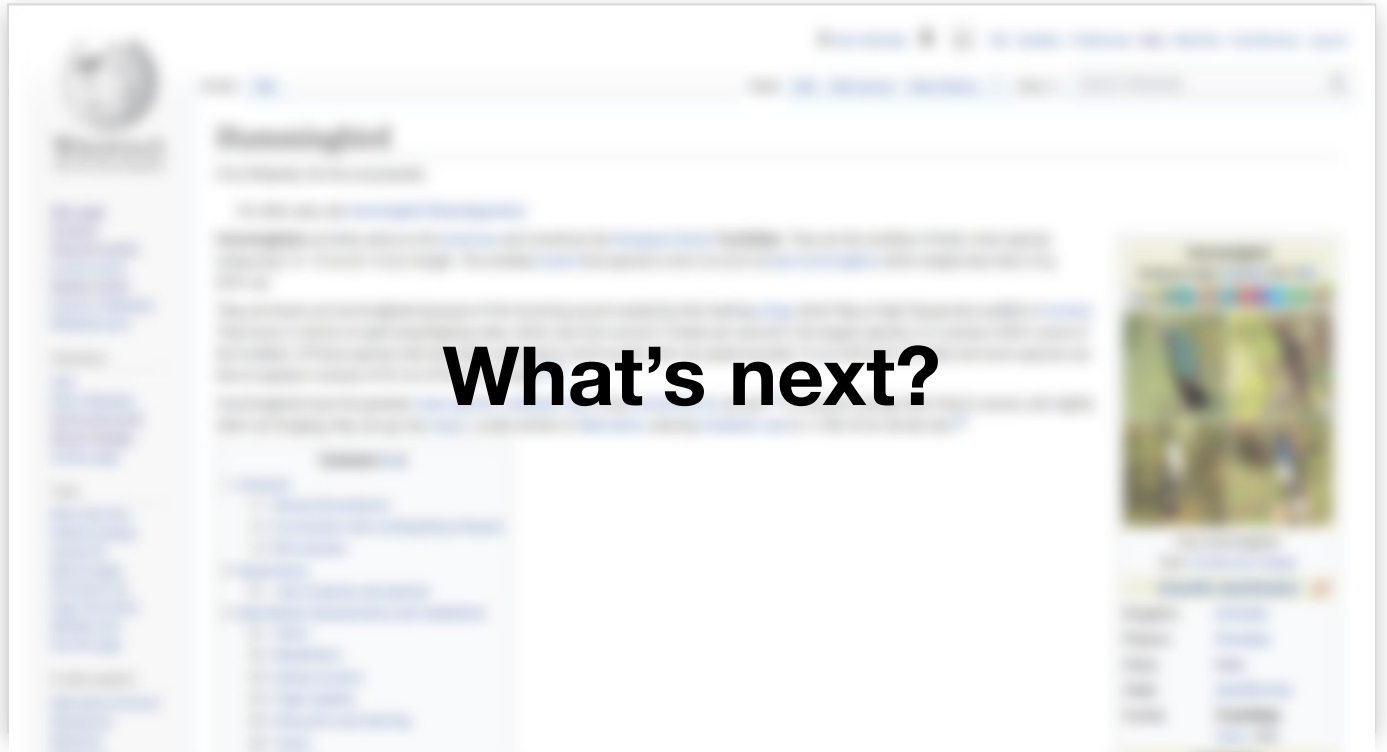
2004 — Monobook

2010 — Vector

2014 — Winter

2016 — Timeless

● 2022 — **What's next?**



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

**02**

**Why do we  
need a  
change?**

# What new challenges do we face?

## Diversity and inclusion

more people are using  
Wikimedia projects from  
all over the world

## Mobile + desktop

first experience might be  
mobile, but desktop is still  
approximately 49% of the  
19.9 billion page views  
each month on en.wiki  
only

## Welcoming new editors

welcome editors from all  
backgrounds

## New patterns

new web patterns and  
capabilities are available to  
us (e.g. responsive web)

# What are the communities already doing?

The communities are pro-active. Often they will create their own solutions before we have time to.

What can we learn from gadgets, user scripts, and other customizations?

Collapsible sidebar gadget on Korean WP



The screenshot shows the Korean Wikipedia main page. On the left, there is a sidebar with a globe logo and the text '위키백과 우리 모두의 백과사전'. Below this, there are several menu items: '대문', '최근 바뀜', '요즘 화제', '임의의 문서로', '기부', '사용자 모임', '사랑방', '사용자 모임', '관리 요청', '편집 안내', '도움말', and '전체 이력'. A 'MADE WITH GIFOX' logo is at the bottom of the sidebar. The main content area has a search bar and a '문서 토론' tab. Below the search bar, there is a section for '철곡 왜관성당' with a description: '철곡 왜관성당은 경상북도 철곡군 왜관읍에 있는 성당 건축물이다.' and a '목차' (Table of Contents) with links to '1 개요', '2 각주', '3 참고 자료', and '4 외부 링크'. At the bottom, there is a '개요' section with a '편집' link.

Wikipedia.rehash userscript by [Krasjet](#)



The screenshot shows the English Wikipedia main page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Article Talk', 'Read View source View history', and a search bar. Below this, the 'Wikipedia' logo is displayed, followed by the text 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'. A paragraph of text describes the encyclopedia: 'This article is about this encyclopedia. For the English edition, see English Wikipedia. For Wikipedia's home page, see Main Page. For Wikipedia's visitor introduction, see Wikipedia:About. For other uses, see Wikipedia (disambiguation). "The Free Encyclopedia" redirects here. For a list of other encyclopedias, see Lists of encyclopedias.' Below this, there is a section for 'Wikipedia (/ˌwɪkɪˈpiːdiə/ (• listen) wik-ih-PEE-dee-ə or /ˌwɪkɪˈpiːdi.ə/ (• listen) wik-ee-PEE-dee-ə; abbreviated as WP) is a multilingual online encyclopedia created and maintained as an open collaboration project<sup>[4]</sup> by a community of volunteer editors using a wiki-based editing system.<sup>[5]</sup> It is the largest and most popular general reference work on the World Wide Web.<sup>[6][7][8]</sup> It is also one of the 20 most popular websites ranked by Alexa, as of March 2020.<sup>[9]</sup> It features exclusively free content and no commercial ads and is owned and supported by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization funded primarily through donations.<sup>[10][11][12][13]</sup>' Below this, there is a section for 'Wikipedia was launched on January 15, 2001, and was created by Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger.<sup>[14]</sup> Sanger coined its name<sup>[15][16]</sup> as a portmanteau of the words "wiki" (Hawaiian for "quick")<sup>[17]</sup> and "encyclopedia". Initially an

On the right side, there is a 'Wikipedia' box with a globe logo and the text 'The logo of Wikipedia, a globe featuring glyphs from various writing systems'. Below this, there is a 'Screenshots' section with a '[show]' link. Below that, there is a table with the following information:

Type of site	Online encyclopedia
Available in	285 languages
Country of origin	United States
Owner	Wikimedia Foundation
Created by	Jimmy Wales Larry Sanger <sup>[1]</sup>
URL	<a href="http://www.wikipedia.org">www.wikipedia.org</a>
Alexa rank	▲ 12 (Global, May 2020) <sup>[2]</sup>
Commercial	No
Registration	Optional <sup>note 1</sup>

At the bottom of the page, there is a 'In other projects' section.

# How can we support both?



+





# Will we ever be “done”?



The work of maintaining an active space never ends. Any good librarian would keep their library well-organized as it grows, so must we with our website. On this foundation we can continue to grow and introduce new features.

**03**

**What is an  
improvement?**

# 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:

- Measured quantitatively:
  - Increase trust and positive sentiment towards our sites
  - Increase in utility proxied by usage of common actions such as **search** and **language switching**
- Additional:
  - Monitor core metrics to identify any other significant effects of the changes
  - 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
- Put things in logical and useful places
- Increase consistency with mobile web and the apps
- Eliminate clutter

## What we don't want to do:

- Interfere with the content
- Remove any functionality
- Drastically change the layout

The image shows a screenshot of the Wikipedia article for 'Magnetosphere'. The page is annotated with several labels and boxes:

- Logo**: Points to the Wikipedia logo in the top left.
- General navigation**: Points to the left sidebar menu containing 'Main page', 'Contents', 'Featured content', 'Current events', 'Random article', 'Donate to Wikipedia', 'Wikipedia store', 'Interaction', 'Help', 'About Wikipedia', 'Community portal', 'Recent changes', and 'Contact page'.
- Article tools**: Points to the 'Tools' section in the left sidebar, including 'What links here', 'Related changes', 'Upload file', 'Special pages', 'Permanent link', 'Page information', 'Watchlist', 'Cite this page', 'In other projects', and 'Wikimedia Commons'.
- Language switching**: Points to the 'Languages' section in the left sidebar, listing 'Deutsch', 'Español', 'Français', 'עברית', 'हिन्दी', and 'Italiano'.
- User tools**: Points to the top right navigation area, including 'Not logged in', 'Talk', 'Contributions', 'Create account', and 'Log in'.
- Search**: Points to the search bar in the top right.
- Article header**: Points to the title 'Magnetosphere' and the subtitle 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'.
- Article navigation/TOC**: Points to the table of contents on the right side of the article.
- Article content**: Points to the main body of the article, which includes a definition, a description of the magnetic field, and a video thumbnail.
- Footer**: Points to the bottom of the page, containing the Creative Commons license information, the date 'This page was last edited on 7 August 2016, at 16:04 (UTC)', and various links like 'Privacy policy', 'About Wikipedia', 'Disclaimers', 'Contact Wikipedia', 'Developers', 'Cookie statement', and 'Mobile view'.

# Our process

## 1. **Problem identification research**

We did research with both readers and editors across multiple countries and locations.

## 2. **Prototypes and testing**

We build out the ideas of a feature and begin showing solutions to our audiences.

## 3. **Refining and building**

We take the feedback and refine or change the prototype

## 4. **A/B testing and other testing on wiki**

On selected wikis, we perform testing for whether the feature works as expected. We also monitor usage across all wikis, where many account holders are already using the new skin.

## 5. **Scaling**

We make the change on more wikis, continue monitoring, and flag issues.

**Beginning**



**Finalized  
feature**

## **Partner communities:**

- Vector 2022 **ON** by default
- Logged in people can opt-out
- Logged-out people cannot opt-out

## **All other wikis:**

- Vector 2022 **OFF** by default
- Logged-in people can opt-in
- Logged out people cannot opt-in

We are ready to scale our work so that all wikis receive Vector 2022 by default

# Current Wikis (36)

Arabic Wikisource  
Basque Wikipedia  
Bengali Wikipedia  
Catalan Wikipedia  
Chinese Wikinews  
Collab wiki  
French Wikipedia  
French Wikiquote

French Wiktionary  
German Wikivoyage  
Hebrew Wikipedia  
Indonesian Wikipedia  
Japanese Wikipedia  
Korean Wikipedia  
MediaWiki.org  
Moroccan Arabic  
Wikipedia

Office Wiki  
Persian Wikipedia  
Polish Wikinews  
Polish Wikisource  
Portuguese Wikinews  
Portuguese Wikipedia  
Portuguese Wikiversity  
Serbian Wikipedia

Strategy wiki  
Thai Wikipedia  
Turkish Wikipedia  
Venetian Wikipedia  
Vietnamese Wikibooks  
Vietnamese Wikipedia  
Wikimedia Incubator  
WMF Governance wiki



WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia



# Timeline

We hope to begin bringing these changes as the **default for all readers and editors in early September 2022.**

Over the next months, we will focus on discussing the changes across communities and gather consensus for deployment.

We will also be updating our documentation, fixing bugs, and working on new requests.



**04**

**What did we  
build?**

# Demo

W 위키백과, 우리 모두의 백과사전

di-collapsible-menus.web.app/제임스\_웹\_우주망원경?ko

이름, 1993

## 위키백과

우리 모두의 백과사전

Q 위키백과 검색

98 언어

읽기 편집 원본 편집 역사 보기 도구

### 제임스 웹 우주망원경

문서 토론

위키백과, 우리 모두의 백과사전.

**제임스 웹 우주망원경**(영어: James Webb Space Telescope, *JWST*)은 노후화 된 **허블 우주망원경**의 뒤를 이을, **가시광선** 및 **적외선** 관측 **우주 망원경**이다. 이 망원경의 주목적은 지상에 설치된 망원경이나 허블 우주 망원경이 관측하지 못했던, 우주의 아주 먼 곳 **심우주**의 **우주 먼지**에 가려진 **외계행성**과 **별** 등의 천체를 관측하는 것이다.

JWST라는 명칭은 **NASA**와 **ESA**, 그리고 **SCA**의 협력 하에 지었다. 이 망원경은 원래 "차세대 우주 망원경"(NGST; Next Generation Space Telescope)이라 불렸으나, **2002년**에 **NASA**의 제2대 국장인 **제임스 E. 웨브**(James E. Webb)의 이름을 따서 현재의 이름으로 명명되었다.<sup>[5]</sup> 수차례 발사가 연기된 후, **2021년 12월 25일 오후 9시 20분** (한국 시간)에 **프랑스령 기아나**에 있는 **기아나 우주 센터**에서 **아리안 5** 로켓에 실려 발사되었다.

발사후 27분 후에 아리안 로켓의 상단부에서 성공적으로 분리되어, 약 1개월에 걸쳐 목적지의 궤도에 성공적으로 진입하였다.<sup>[6][7]</sup> 몇주만에 걸쳐 우주 망원경을 작동도에 도달하도록 냉각시킨 후, 약 5개월에 걸쳐 최종 시험 및 수치보정(캘리브레이션) 절차를 수행하는데 최초의 영상도 획득할 예정이다.<sup>[8][9]</sup> 그 후 본격적으로 연구 프로그램을 시작하게 된다.<sup>[10][11]</sup>

### 임무

제임스 웹 우주 망원경의 주된 임무는 **적외선(우주 마이크로파 배경)**을 조사해, 현재 관측 가능한 우주의 초기 상태에 대해 연구하는 것이다. 이 목적을 달성하기 위해서 이 **망원경**에는 고감도 **적외선 센서**와 **분광기** 등이 탑재될 것이다. **망원경** 설비 자체에서 나오는 적외선 방출 때문에 관측이 방해받는 일이 없게 하기 위해 장비들은 **40켈빈**(-233.15 °C)이라는 **극저온** 상태에 놓일 것이고, 또한 **태양빛**이나 **지구와 달**로부터 **반사**되는 빛도 피하기 위해 작게 집착된 차광판이 부속하게 될 것이다. JWST는 허블 우주 망원경처럼 지구 주위를 도는 것이 아니라 지구에서 150만 km 떨어진 **태양-지구**의 **L<sub>2</sub> 라그랑주 점**에 위치하게 되는데, 그렇게 되면 **망원경**의 관측 시야에서 태양과 지구가 동일한 상대적 위치에 놓이게 되어 **차광판**이 제대로 역할을 수행할 수 있게 된다. 하지만 허블 우주 망원경이 지구의

### 제임스 웹 우주망원경

James Webb Space Telescope



제임스 웹 우주망원경의 일러스트레이션

**임무유형** 우주망원경

**관리 기관** 미국 항공우주국  
유럽 우주국  
캐나다 우주국  
우주 망원경 과학 연구소<sup>[1]</sup>

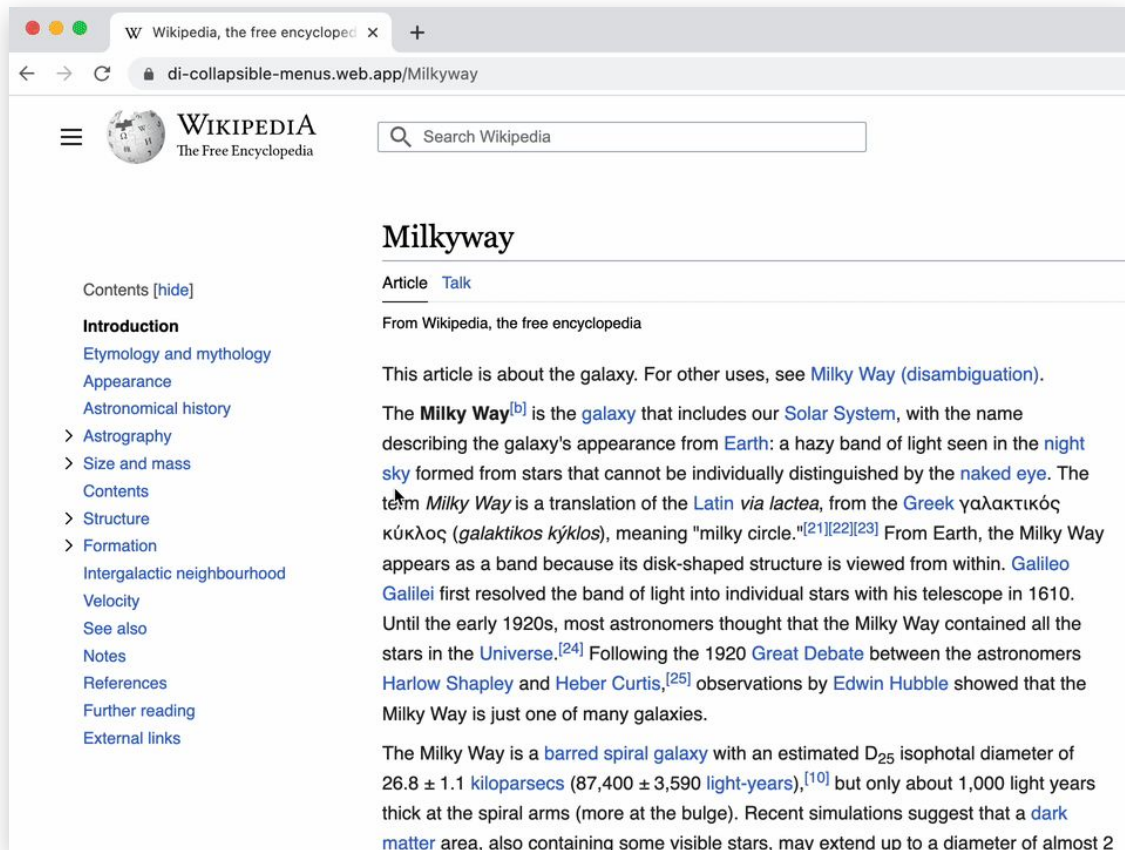
**웹사이트** <http://www.jwst.nasa.gov>

**임무기간** 5년 ~ 10년

**우주선 제원**

<b>제작사</b>	볼 에어로스페이스 & 테크놀로지스 노스롭 그리던
<b>발사중량</b>	6,500 kg <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>크기</b>	20.197 m × 14.162 m (66.26 ft × 46.46 ft)
<b>출력</b>	2,000 와트

# Table of contents



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `di-collapsible-menus.web.app/Milkyway`. The page displays the Wikipedia article for "Milkyway". On the left side, there is a table of contents with the following items:

- Contents [hide]
- Introduction
- Etymology and mythology
- Appearance
- Astronomical history
- > Astrography
- > Size and mass
- Contents
- > Structure
- > Formation
- Intergalactic neighbourhood
- Velocity
- See also
- Notes
- References
- Further reading
- External links

The main content of the article is visible on the right, starting with the title "Milkyway" and a search bar. The text begins with "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia" and "This article is about the galaxy. For other uses, see [Milky Way \(disambiguation\)](#)." It then discusses the galaxy's appearance from Earth, its name, and its structure.

Allows people to immediately understand the shape and context of the article, and makes navigation between sections easier.

Our A/B test showed that **clicks to the table of contents increased by 50%** with the new version.

# Language switching



The screenshot shows the top portion of a Japanese Wikipedia article for Saturn. At the top right, there is a language switching icon (a globe) and a notification bell. Below these is a search bar and the text '名前\_1993'. A language menu is visible, showing '文 98 言語' with a dropdown arrow. Below the menu are navigation links: '閲覧', '編集', 'ソースを編集', '履歴表示', '☆ ツール'. The main text of the article is partially visible, starting with 'us、英語: Saturn、ギリシア語: Κρόνος) は、太陽から...' and '次に2番目に大きな惑星である。巨大ガス惑星に属す...'. To the right of the text is a large image of Saturn with its rings, labeled '土星 ち Saturn'. Below the image is a caption: 'カッシーニによる撮影 (2004年3月27日)'. Below the caption is a table with the following entries:

仮符号・別名	鎮星、填星
分類	木星型惑星
軌道の種類	外惑星
発見	

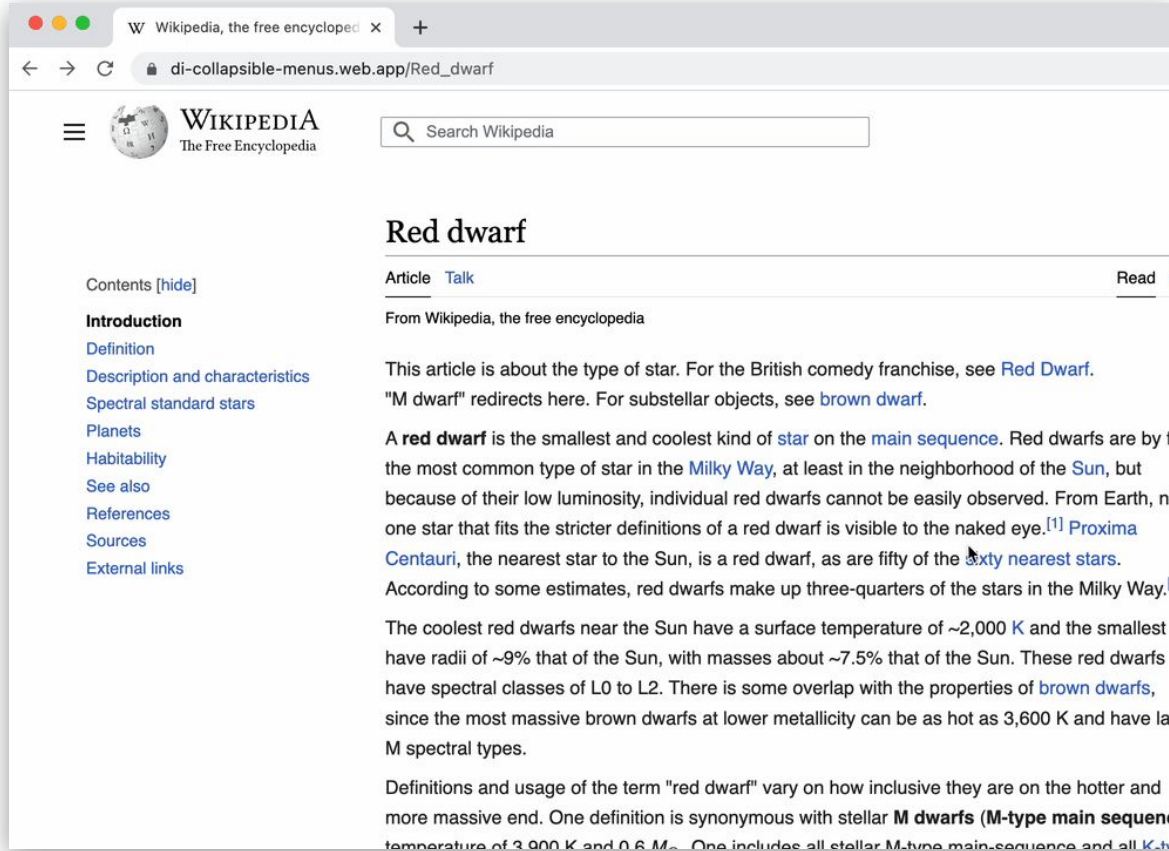
Allows more people to know that pages are available in multiple languages, and **makes it easier to switch languages**.

This change was designed for multilingual readers. When testing with existing editors, we saw they had difficulty in finding the new button.

We iterated on the feature and made the necessary changes to ensure that logged-out and logged-in did not switch languages less than before.

We worked with the Language Engineering team and the WMF to ensure the new functionality included an entry point for translations and Wikidata entries.

# Search

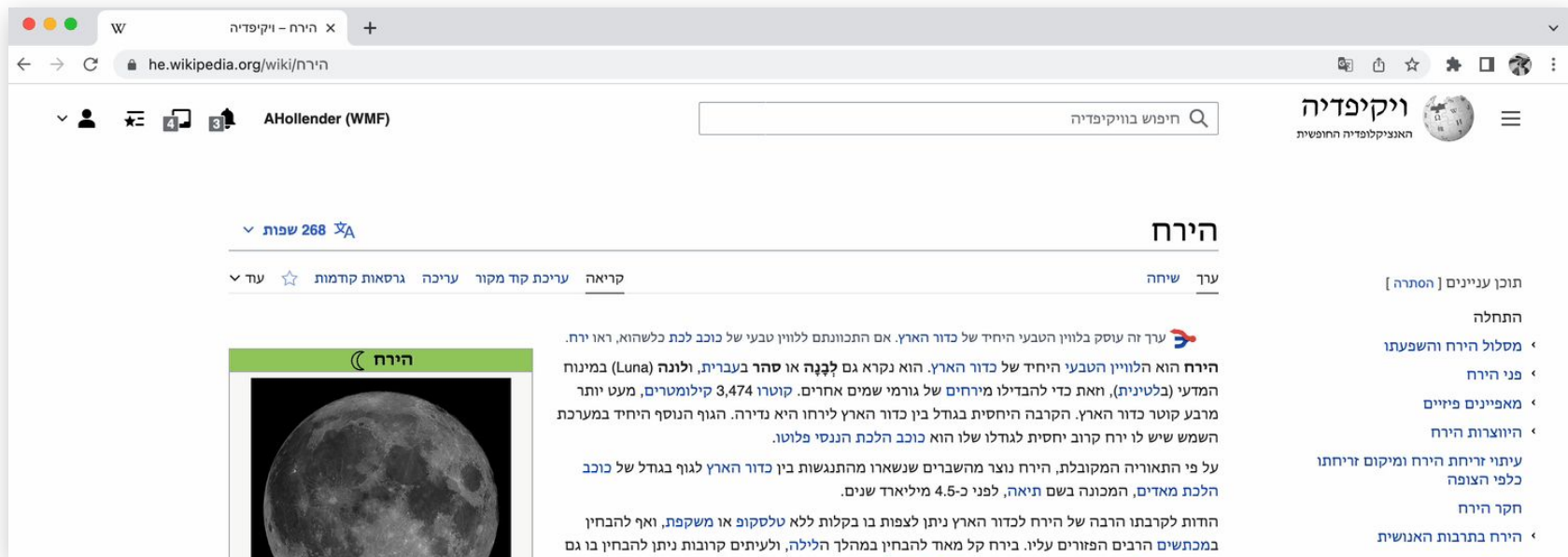


Makes it **easier to find the correct result** by including context such as images and descriptions for each result.

It is also placed in a more prominent location, making the search functionality **easier to find**.

When compared to the previous search in an A/B test, we learned that the people started **30% more search sessions** with the new search.

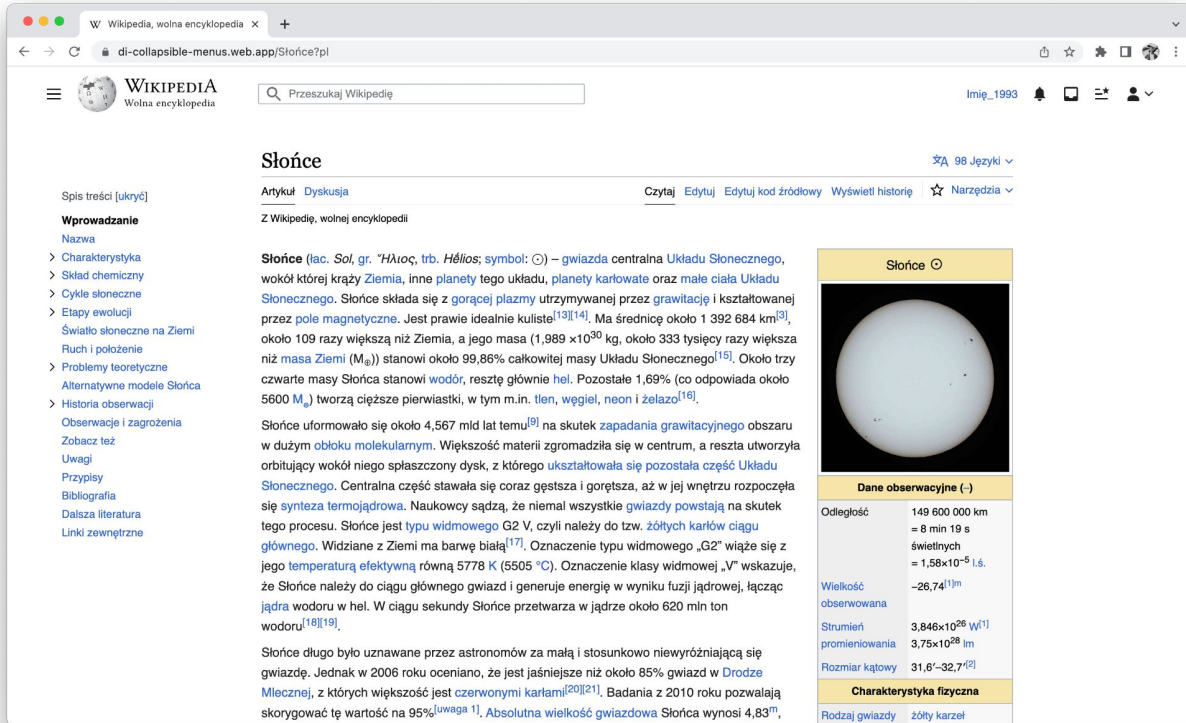
# Sticky header



Makes it **easier to access important tools** without having to scroll back up to the top of the page.

Our testing showed that introducing the new sticky header **decreases scrolling to the top of the page by 16%**.

# Line length & font size



**Słońce**

Artykuł · Dyskusja

Z Wikipedię, wolnej encyklopedii

**Słońce** (łac. *Sol*, gr. *Ἥλιος*, trb. *Hélios*; symbol: ☉) – gwiazda centralna Układu Słonecznego, wokół której krąży Ziemia, inne planety tego układu, planety karłowate oraz małe ciała Układu Słonecznego. Słońce składa się z gorącej plazmy utrzymywanej przez grawitację i kształtowanej przez pole magnetyczne. Jest prawie idealnie kuliste<sup>[13][14]</sup>. Ma średnicę około 1 392 684 km<sup>[3]</sup>, około 109 razy większą niż Ziemia, a jego masa (1,989 ×10<sup>30</sup> kg, około 333 tysięcy razy większa niż masa Ziemi (M<sub>e</sub>)) stanowi około 99,86% całkowitej masy Układu Słonecznego<sup>[15]</sup>. Około trzy czwarte masy Słońca stanowi wodór, resztę głównie hel. Pozostałe 1,69% (co odpowiada około 5600 M<sub>J</sub>) tworzą cięższe pierwiastki, w tym m.in. tlen, węgiel, neon i żelazo<sup>[16]</sup>.

Słońce uformowało się około 4,567 mld lat temu<sup>[9]</sup> na skutek zapadania grawitacyjnego obszaru w dużym obłoku molekularnym. Większość materii zgromadziła się w centrum, a reszta utworzyła orbitujący wokół niego spłaszczony dysk, z którego ukształtowała się pozostała część Układu Słonecznego. Centralna część stawała się coraz gęstsza i gorętsza, aż w jej wnętrzu rozpoczęła się synteza termojądrowa. Naukowcy sądzą, że niemal wszystkie gwiazdy powstają na skutek tego procesu. Słońce jest typu widmowego G2 V, czyli należy do tzw. żółtych karłów ciągu głównego. Widziane z Ziemi ma barwę białą<sup>[17]</sup>. Oznaczenie typu widmowego „G2” wiąże się z jego temperaturą efektywną równą 5778 K (5505 °C). Oznaczenie klasy widmowej „V” wskazuje, że Słońce należy do ciągu głównego gwiazd i generuje energię w wyniku fuzji jądrowej, łącząc jądra wodoru w hel. W ciągu sekundy Słońce przetwarza w jądrze około 620 mln ton wodoru<sup>[18][19]</sup>.

Słońce długo było uznawane przez astronomów za małą i stosunkowo niewyróżniającą się gwiazdę. Jednak w 2006 roku oceniano, że jest jaśniejsze niż około 85% gwiazd w Drozdzie Mlecznej, z których większość jest czerwonymi karłami<sup>[20][21]</sup>. Badania z 2010 roku pozwalają skorygować tę wartość na 95%<sup>[uwaga 1]</sup>. Absolutna wielkość gwiazdowa Słońca wynosi 4,83<sup>m</sup>,

Słońce ☉	
<span></span> <div>Widok Słońca z Ziemi</div>	
Dane obserwacyjne (-)	
Odległość	149 600 000 km = 8 min 19 s świetlnych = 1,58×10 <sup>-6</sup> i.s.
Wielkość obserwowana	-26,74 <sup>[19]</sup> m
Strumień promieniowania	3,846×10 <sup>26</sup> W <sup>[1]</sup>
Rozmiar kątowy	3,75×10 <sup>28</sup> km
	31,6°–32,7° <sup>[2]</sup>
Charakterystyka fizyczna	
Rodzaj gwiazdy	żółty karzeł

The changes **allow people to read more comfortably.**

Research has shown that limiting the width of longform text leads to a more comfortable reading experience, and better retention of the content itself.

Increasing the default font-size makes reading long paragraphs of text more comfortable, especially for those with vision impairments.

**05**

# **Tradeoffs & challenges**



# Reading experience vs. density

On a high level, the main tradeoff we have made with Vector 2022 is:

*An improved reading experience  
and a more focused interface  
(links in menus, and select few  
actions emphasized directly)*

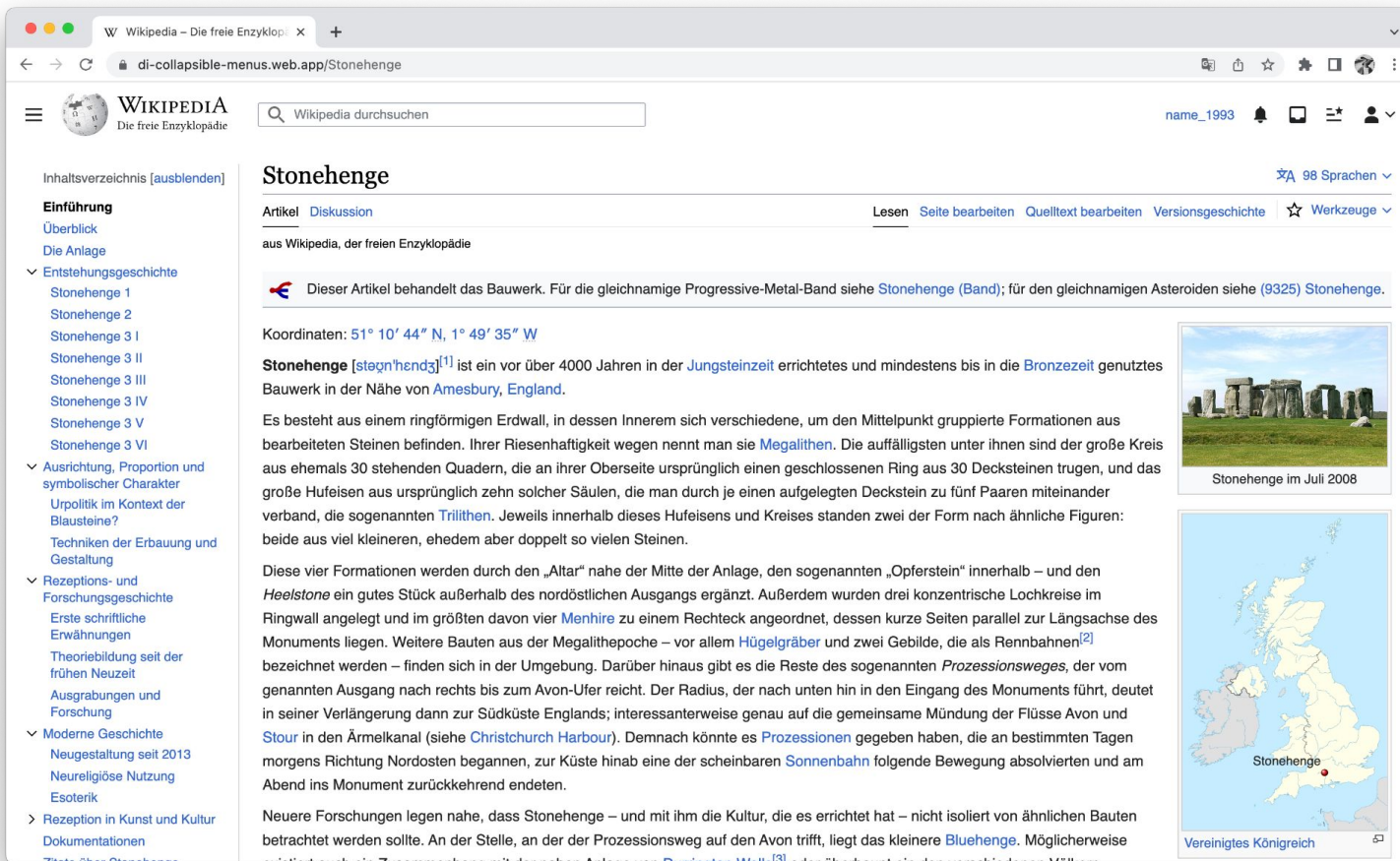
**vs.**

*A more dense interface  
(more links immediately  
accessible on the screen)*

The majority of feedback has been positive, and we are confident that this is a worthwhile tradeoff. However, **we have heard from some editors that they really like density,** and we want to support them.

# Configuring the default: User scripts & gadgets that modify Vector 2022

[Gadgets that customize the Vector \(2022\) experience](#)



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for 'Stonehenge' in German. The page is in the 'Vector 2022' skin. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with sections like 'Einführung', 'Die Anlage', and 'Entstehungsgeschichte'. The main content area starts with the title 'Stonehenge' and a search bar. Below the title, there are tabs for 'Artikel', 'Diskussion', 'Lesen', 'Seite bearbeiten', 'Quelltext bearbeiten', 'Versionsgeschichte', and 'Werkzeuge'. The article text begins with a coordinate box and a paragraph explaining that the article discusses the megalithic monument, not the progressive metal band. It provides coordinates (51° 10' 44" N, 1° 49' 35" W) and a brief history of the site, mentioning its construction during the Neolithic period and its use as a precession path. A photograph of the Stonehenge monument is shown, along with a map of the United Kingdom highlighting the location in southern England.

# Future configurations: Experimenting with modular menus

Once the new skin is available by default, we would like to continue improving it over time, with a particular focus on making our menus more configurable.

*Example:*

We have met with the Russian-speaking editors. One of the concerns they raised was immediate access to multiple language links for the most active editors.

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a Wikipedia article for "Moss". The browser's address bar shows the URL "di-pinable-language-menu.web.app/Moss". The page features a modular menu on the left side, organized into sections: "Contents [hide]", "Introduction", "Physical characteristics" (with sub-items: Description, Life cycle, Dwarf males, DNA repair, Classification, Geological history), "Ecology" (with sub-items: Habitat, Relationship with cyanobacteria), "Cultivation" (with sub-items: Green roofs and walls, Mossery, Aquascaping, Growth inhibition), and "Uses" (with sub-items: Traditional, Commercial, See also, References, External links). The main content area is titled "Moss" and includes a search bar, a language selector for "98 languages", and navigation links for "Article", "Talk", "Read", "Edit", "Edit source", "View history", and "Tools". The article text discusses the taxonomic division Bryophyta, their characteristics, and their ecological roles. A right-hand sidebar contains a "Moss" information box with a "Temporal range" chart showing the Carboniferous to present, a photograph of moss in a forest, and a "Scientific classification" section listing Kingdom: Plantae, Clade: Embryophytes, Clade: Setophyta, and Division: Bryophyta (Schimp. sensu stricto).

# Switching to other skins

These solutions won't be satisfactory for some editors, and they will switch to other skins.

We will continue maintenance to all available skins, including Legacy Vector and Monobook. We have made the maintenance process easier throughout the development of the new skin, as one of our main technical goals.

No changes to these skins are considered as a part of this project.

The image shows a screenshot of the Wikipedia article for "Star" in the Monobook skin. The page layout includes a top navigation bar with the Wikipedia logo and a search box. Below the title "Star", there are tabs for "Article" and "Talk". The main content area contains the article's introductory text, including the number of revisions and editors. A sidebar on the left provides navigation options such as "Main page", "Contents", "Current events", and "Random article". At the bottom, there are sections for "navigation", "search", "contribute", and "tools".

**06**

**Deploying in  
collaboration  
with our  
communities**

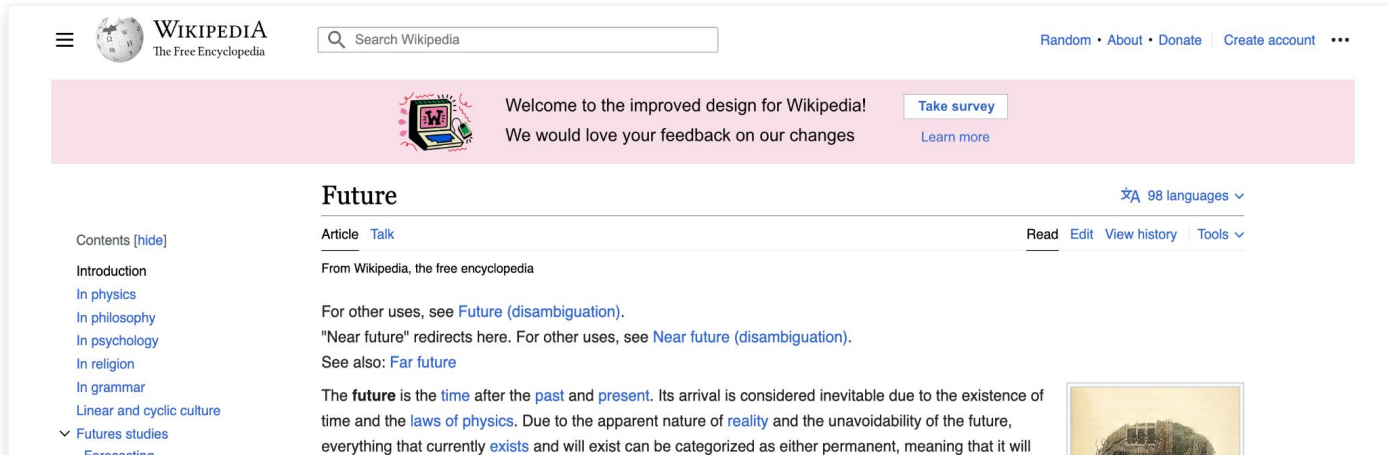
# More discussions

- Taking the conversations outside of Village Pumps, Cafes, etc.
- Asking different communities, using CentralNotice banners
- Involving affiliates, having [office hours](#), joining community events
- Working with ambassadors, translators, and interpreters
- Sending a [newsletter](#)



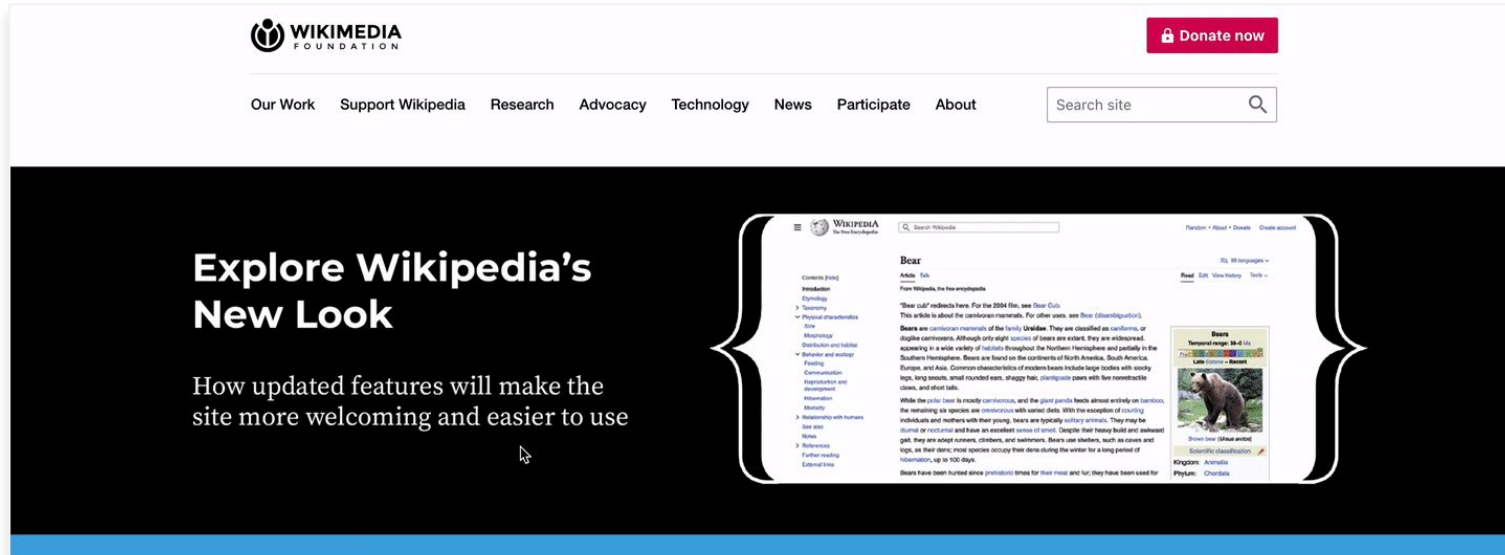
# Opt-in and communication plans

- We will launch banners encouraging people to opt into the interface
- These banners will also contain a survey on the experience of users with the new site, as well as on whether this improves opinions towards our wikis



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia interface for the article 'Future'. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Wikipedia logo, a search box, and links for 'Random', 'About', 'Donate', and 'Create account'. Below this is a pink banner with a 'Take survey' button and a 'Learn more' link. The main content area features the article title 'Future' with a language selector for '98 languages'. Below the title are tabs for 'Article' and 'Talk', and a 'Read Edit View history Tools' menu. The article text begins with 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia' and 'For other uses, see Future (disambiguation)'. A section titled 'The future' is partially visible at the bottom, starting with 'The future is the time after the past and present. Its arrival is considered inevitable due to the existence of time and the laws of physics.'

# Webpage



Wikipedia is the world's free, collaborative encyclopedia—the largest collection of open knowledge in history. It contains over 58 million articles, written in more than 300 languages by volunteers around the world, which are viewed nearly 16 billion times every month.

Wikipedia's content and popularity has grown substantially over the last two decades. Now, it is growing to better meet the needs of Internet users today.

For the first time in over ten years, Wikipedia is getting a new look. A series of



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# 07

# Q&A

[etherpad.wikimedia.org/p/  
wikimania2022-desktop](https://etherpad.wikimedia.org/p/wikimania2022-desktop)

 [wikimedia.zoom.us/j/82355818818](https://wikimedia.zoom.us/j/82355818818)

 [wikimedia.zoom.us/u/kfYDv7nuo](https://wikimedia.zoom.us/u/kfYDv7nuo)