



WIKIMANIA
STOCKHOLM



Improving the Wikipedia desktop experience

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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.



WIKIMANIA
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Session agenda

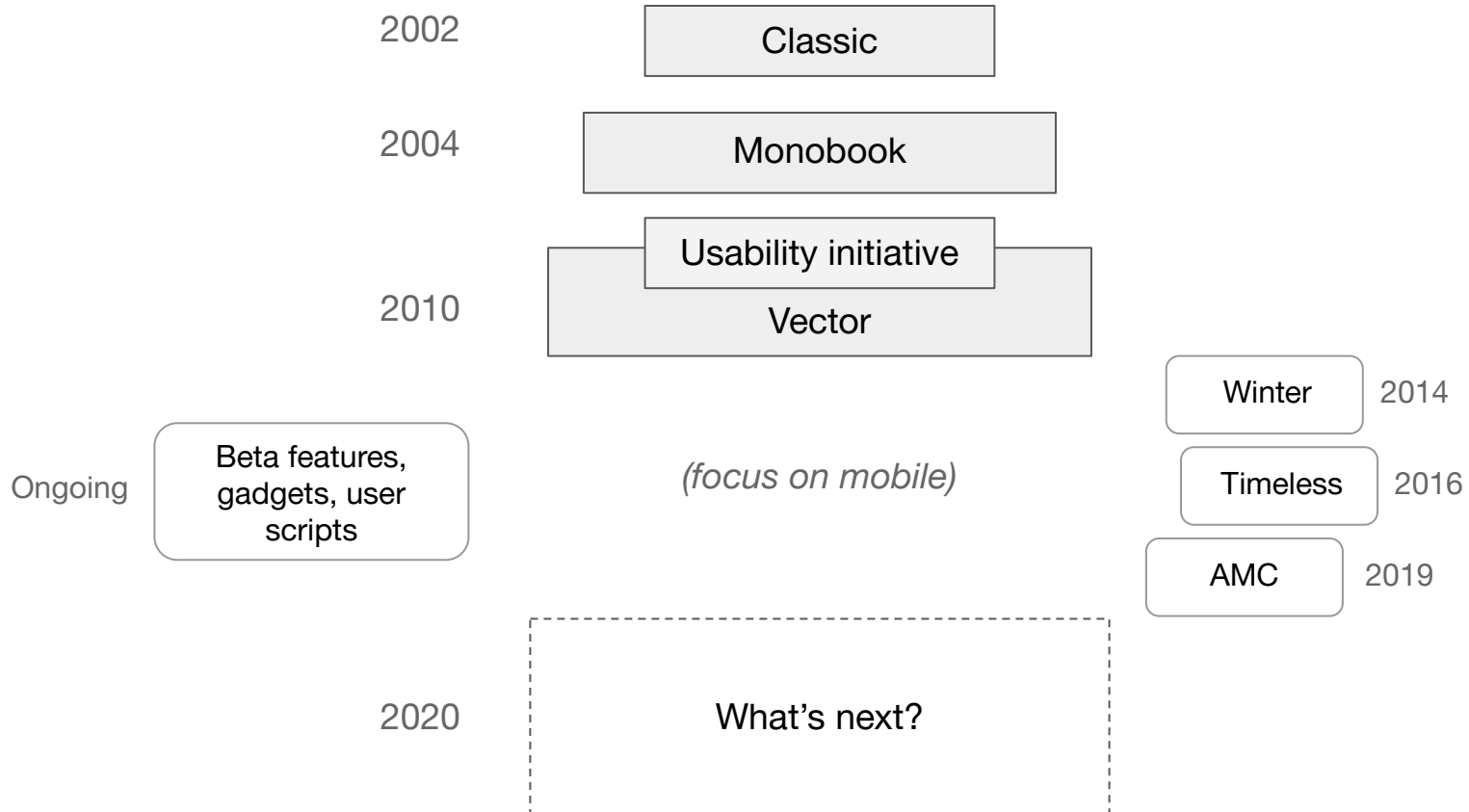
This is a 40 min session

- 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?
- Brainstorm
- Discussion

Capture your thoughts and questions

<https://w.wiki/7Cf>

A history of improvement



2002 – Classic

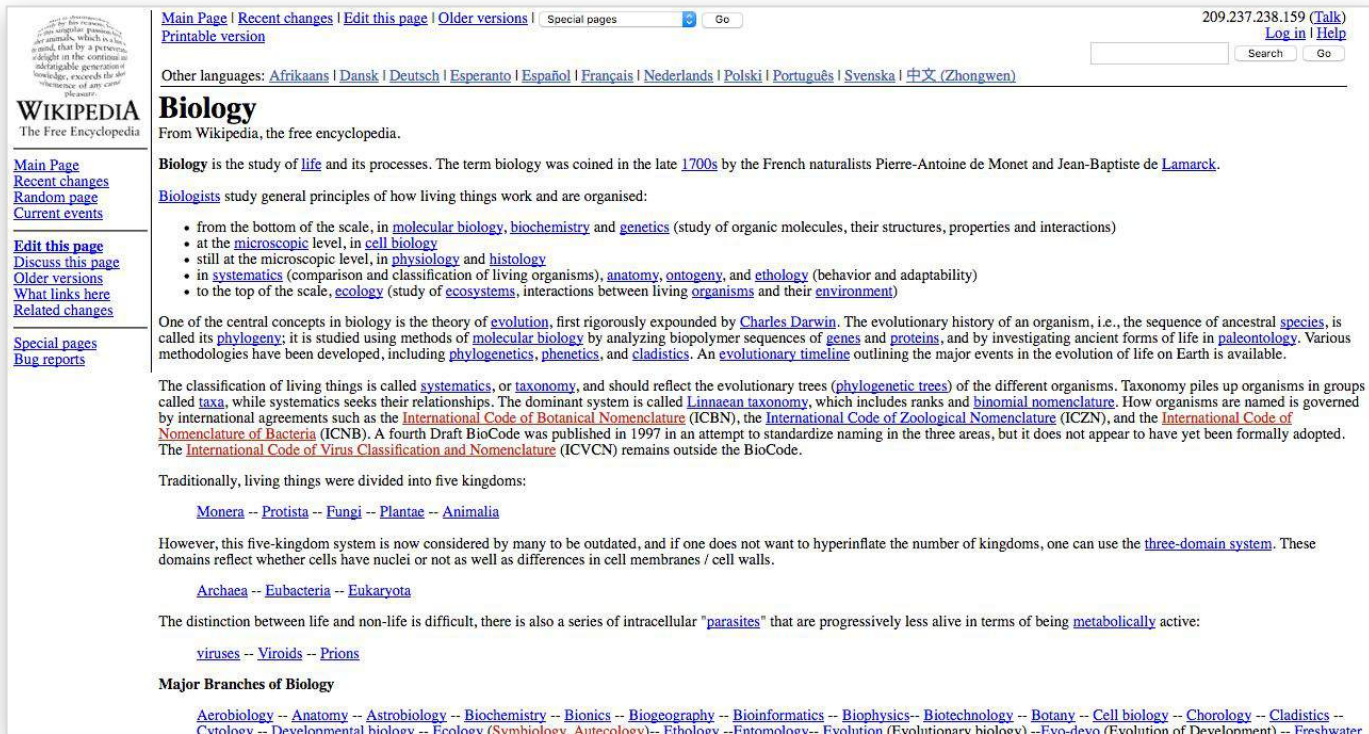
2004 – Monobook

2010 – Vector

2014 – Winter

2016 – Timeless

2020 – What's next?



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for "Biology" as it appeared in 2002. The page has a blue header with the Wikipedia logo and navigation links. The main content area is white with blue links. The sidebar on the left contains navigation links for the article. The article text discusses the history of biology, its study of life, and its classification of living organisms.

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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 Classic skin of Wikipedia. The page title is '本' (Hon). The main content area contains a table of contents and two images of books. The first image is a photograph of an open book, and the second is a 3D rendering of a book. The sidebar on the left contains a search box and various navigation links. The top navigation bar includes links for 'ページ', 'ノート', '編集', '履歴表示', and 'ウォッチリストに追加'.

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、紙等の枚質な素材に、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(錢存訓(1990)^[書誌])。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、狭義の本には巻物が含まれない。端から順を追ってしかみられない巻物を伸ばして乾腹に折り、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^[1]。

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]

- 呼称の由来
- 本の歴史
 - 起源
 - 中国
 - メソポタミアの粘土板文書
 - 古代エジプトのパピルス書物
 - 羊皮紙本
 - 冊子本
 - 紙本の登場
 - 和書の歴史
- 分類
 - 書字方式による分類
 - 形態による分類
 - 流通による分類
 - その他
- 冊子本の構造
- 識別子
- 統計
 - 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/DOM structure^[1].

2002 — Classic

2004 — Monobook

2010 — Vector

2014 — Winter

2016 — Timeless

2020 — What's next?

The screenshot shows the Swedish Wikipedia article for "Sparvfinkar" (Sparrows) in the Vector skin. The page layout is clean and organized, with a clear hierarchy of information. The top navigation bar includes the user name "AHolender (WMF)", a search bar, and various utility links. The main content area is divided into sections: "Innehåll" (Table of Contents), "Kännetecken" (Characteristics), "Släkten och arter i familjen" (Family and species), and a list of species. A sidebar on the right contains a taxonomy table for "Sparvfinkar".

WIKIPEDIA
Den fria encyklopedin

Huvudsida
Introduktion
Deltagarportalen
Bybrunnen
Senaste ändringarna
Stampartikel (-bot)
Ladda upp filer
Slöd 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

Artikel Diskussion

Läs Redigera Redigera wikitext Visa historik Mer

Sök på Wikipedia

Sparvfinkar

[redigera | redigera wikitext]

Sparvfinkar? (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 låten. 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	
Domän	Eukaryoter
	Eukaryota
Rike	Djur
	Animalia
Stam	Ryggsträngsdjur
	Chordata
Understam	Rygggradsdjur
	Vertebrata
Klass	Fåglar
	Aves
Underklass	Neornithes
Infraklass	Neognata fåglar
	Neognathae
Överordning	Neoaves

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^{[2][3]}.

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 2014 skin. The page layout 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, followed by a navigation bar with links for "Read", "Edit", "39 Discussions", "Updated 2 days ago", and "More". The main text begins with a disambiguation note: "For other uses, see *Winter (disambiguation)*." and 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 discusses the definition of winter, its occurrence in different hemispheres, and its association with snow and freezing temperatures. Two images are included: one showing a snowy landscape at the Shipka Pass in Bulgaria, and another showing snow in São Joaquim, Brazil. The sidebar on the right contains a language selector, a "Part of the nature series" link, a "Weather" section, and a list of related weather phenomena such as "Calendar seasons", "Tropical seasons", and "Storms".

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^[4].

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 layout is clean and modern, with a focus on content and editing tools. The article text is in Azerbaijani, discussing the planet Venus and its characteristics. A table of orbital characteristics is visible on the right side of the article.

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
Eksentrisiteti	0,006772 ^[1]

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

2002 — Classic

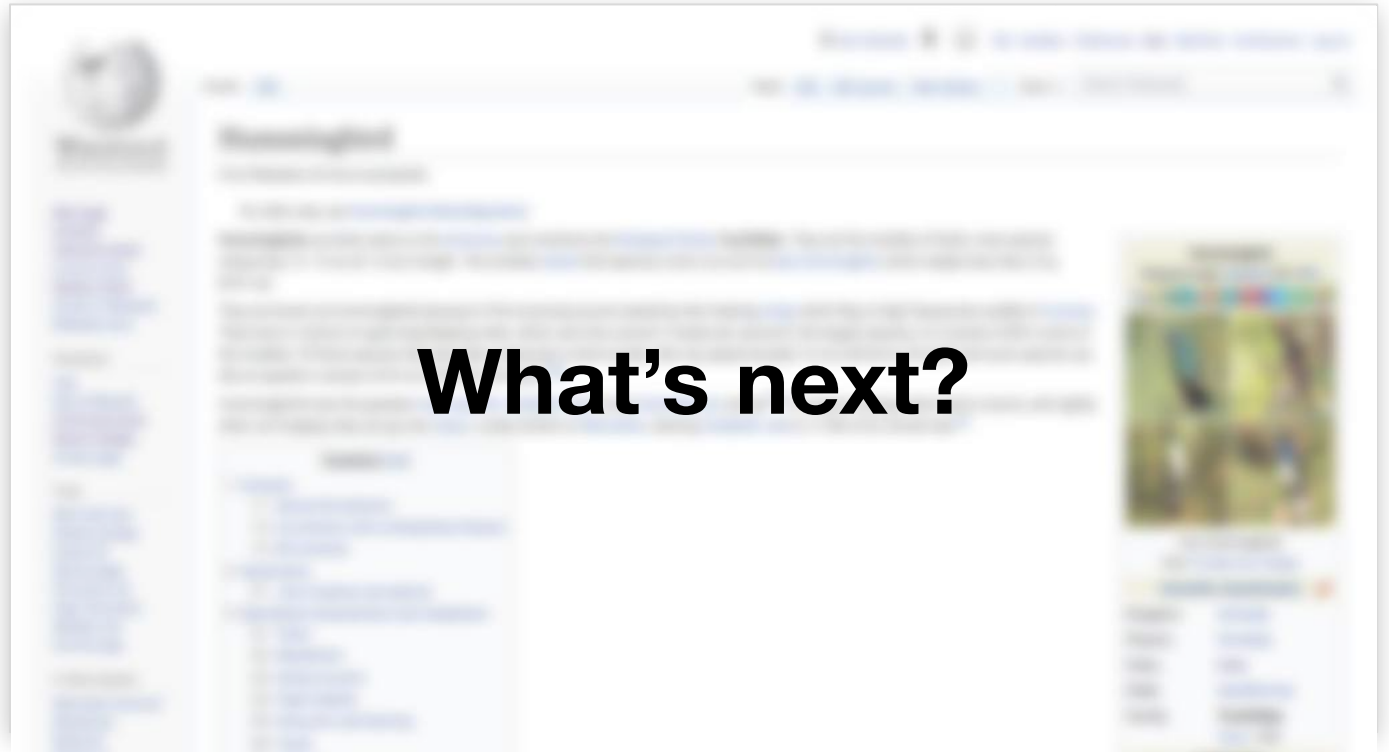
2004 — Monobook

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 (en.wiki)
- **New patterns:** new web patterns and capabilities are available to us (e.g. responsive web)

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



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

- Main page
- Contents
- Featured content
- Current events
- Random article
- Donate to Wikipedia
- Wikipedia store

- Interaction
- Help
- About Wikipedia
- Community portal
- Recent changes
- Contact page

- Tools
- What links here
- Related changes
- Upload file
- Special pages
- Permanent link
- Page information
- Wikidata item
- Cite this page

- In other projects
- Wikimedia Commons
- Wikibooks
- 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.^[18] It is named after the Roman god who can reach an apparent magnitude of -2.94 , bright enough for its reflected light to cast a shadow that makes it the third-brightest natural object in the night sky after the Moon and Venus.

Jupiter is composed primarily 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 several bands at different latitudes, resulting in a banded appearance. A prominent result is the Great Red Spot, a giant storm that is known to have been first seen by telescope. Surrounding Jupiter is a faint planetary ring system and a powerful magnetic field. The planet has several large Galilean moons discovered by Galileo Galilei in 1610. Callisto is the largest that of the planet Mercury.

Jupiter has been explored on several occasions by robotic spacecraft, most notably during the Pioneer program later by the *Galileo* orbiter. In late February 2007, Jupiter was visited by the *New Horizons* probe, which measured its speed and bend its trajectory en route to Pluto. The latest probe to visit the planet is *Juno*, which arrived in July 2016.^{[23][24]} Future targets for exploration in the Jupiter system include the probable ice-covered moon Europa.

Contents [hide]

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

Not logged in Talk Contributions Create account Log in

Media



Where's the search bar?

What are all these links?

Is Wikipedia only in English? Can I read this in Hindi?

Jupiter 🗨️



Disc view in natural color in April 2014.^[a]

Designations

Designation /dʒʊˈpɪtər/ (listen)^[1]

Designations Jovian

Orbital characteristics^[6]

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

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...

Where did the language switcher go?

The table of contents would be helpful right now

es as strong as that of Earth, ranging from 4.2 gauss (0.42 mtes poles, making it the strongest in the Solar System (except for suns thought to be generated by **eddies**—swirling movements of conducting materials—within the hydrogen core. The volcanoes on the moon Io emit large amounts of sulfur dioxide forming a gas torus along its 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.^[84]

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.^[44]

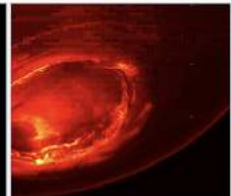
These episodes of **radio emission** from the planet's polar regions. Volcanic activity on Jupiter's moon Io (see below) injects gas and dust particles about the planet. As Io moves through the magnetosphere, the interaction creates **Alfven waves** that carry ionized matter into the polar regions where they are generated through a **cyclotron maser mechanism**. The radio emission from Jupiter can exceed the solar radio output.^[85]

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, 1 AU) and it completes an orbit every 11.86 years. This is approximately two-fifths the orbital period of Saturn, forming a near **orbital resonance** between the two largest planets in the Solar System.^[87] The elliptical orbit of Jupiter is inclined 1.31° compared to Earth. Because of the **eccentricity** of its orbit is 0.048, Jupiter's distance from the Sun varies by 75 million km between its nearest approach (**perihelion**) and 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.^[88]



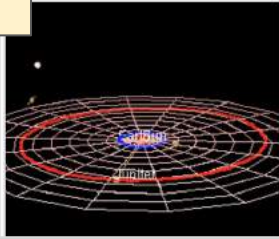
Aurorae on the north pole of Jupiter as viewed by the Hubble



Infrared view of Jupiter's southern lights, taken by the Jovian Infrared Auroral Mapper

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:

- Touch the content
- Remove any functionality
- Drastically change the layout
- Redesign the site

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)

Contextual experiences, focus on the content

The image shows a screenshot of the Wikipedia article for Stockholm. The page is displayed in a light blue theme. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Search free knowledge..." and a "Sign up" button. The left sidebar contains navigation options: "Explore", "Interaction", "Tools" (including "What links here", "Related changes", "Permanent link", "Page information", "Wikidata Item", "Cite this page", "Commons"), "Print/Export", and "Languages".

The main content area features the article title "Stockholm" in a large, bold font. Below the title, there is a "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia" line. The article text begins with: "Stockholm (Swedish pronunciation: [²stök(h)ɔlm] (listen))^[8] is the capital of Sweden and the most populous urban area in the Nordic countries;^[6] 965,232 people live in the municipality,^[9] approximately 1.6 million in the urban area,^[5] and 2.4 million in the metropolitan area.^[10] The city stretches across fourteen islands where Lake Mälaren flows into the Baltic Sea. Outside the city to the east, and along the coast, is the island chain of the Stockholm archipelago. The area has been settled since the Stone Age, in the 6th millennium BC, and was founded as a city in 1252 by Swedish statesman Birger Jarl. It is also the county seat of Stockholm County.


The article continues with a paragraph about Stockholm's cultural, media, political, and economic significance. It mentions that the Stockholm region alone accounts for over a third of the country's GDP,^[11] and is among the top 10 regions in Europe by GDP per capita.^[12] It is an important global city,^{[13][14]} and the main centre for corporate headquarters in the Nordic region.^[15] The city is home to some of Europe's top ranking universities, such as the Stockholm School of Economics, Karolinska Institute and Royal Institute of Technology (KTH).^{[16][17]} It hosts the annual Nobel Prize ceremonies and banquet at the Stockholm Concert Hall and Stockholm City Hall. One of the city's most prized museums, the Vasa Museum, is the most visited non-art museum in Scandinavia.^{[18][19]} The Stockholm metro, opened in 1950, is well known for the decor of its stations; it has been called the longest art gallery in the world.^{[20][21][22]} Sweden's national football arena is located north of the city centre, in Solna. Ericsson Globe, the national indoor arena, is in the southern part of the city. The city was the host of the 1912 Summer Olympics, and hosted the equestrian portion of the 1956 Summer Olympics otherwise held in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

The article concludes with a paragraph stating that Stockholm is the seat of the Swedish government and most of its agencies,^[23] including the highest court of appeal.

On the right side of the article, there is a "History" and "Edit" section. Below that, there are "Share" and "Läs på svenska" options. A coordinate box shows "Coordinates 38°52′59″N 77°0′59″W".

At the bottom right, there is a gallery of images titled "Stockholm Capital city". The gallery contains five images: a wide view of the city from the water, a close-up of a building, a statue of a person, a modern building, and a large building at night.

Easier access to everyday actions: search

 **WIKIPEDIA**
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Orbital | Not logged in | [Talk](#) | [Contributions](#) | [Create account](#) | [Log in](#)

- Orbital
- Orbital hybridisation
- Orbital mechanics
- Orbital Sciences Corporation
- Orbital resonance
- Orbital period
- Orbital eccentricity
- Orbital (band)
- Orbital elements
- Orbital maneuver

discovered by Lalande in 1784. In a letter to Herschel, Lalande described it as "un globe surmonté par la première étoile". A later proposal, ♅♁^[n] is a hybrid of the symbols for **Mars** and the **Sun** because Uranus was the Sky in Greek Sun and Mars.^[45]

Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese, its name is literally translated as the "sky king star" (天王星)^{[46][47][48][49]} In Thai is *Dao Maritayu* (ดาวมฤตยู, Star of Mrtyu), after the Sanskrit word for "death", Mrtyu (मृत्यु). In Mongolian, reflecting its namesake god's role as the ruler of the heavens. In Hawaiian, its name is *Holo'okala*, a loanword for

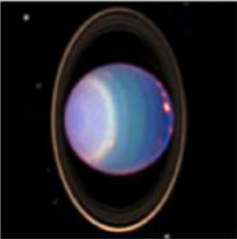
is roughly 20 AU (3 billion km; 2 billion mi). The difference between its and other planet, though not as large as that of *dwarf planet Pluto*.^[53] The distance from the Sun compared to Earth) it is about 1/400 the intensity of light on Earth.^[54] Its orbital elements were first calculated in 1783 by *Pierre-Simon Laplace*.^[55] With time, discrepancies began to appear between the predicted and observed orbits, and in 1841, *John Couch Adams* first proposed that the differences might be due to the gravitational tug of an unseen planet. In 1845, *Urbain Le Verrier* began his own independent research into Uranus' orbit. On 23 September 1846, *Johann Gottfried Galle* located a new planet, later named *Neptune*, at nearly the position predicted by Le Verrier.^[56]

The rotational period of the interior of Uranus is 17 hours, 14 minutes. As on all the *giant planets*, its upper atmosphere experiences strong winds in the direction of rotation. At some latitudes, such as about 60 degrees south, visible features of the atmosphere move much faster, making a full rotation in as little as 14 hours.^[57]


Axial tilt

The Uranian axis of rotation is approximately parallel with the plane of the Solar System, with an *axial tilt* of 97.77° (as defined by prograde rotation). This gives it seasonal changes completely unlike those of the other planets. Near the *solstice*, one pole faces the Sun continuously and the other faces away. Only a narrow strip around the equator experiences a rapid day–night cycle, but with the Sun low over the horizon. At the other side of Uranus' orbit the orientation of the poles towards the Sun is reversed. Each pole gets around 42 years of continuous sunlight, followed by 42 years of darkness.^[58] Near the time of the *equinoxes*, the Sun faces the equator of Uranus giving a period of day–night cycles similar to those seen on most of the other planets.

Uranus reached its most recent equinox on 7 December 2007.^{[59][60]}



A 1998 false-colour near-infrared image of Uranus showing cloud bands, rings, and moons obtained by the Hubble Space Telescope's NICMOS camera.



Easier access to everyday actions: Edit & Languages

The screenshot shows the Japanese Wikipedia page for the woodblock print 'Kanagawa Haitei'. The page is in Japanese, and the user is logged out. A language dropdown menu is open, showing various language options. The 'Edit' button is highlighted with a mouse cursor. The page content includes a title, a brief description, and a table of contents.

ログインしていません トーク 投稿記録 アカウント作成 ログイン

ページ ノート 閲覧 履歴表示 **Edit** Wikipedia内を検索

Wikipedia内を検索

Läs på svenska Read in English 他 33

言語を検索

- ★ Español
- ★ Français
- Português
- Simple English
- ヨーロッパ
- Беларуская
- Русский
- Українська
- Asturiano
- Azərbaycanca
- ★ Català
- Dansk

製作年 1831-33年 (天保2-4年) 頃^[1]

種類 多色刷木版画

寸法 25.7 cm × 37.9 cm (10.1 in × 14.9 in)

神奈川沖浪裏

出典: フリー百科事典『ウィキペディア (Wikipedia)』

「**神奈川沖浪裏**」（かながわおきなみうら）は、葛飾北斎の名所浮世絵揃物『富嶽三十六景』全46図中の1図。現在は「神奈川沖波裏」とも表記する^[1]。大錦横判^[2]（横大判錦絵）。『凱風快晴』『山下白雨』と合わせて三大役物と呼ばれる^[2]同シリーズ中の傑作で、画業全体を通して見ても最も広く世界に知られている代表作である。さらに加えて、世界で知られる最も有名な本美術作品の一つでもある^[1]。

凶暴なまでに高く激しく渦巻く波濤と、波に揉まれる3艘の舟、それらを目の前にしつつ、うねる波間から遙か彼方にある富士山を垣間見るといふ、劇的な構図をとっている。一筋一筋の水の流れ、波濤のうねり、波に沿わせた舟の動き、富士山のなだやかな稜線といったものはすべて、幾重にも折り重なる対数螺旋の構成要素となっている。

目次 [非表示]

- 作品
 - 構成
 - 1.1.1 富士山
 - 1.1.2 船
 - 1.1.3 波
 - 1.1.4 署名
- 摺絵
- 影響
- 脚注
 - 4.1 注釈
 - 4.2 出典

作品 [編集]

構成 [編集]

Putting things in logical & useful places

The screenshot shows the Wikimedia Commons homepage. On the left is a navigation sidebar with links for Main page, Welcome, Community portal, Village pump, Help center, Language select (English), Participate, Upload file, Recent changes, Latest files, Random file, Contact us, and In other projects (MediaWiki, Meta-Wiki, Wikispecies, Wikibooks, Wikidata, Wikimania, Wikinews, Wikipedia, Wikiquote, Wikisource, Wikiversity, Wikivoyage, Wiktionary). The main content area features the Wikimedia Commons logo and a collection of 55,530,792 media files. Below this is the 'Picture of the day' section, which displays a photograph of the ornate, gilded ceiling of the Church of the Society of Jesus in Quito, Ecuador. To the right of the 'Picture of the day' is a 'Monthly photo challenge' section with a green header and a green button that says 'Check out this month's challenges'. Below the challenge is a 'Highlights' section with a blue header. A settings menu is open in the top right corner, showing options for Dark mode (off), Hover previews (on), and Advanced editing (off). The settings menu also includes a link to 'create an account'.

WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

Main page Welcome Community portal Village pump Help center

Language select English

Participate Upload file Recent changes Latest files Random file Contact us

In other projects MediaWiki Meta-Wiki Wikispecies Wikibooks Wikidata Wikimania Wikinews Wikipedia Wikiquote Wikisource Wikiversity Wikivoyage Wiktionary

Main page Discussion


View View source History Search

Wikimedia Commons

a collection of 55,530,792 freely usable media files to which anyone can contribute

Images Sounds

Picture of the day



Ceiling of the Church of the Society of Jesus (*La Iglesia de la Compañía de Jesús*), a Jesuit church in Quito, Ecuador. The exterior doesn't give an idea of the beauty of the interior, with a large central nave, which is profusely decorated with gold leaf, gilded plaster and wood carvings, making of it the most ornate church in Quito. The temple is one of the most significant works

Monthly photo challenge

Take some photos and upload them to meet our monthly thematic challenge, get inspiration and try new subjects! [Learn more about the challenges!](#)

Check out this month's challenges

Highlights

If you are browsing Commons for the first time, you may want to start with [Featured pictures](#), [Quality images](#) or [Valued images](#).

You can also see some work created by our highly skilled contributors in [Meet our photographers](#) and [Meet our illustrators](#). You may also be interested in [Picture of the Year](#).

Sign up

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.

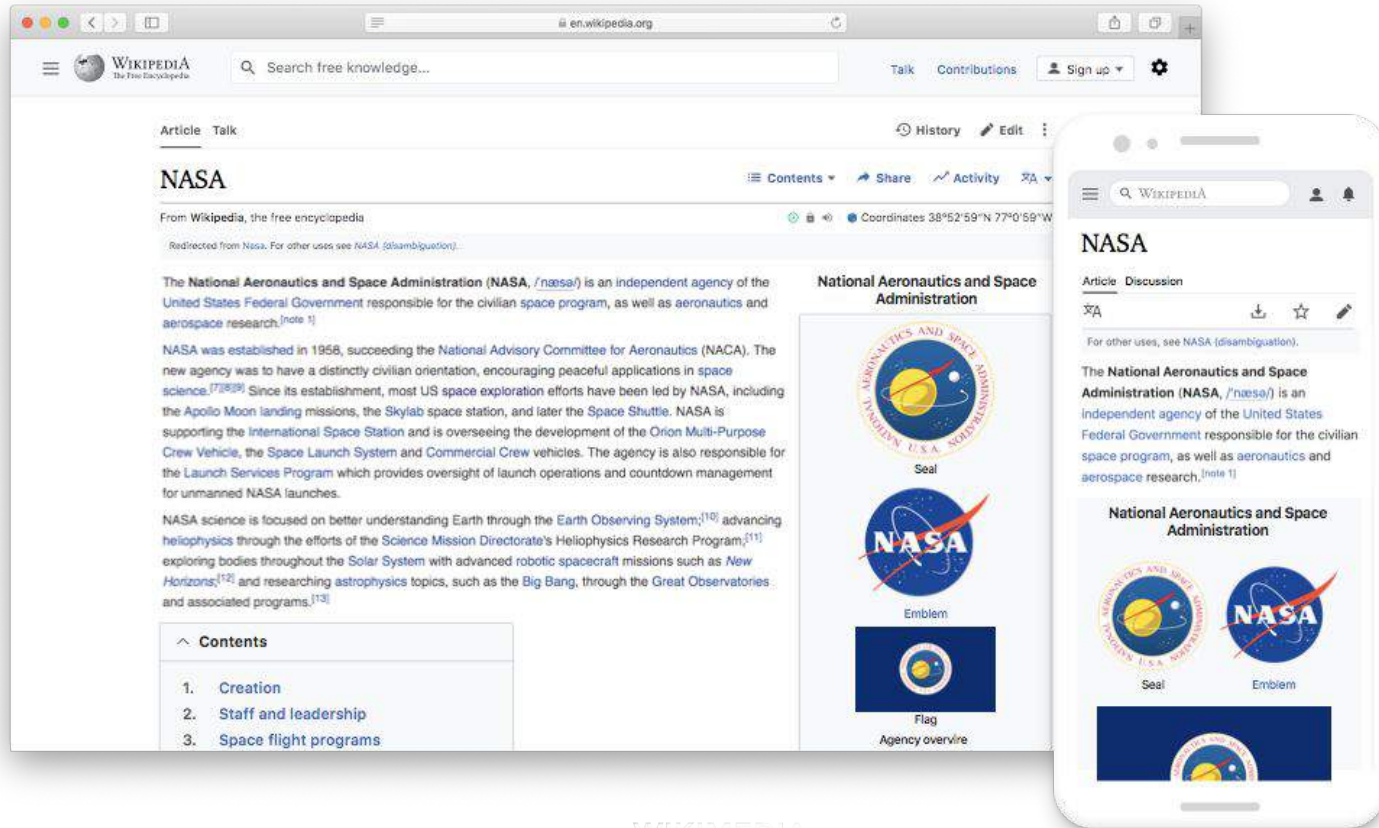
Advanced editing

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

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

WIKIMEDIA FOUNDATION

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



Putting things in logical & useful places

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for Stockholm. At the top, there is the Wikipedia logo and a search bar. Below the logo, there are tabs for 'Article' and 'Talk'. The article title 'Stockholm' is prominently displayed. To the right of the title, there are links for 'History', 'Edit', and a menu icon. Below the title, there is a 'Activity' link and a language selector 'Läs på svenska'. The main text of the article begins with 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia' and describes Stockholm as the capital of Sweden. A sidebar on the right contains a section titled 'About this page' with three items: 'Last edited yesterday', '3 Active discussions', and '104 Editors'. Below this is the 'Article quality score: 9/10' and a button that says 'Help improve this article'. The article text is partially obscured by the sidebar.

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Search free knowledge...

Sign up

Article Talk

History Edit

Stockholm

Activity Läs på svenska

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Stockholm (Swedish pronunciation: [[?]stɔk(h)ɔlm (listen)^[8]) is the capital of Sweden and the most populous urban area in the Nordic countries;^[9] 965,232 people live in the municipality,^[9] approximately 1.6 million in the urban area,^[5] and 2.4 million in the metropolitan area.^[10] The city stretches across fourteen islands where Lake Mälaren flows into the Baltic Sea. Outside the city to the east, and along the coast, is the island chain of the Stockholm archipelago. The area has been settled since the Stone Age, in the 6th millennium BC, and was founded as a city in 1252 by Swedish statesman Birger Jarl. It is also the county seat of Stockholm County.

Stockholm is the cultural, media, political, and economic centre of Sweden. The Stockholm region alone accounts for over a third of the country's GDP,^[11] and is among the top 10 regions in Europe by GDP per capita.^[12] It is an important global city,^{[13][14]} and the main centre for corporate headquarters in the Nordic region.^[15] The city is home to some of Europe's top ranking universities, such as the Stockholm School of Economics, Karolinska Institute and Royal Institute of Technology (KTH).^{[16][17]} It hosts the annual Nobel Prize ceremonies and banquet at the Stockholm Concert Hall and Stockholm City Hall. One of the city's most prized museums, the Vasa Museum, is the most visited non-art museum in Scandinavia.^{[18][19]} The Stockholm metro, opened in 1950, is well known for the decor of its stations; it has been called the longest art gallery in the world.^{[20][21][22]} Sweden's national football arena is located north of the city centre, in Solna. Ericsson Globe, the national indoor arena, is in the southern part of the city. The city was the host of the 1912 Summer Olympics, and hosted the equestrian portion of the 1956 Summer Olympics otherwise held in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Stockholm is the seat of the Swedish government and most of its agencies,^[23] including the highest

About this page

- Last edited yesterday >
- 3 Active discussions >
- 104 Editors >

Article quality score: **9/10**

Help improve this article

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 (brainstorm/feedback)

Group 1: how might we make Wikipedia more welcoming? (Alex)

Group 2: how might we make Wikipedia easier to use? (Quiddity)

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

- 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

[https://www.mediawiki.org/
wiki/Reading/Web/Desktop
Improvements](https://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/Reading/Web/Desktop_Improvements)

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Citations

1. https://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Layout_design_document
2. https://usability.wikimedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia_Usability_Initiative
3. https://usability.wikimedia.org/wiki/Acai_Designs
4. <https://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/Winter#Purpose>
5. <https://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/Skin:Timeless>

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