

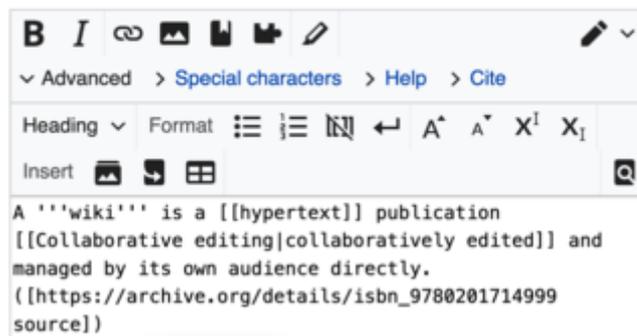
Wiki

A **wiki** (ⁱ/ˈwɪki/ ^(listen) *WIK-ee*) is a hypertext publication collaboratively edited and managed by its own audience, using a web browser. A typical wiki contains multiple pages for the subjects or scope of the project, and could be either open to the public or limited to use within an organization for maintaining its internal knowledge base.

Wikis are enabled by wiki software, otherwise known as wiki engines. A wiki engine, being a form of a content management system, differs from other web-based systems such as blog software, in that the content is created without any defined owner or leader, and wikis have little inherent structure, allowing structure to emerge according to the needs of the users.^[1] Wiki engines usually allow content to be written using a simplified markup language and sometimes edited with the help of a rich-text editor.^[2] There are dozens of different wiki engines in use, both standalone and part of other software, such as bug tracking systems. Some wiki engines are open-source, whereas others are proprietary. Some permit control over different functions (levels of access); for example, editing rights may permit changing, adding, or removing material. Others may permit access without enforcing access control. Other rules may be imposed to organize content.

The online encyclopedia project, Wikipedia, is the most popular wiki-based website, and is one of the most widely viewed sites in the world, having been ranked in the top twenty since 2007.^[3] Wikipedia is not a single wiki but rather a collection of hundreds of wikis, with each one pertaining to a specific language. In addition to Wikipedia, there are hundreds of thousands of other wikis in use, both public and private, including wikis functioning as knowledge management resources, note-taking tools, community websites, and intranets. The English-language Wikipedia has the largest collection of articles: as of February 2020, it has over 6 million articles. Ward Cunningham, the developer of the first wiki software, WikiWikiWeb, originally described wiki as "the simplest online database that could possibly work."^[4] "Wiki" (pronounced ^[note 1]) is a Hawaiian word meaning "quick."^{[5][6][7]}

A **wiki** is a hypertext publication collaboratively edited and managed by its own audience directly. ([source](#))



Editing display showing MediaWiki markup language

Contents

Characteristics

Editing

Source editing

Layout consistency

Basic syntax

Visual editing

Version history

Edit summary

[Navigation](#)

[Linking and creating pages](#)

[Searching](#)

[History](#)

[Alternative definitions](#)

[Implementations](#)

[Trust and security](#)

[Controlling changes](#)

[Trustworthiness and reliability of content](#)

[Security](#)

[Potential malware vector](#)

[Communities](#)

[Applications](#)

[City wikis](#)

[WikiNodes](#)

[Participants](#)

[Growth factors](#)

[Conferences](#)

[Legal environment](#)

[See also](#)

[Notes](#)

[References](#)

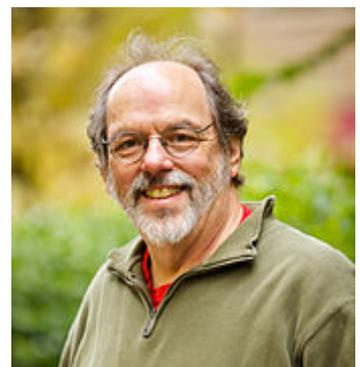
[Further reading](#)

[External links](#)

Characteristics

In their book *The Wiki Way: Quick Collaboration on the Web*, Ward Cunningham and co-author [Bo Leuf](#) described the essence of the Wiki concept:^[8]

- "A wiki invites all users—not just experts—to edit any [page](#) or to create new pages within the wiki web site, using only a standard "[plain-vanilla](#)" Web browser without any extra [add-ons](#)."
- "Wiki promotes meaningful topic associations between different pages by making page link creation intuitively easy and showing whether an intended target page exists or not."
- "A wiki is *not* a carefully crafted site created by experts and professional writers and designed for casual visitors. Instead, it seeks to involve the typical visitor/user in an ongoing process of creation and collaboration that constantly changes the website landscape."



[Ward Cunningham](#)

A wiki enables communities of editors and contributors to write documents collaboratively. All that people require to contribute is a computer, Internet access, a web browser, and a basic understanding of a simple markup language (e.g. MediaWiki markup language). A single page in a wiki website is referred to as a "wiki page", while the entire collection of pages, which are usually well-interconnected by hyperlinks, is "the wiki". A wiki is essentially a database for creating, browsing, and searching through information. A wiki allows non-linear, evolving, complex, and networked text, while also allowing for editor argument, debate, and interaction regarding the content and formatting.^[9] A defining characteristic of wiki technology is the ease with which pages can be created and updated. Generally, there is no review by a moderator or gatekeeper before modifications are accepted and thus lead to changes on the website. Many wikis are open to alteration by the general public without requiring registration of user accounts. Many edits can be made in real-time and appear almost instantly online, but this feature facilitates abuse of the system. Private wiki servers require user authentication to edit pages, and sometimes even to read them. Maged N. Kamel Boulos, Cito Maramba, and Steve Wheeler write that the open wikis produce a process of Social Darwinism. "... because of the openness and rapidity that wiki pages can be edited, the pages undergo an evolutionary selection process, not unlike that which nature subjects to living organisms. 'Unfit' sentences and sections are ruthlessly culled, edited and replaced if they are not considered 'fit', which hopefully results in the evolution of a higher quality and more relevant page."^[10]

Editing

Source editing

Some wikis have an edit button or link directly on the page being viewed if the user has permission to edit the page. This can lead to a text-based editing page where participants can structure and format wiki pages with a simplified markup language, sometimes known as wikitext, wiki markup or wikicode (it can also lead to a WYSIWYG editing page; see the paragraph after the table below). For example, starting lines of text with asterisks could create a bulleted list. The style and syntax of wikitexts can vary greatly among wiki implementations, some of which also allow HTML tags.

Layout consistency

Wikis have favored plain-text editing, with fewer and simpler conventions than HTML for indicating style and structure. Although limiting access to HTML and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) of wikis limits user ability to alter the structure and formatting of wiki content, there are some benefits. Limited access to CSS promotes consistency in the look and feel, and having JavaScript disabled prevents a user from implementing code that may limit other users' access.

Basic syntax

Visual editing

Wikis can also make WYSIWYG editing available to users, usually through a JavaScript control that translates graphically entered formatting instructions into the corresponding HTML tags or wikitext. In those implementations, the markup of a newly edited, marked-up version of the page is generated and submitted to the server transparently, shielding the user from this technical detail. An example of this is the VisualEditor on Wikipedia. WYSIWYG controls do not, however, always provide all the features available in wikitext, and some users prefer not to use a WYSIWYG editor. Hence, many of these sites offer some means to edit the wikitext directly.

Version history

Some wikis keep a record of changes made to wiki pages; often, every version of the page is stored. This means that authors can revert to an older version of the page should it be necessary because a mistake has been made, such as the content accidentally being deleted or the page has been vandalized to include offensive or malicious text or other inappropriate content.

Edit summary

Many wiki implementations, such as MediaWiki, the software that powers Wikipedia, allow users to supply an *edit summary* when they edit a page. This is a short piece of text summarizing the changes they have made (e.g. "Corrected grammar," or "Fixed formatting in table."). It is not inserted into the article's main text but is stored along with that revision of the page, allowing users to explain what has been done and why. This is similar to a log message when making changes in a revision-control system. This enables other users to see which changes have been made by whom and why, often in a list of summaries, dates and other short, relevant content, a list which is called a "log" or "history."

Navigation

Within the text of most pages, there are usually many hypertext links to other pages within the wiki. This form of non-linear navigation is more "native" to a wiki than structured/formalized navigation schemes. Users can also create any number of index or table-of-contents pages, with hierarchical categorization or whatever form of organization they like. These may be challenging to maintain "by hand", as multiple authors and users may create and delete pages in an ad hoc, unorganized manner. Wikis can provide one or more ways to categorize or tag pages to support the maintenance of such index pages. Some wikis, including the original, have a backlink feature, which displays all pages that link to a given page. It is also typically possible in a wiki to create links to pages that do not yet exist, as a way to invite others to share what they know about a subject new to the wiki. Wiki users can typically "tag" pages with categories or keywords, to make it easier for other users to find the article. For example, a user creating a new article on cold-weather biking might "tag" this page under the categories of commuting, winter sports and bicycling. This would make it easier for other users to find the article.

Linking and creating pages

Links are created using a specific syntax, the so-called "link pattern". Originally, most wikis used CamelCase to name pages and create links. These are produced by capitalizing words in a phrase and removing the spaces between them (the word "CamelCase" is itself an example). While CamelCase makes linking easy, it also leads to links in a form that deviates from the standard spelling. To link to a page with a single-word title, one must abnormally capitalize one of the letters in the word (e.g. "WiKi" instead of "Wiki"). CamelCase-based wikis are instantly recognizable because they have many links with names such as "TableOfContents" and "BeginnerQuestions." a wiki can render the visible anchor of such links "pretty" by reinserting spaces, and possibly also reverting to lower case. This reprocessing of the link to improve the readability of the anchor is, however, limited by the loss of capitalization information caused by CamelCase reversal. For example, "RichardWagner" should be rendered as "Richard Wagner", whereas "PopularMusic" should be rendered as "popular music". There is no easy way to determine which capital letters should remain capitalized. As a result, many wikis now have "free linking" using brackets, and some disable CamelCase by default.

Searching

Most wikis offer at least a title search, and sometimes a full-text search. The scalability of the search depends on whether the wiki engine uses a database. Some wikis, such as PmWiki, use flat files.^[11] MediaWiki's first versions used flat files, but it was rewritten by Lee Daniel Crocker in the early 2000s (decade) to be a database application. Indexed database access is necessary for high speed searches on large wikis. Alternatively, external search engines such as Google Search can sometimes be used on wikis with limited searching functions to obtain more precise results.

History

WikiWikiWeb was the first wiki.^[12] Ward Cunningham started developing WikiWikiWeb in Portland, Oregon, in 1994, and installed it on the Internet domain c2.com on March 25, 1995. It was named by Cunningham, who remembered a Honolulu International Airport counter employee telling him to take the "Wiki Wiki Shuttle" bus that runs between the airport's terminals. According to Cunningham, "I chose wiki-wiki as an alliterative substitute for 'quick' and thereby avoided naming this stuff quick-web."^{[13][14]}



Wiki Wiki Shuttle at Honolulu International Airport

Cunningham was, in part, inspired by the Apple HyperCard, which he had used. HyperCard, however, was single-user.^[15] Apple had designed a system allowing users to create virtual "card stacks" supporting links among the various cards. Cunningham developed Vannevar Bush's ideas by allowing users to "comment on and change one another's text."^{[2][16]} Cunningham says his goals were to link together people's experiences to create a new literature to document programming patterns, and to harness people's natural desire to talk and tell stories with a technology that would feel comfortable to those not used to "authoring".^[15]

Wikipedia became the most famous wiki site, launched in January 2001 and entering the top ten most popular websites in 2007. In the early 2000s (decade), wikis were increasingly adopted in enterprise as collaborative software. Common uses included project communication, intranets, and documentation, initially for technical users. Some companies use wikis as their only collaborative software and as a replacement for static intranets, and some schools and universities use wikis to enhance group learning. There may be greater use of wikis behind firewalls than on the public Internet. On March 15, 2007, the word *wiki* was listed in the online Oxford English Dictionary.^[17]

Alternative definitions

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the word "wiki" was used to refer to both user-editable websites and the software that powers them; the latter definition is still occasionally in use.^[1] Wiki inventor Ward Cunningham wrote in 2014^[18] that the word "wiki" should not be used to refer to a single website, but rather to a mass of user-editable pages or sites so that a single website is not "a wiki" but "an instance of wiki". He wrote that the concept of wiki federation, in which the same content can be hosted and edited in more than one location in a manner similar to distributed version control, meant that the concept of a single discrete "wiki" no longer made sense.^[19]

Implementations

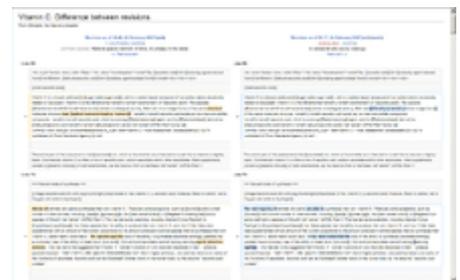
Wiki software is a type of collaborative software that runs a wiki system, allowing web pages to be created and edited using a common web browser. It may be implemented as a series of scripts behind an existing web server or as a standalone application server that runs on one or more web servers. The content is stored in a file system, and changes to the content are stored in a relational database management system. A commonly implemented software package is MediaWiki, which runs Wikipedia. Alternatively, personal wikis run as a standalone application on a single computer.

Wikis can also be created on a "wiki farm", where the server-side software is implemented by the wiki farm owner. Some wiki farms can also make private, password-protected wikis. Free wiki farms generally contain advertising on every page. For more information, see Comparison of wiki hosting services.

Trust and security

Controlling changes

Wikis are generally designed with the philosophy of making it easy to correct mistakes, rather than making it difficult to make them. Thus, while wikis are very open, they provide a means to verify the validity of recent additions to the body of pages. The most prominent, on almost every wiki, is the "Recent Changes" page—a specific list showing recent edits, or a list of edits made within a given time frame.^[20] Some wikis can filter the list to remove minor edits and edits made by automatic importing scripts ("bots").^[21] From the change log, other functions are accessible in most wikis: the revision history shows previous page versions and the diff feature highlights the changes between two revisions. Using the revision history, an editor can view and restore a previous version of the article. This gives great power to the author to eliminate edits. The diff feature can be used to decide whether or not this is necessary. A regular wiki user can view the diff of an edit listed on the "Recent Changes" page and, if it is an unacceptable edit, consult the history, restoring a previous revision; this process is more or less streamlined, depending on the wiki software used.^[22]



History comparison reports highlight the changes between two revisions of a page.

In case unacceptable edits are missed on the "recent changes" page, some wiki engines provide additional content control. It can be monitored to ensure that a page, or a set of pages, keeps its quality. A person willing to maintain pages will be warned of modifications to the pages, allowing them to verify the validity of new editions quickly. This can be seen as a very pro-author and anti-editor feature.^[23] A watchlist is a common implementation of this. Some wikis also implement "patrolled revisions", in which editors with the requisite credentials can mark some edits as not vandalism. A "flagged revisions" system can prevent edits from going live until they have been reviewed.^[24]

Trustworthiness and reliability of content

Critics of publicly editable wiki systems argue that these systems could be easily tampered with by malicious individuals ("vandals") or even by well-meaning but unskilled users who introduce errors into the content, while proponents maintain that the community of users can catch such malicious or erroneous content and correct it.^[2] Lars Aronsson, a data systems specialist, summarizes the controversy as follows: "Most people when they first learn about the wiki concept, assume that a Web site that can be edited by anybody would soon be rendered useless by destructive input. It sounds like offering free spray cans next to a grey concrete wall. The only likely outcome would be ugly graffiti and simple tagging and many

artistic efforts would not be long lived. Still, it seems to work very well."^[12] High editorial standards in medicine and health sciences articles, in which users typically use peer-reviewed journals or university textbooks as sources, have led to the idea of expert-moderated wikis.^[25] Some wikis allow one to link to specific versions of articles, which has been useful to the scientific community, in that expert peer reviewers could analyse articles, improve them and provide links to the trusted version of that article.^[26] Noveck points out that "participants are accredited by members of the wiki community, who have a vested interest in preserving the quality of the work product, on the basis of their ongoing participation." On controversial topics that have been subject to disruptive editing, a wiki author may restrict editing to registered users.^[27]

Security

The open philosophy of wiki – allowing anyone to edit content – does not ensure that every editor's intentions are well-mannered. For example, vandalism (changing wiki content to something offensive, adding nonsense, maliciously removing content, or deliberately adding incorrect information, such as hoax information) can be a major problem. On larger wiki sites, such as those run by the Wikimedia Foundation, vandalism *can* go unnoticed for some period of time. Wikis, because of their open nature, are susceptible to intentional disruption, known as "trolling". Wikis tend to take a soft-security approach to the problem of vandalism, making damage easy to undo rather than attempting to prevent damage. Larger wikis often employ sophisticated methods, such as bots that automatically identify and revert vandalism and JavaScript enhancements that show characters that have been added in each edit. In this way, vandalism can be limited to just "minor vandalism" or "sneaky vandalism", where the characters added/eliminated are so few that bots do not identify them and users do not pay much attention to them.^[28] An example of a bot that reverts vandalism on Wikipedia is ClueBot NG. ClueBot NG can revert edits, often within minutes, if not seconds. The bot uses machine learning in lieu of heuristics.^[29]

The amount of vandalism a wiki receives depends on how open the wiki is. For instance, some wikis allow unregistered users, identified by their IP addresses, to edit content, while others limit this function to just registered users.^[30]

Edit wars can also occur as users repetitively revert a page to the version they favor. In some cases, editors with opposing views of which content should appear or what formatting style should be used will change and re-change each other's edits. This results in the page being "unstable" from a general user's perspective, because each time a general user comes to the page, it may look different. Some wiki software allows an administrator to stop such edit wars by locking a page from further editing until a decision has been made on what version of the page would be most appropriate.^[9] Some wikis are in a better position than others to control behavior due to governance structures existing outside the wiki. For instance, a college teacher can create incentives for students to behave themselves on a class wiki they administer by limiting editing to logged-in users and pointing out that all contributions can be traced back to the contributors. Bad behavior can then be dealt with under university policies.^[11]

Potential malware vector

Malware can also be a problem for wikis, as users can add links to sites hosting malicious code. For example, a German Wikipedia article about the Blaster Worm was edited to include a hyperlink to a malicious website. Users of vulnerable Microsoft Windows systems who followed the link would be infected.^[9] A countermeasure is the use of software that prevents users from saving an edit that contains a link to a site listed on a blacklist of malicious sites.

Communities

Applications

The English Wikipedia has the largest user base among wikis on the World Wide Web^[31] and ranks in the top 10 among all Web sites in terms of traffic.^[32] Other large wikis include the WikiWikiWeb, Memory Alpha, Wikivoyage, and Susning.nu, a Swedish-language knowledge base. Medical and health-related wiki examples include Ganfyd, an online collaborative medical reference that is edited by medical professionals and invited non-medical experts.^[10] Many wiki communities are private, particularly within enterprises. They are often used as internal documentation for in-house systems and applications. Some companies use wikis to allow customers to help produce software documentation.^[33] A study of corporate wiki users found that they could be divided into "synthesizers" and "adders" of content. Synthesizers' frequency of contribution was affected more by their impact on other wiki users, while adders' contribution frequency was affected more by being able to accomplish their immediate work.^[34] From a study of thousands of wiki deployments, Jonathan Grudin concluded careful stakeholder analysis and education are crucial to successful wiki deployment.^[35]



The home page of the English Wikipedia

In 2005, the Gartner Group, noting the increasing popularity of wikis, estimated that they would become mainstream collaboration tools in at least 50% of companies by 2009.^[36] Wikis can be used for project management.^{[37][38]} Wikis have also been used in the academic community for sharing and dissemination of information across institutional and international boundaries.^[39] In those settings, they have been found useful for collaboration on grant writing, strategic planning, departmental documentation, and committee work.^[40] In the mid-2000s, the increasing trend among industries toward collaboration placed a heavier impetus upon educators to make students proficient in collaborative work, inspiring even greater interest in wikis being used in the classroom.^[9]

Wikis have found some use within the legal profession and within the government. Examples include the Central Intelligence Agency's Intellipedia, designed to share and collect intelligence, DKospedia, which was used by the American Civil Liberties Union to assist with review of documents about the internment of detainees in Guantánamo Bay,^[41] and the wiki of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, used to post court rules and allow practitioners to comment and ask questions. The United States Patent and Trademark Office operates Peer-to-Patent, a wiki to allow the public to collaborate on finding prior art relevant to the examination of pending patent applications. Queens, New York has used a wiki to allow citizens to collaborate on the design and planning of a local park. Cornell Law School founded a wiki-based legal dictionary called Wex, whose growth has been hampered by restrictions on who can edit.^[27]

In academic contexts, wikis have also been used as project collaboration and research support systems.^{[42][43]}

City wikis

A city wiki (or local wiki) is a wiki used as a knowledge base and social network for a specific geographical locale.^{[44][45][46]} The term 'city wiki' or its foreign language equivalent (e.g. German 'Stadtwiki') is sometimes also used for wikis that cover not just a city, but a small town or an entire region. A city wiki contains information about specific instances of things, ideas, people and places. Much of this information might not be appropriate for encyclopedias such as Wikipedia (e.g. articles on every retail outlet

in a town), but might be appropriate for a wiki with more localized content and viewers. A city wiki could also contain information about the following subjects, that may or may not be appropriate for a general knowledge wiki, such as:

- Details of public establishments such as public houses, bars, accommodation or social centers
- Owner name, opening hours and statistics for a specific shop
- Statistical information about a specific road in a city
- Flavors of ice cream served at a local ice cream parlor
- A biography of a local mayor and other persons

WikiNodes

WikiNodes are pages on wikis that describe related wikis. They are usually organized as neighbors and delegates. A *neighbor* wiki is simply a wiki that may discuss similar content or may otherwise be of interest. A *delegate* wiki is a wiki that agrees to have certain content delegated to that wiki.^[47] One way of finding a wiki on a specific subject is to follow the wiki-node network from wiki to wiki; another is to take a Wiki "bus tour", for example: [Wikipedia's Tour Bus Stop](#).



Visualization of the collaborative work in the German wiki project [Mathe für Nicht-Freaks](#)

Participants

The four basic types of users who participate in wikis are reader, author, wiki administrator and system administrator. The system administrator is responsible for the installation and maintenance of the wiki engine and the container web server. The wiki administrator maintains wiki content and is provided additional functions about pages (e.g. page protection and deletion), and can adjust users' access rights by, for instance, blocking them from editing.^[48]

Growth factors

A study of several hundred wikis showed that a relatively high number of administrators for a given content size is likely to reduce growth;^[49] that access controls restricting editing to registered users tends to reduce growth; that a lack of such access controls tends to fuel new user registration; and that higher administration ratios (i.e. admins/user) have no significant effect on content or population growth.^[50]

Conferences

Active conferences and meetings about wiki-related topics include:

- Atlassian Summit, an annual conference for users of [Atlassian](#) software, including [Confluence](#).^[51]
- [OpenSym](#) (called WikiSym until 2014), an [academic conference](#) dedicated to research about wikis and open collaboration.
- SMWCon, a bi-annual conference for users and developers of [Semantic MediaWiki](#).^[52]
- TikiFest, a frequently held meeting for users and developers of [Tiki Wiki CMS Groupware](#).^[53]

- Wikimania, an annual conference dedicated to the research and practice of Wikimedia Foundation projects like Wikipedia.

Former wiki-related events include:

- RecentChangesCamp (2006–2012), an unconference on wiki-related topics.
- RegioWikiCamp (2009–2013), a semi-annual unconference on "regiowikis", or wikis on cities and other geographic areas.^[54]

Legal environment

Joint authorship of articles, in which different users participate in correcting, editing, and compiling the finished product, can also cause editors to become tenants in common of the copyright, making it impossible to republish without permission of all co-owners, some of whose identities may be unknown due to pseudonymous or anonymous editing.^[9] Where persons contribute to a collective work such as an encyclopedia, there is, however, no joint ownership if the contributions are separate and distinguishable.^[55] Despite most wikis' tracking of individual contributions, the action of contributing to a wiki page is still arguably one of jointly correcting, editing, or compiling, which would give rise to joint ownership. Some copyright issues can be alleviated through the use of an open content license. Version 2 of the GNU Free Documentation License includes a specific provision for wiki relicensing; Creative Commons licenses are also popular. When no license is specified, an implied license to read and add content to a wiki may be deemed to exist on the grounds of business necessity and the inherent nature of a wiki, although the legal basis for such an implied license may not exist in all circumstances.

Wikis and their users can be held liable for certain activities that occur on the wiki. If a wiki owner displays indifference and forgoes controls (such as banning copyright infringers) that he could have exercised to stop copyright infringement, he may be deemed to have authorized infringement, especially if the wiki is primarily used to infringe copyrights or obtains a direct financial benefit, such as advertising revenue, from infringing activities.^[9] In the United States, wikis may benefit from Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act, which protects sites that engage in "Good Samaritan" policing of harmful material, with no requirement on the quality or quantity of such self-policing.^[56] It has also been argued, however, that a wiki's enforcement of certain rules, such as anti-bias, verifiability, reliable sourcing, and no-original-research policies, could pose legal risks.^[57] When defamation occurs on a wiki, theoretically, all users of the wiki can be held liable, because any of them had the ability to remove or amend the defamatory material from the "publication." It remains to be seen whether wikis will be regarded as more akin to an internet service provider, which is generally not held liable due to its lack of control over publications' contents, than a publisher.^[9] It has been recommended that trademark owners monitor what information is presented about their trademarks on wikis, since courts may use such content as evidence pertaining to public perceptions. Joshua Jarvis notes, "Once misinformation is identified, the trademark owner can simply edit the entry."^[58]

See also

- Comparison of wiki software
- Content management system
- CURIE
- Dispersed knowledge
- List of wikis
- Mass collaboration
- Sweble

- [Universal Edit Button](#)
- [Wikis and education](#)

Notes

1. The realization of the Hawaiian /w/ [phoneme](#) varies between [w] and [v], and the realization of the /k/ phoneme varies between [k] and [t], among other realizations. Thus, the pronunciation of the Hawaiian word *wiki* varies between [ˈwiki], [ˈwiti], [ˈviki], and [ˈviti]. See [Hawaiian phonology](#) for more details.

References

1. Mitchell, Scott (July 2008), *Easy Wiki Hosting, Scott Hanselman's blog, and Snagging Screens* (<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/cc700339.aspx>), MSDN Magazine, archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100316192702/https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/cc700339.aspx>) from the original on March 16, 2010, retrieved March 9, 2010
2. "wiki" (<https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1192819/wiki>), *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. 1, London: Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2007, archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080424074513/https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1192819/wiki>) from the original on April 24, 2008, retrieved April 10, 2008
3. *Alexa Top Sites* (<https://www.alexa.com/topsites>), archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150302173920/https://www.alexa.com/topsites>) from the original on March 2, 2015, retrieved December 1, 2016
4. Cunningham, Ward (June 27, 2002), *What is a Wiki* (<https://www.wiki.org/wiki.cgi?WhatIsWiki>), WikiWikiWeb, archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080416212802/https://www.wiki.org/wiki.cgi?WhatIsWiki>) from the original on April 16, 2008, retrieved April 10, 2008
5. "Hawaiian Words; Hawaiian to English" (<https://www.mauiapp.com/moolelo/hwnwdshw.htm>). mauiapp.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080914154748/https://www.mauiapp.com/moolelo/hwnwdshw.htm>) from the original on September 14, 2008. Retrieved September 19, 2008.
6. Hasan, Heather (2012), *Wikipedia, 3.5 million articles and counting* (<https://archive.org/details/wikipedia35milli0000hasa/page/11>), New York : Rosen Central, p. 11 (<https://archive.org/details/wikipedia35milli0000hasa/page/11>), ISBN 9781448855575, archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191026122531/https://archive.org/details/wikipedia35milli0000hasa/page/11>) from the original on October 26, 2019, retrieved August 6, 2019
7. Andrews, Lorrin (1865), *A dictionary of the Hawaiian language to which is appended an English-Hawaiian vocabulary and a chronological table of remarkable events* (<https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofhawa00andrrich/>), Henry M. Whitney, p. 514, archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140815064248/https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofhawa00andrrich/>) from the original on August 15, 2014, retrieved June 1, 2014
8. Leuf & Cunningham 2001. See Ward Cunningham's site "Archived copy" (<https://c2.com/cgi/wiki?WikiDesignPrinciples>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20020430181259/https://c2.com/cgi/wiki?WikiDesignPrinciples>) from the original on April 30, 2002. Retrieved April 30, 2002.
9. Black, Peter; Delaney, Hayden; Fitzgerald, Brian (2007), *Legal Issues for Wikis: The Challenge of User-generated and Peer-produced Knowledge, Content and Culture* (https://web.archive.org/web/20121222125337/https://elaw.murdoch.edu.au/archives/issues/2007/1/eLaw_legal%20issues%20for%20wikis.pdf) (PDF), vol. 14, eLaw J., archived from the original (https://elaw.murdoch.edu.au/archives/issues/2007/1/eLaw_legal%20issues%20for%20wikis.pdf) (PDF) on December 22, 2012

10. Boulos, M. N. K.; Maramba, I.; Wheeler, S. (2006), "Wikis, blogs and podcasts: a new generation of Web-based tools for virtual collaborative clinical practice and education", *BMC Medical Education*, **6**: 41, doi:10.1186/1472-6920-6-41 (<https://doi.org/10.1186%2F1472-6920-6-41>), PMC 1564136 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1564136>), PMID 16911779 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16911779>)
11. Naomi, Augar; Raitman, Ruth; Zhou, Wanlei (2004). "Teaching and learning online with wikis". Proceedings of Beyond the Comfort Zone: 21st ASCILITE Conference: 95–104. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.133.1456 (<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.133.1456>).
12. Ebersbach 2008, p. 10
13. Cunningham, Ward (November 1, 2003). "Correspondence on the Etymology of Wiki" (<http://c2.com/doc/etymology.html>). WikiWikiWeb. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070317120823/https://c2.com/doc/etymology.html>) from the original on March 17, 2007. Retrieved March 9, 2007.
14. Cunningham, Ward (February 25, 2008). "Wiki History" (<https://c2.com/cgi/wiki?WikiHistory>). WikiWikiWeb. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20020621221535/https://c2.com/cgi/wiki?WikiHistory>) from the original on June 21, 2002. Retrieved March 9, 2007.
15. Bill Venners (October 20, 2003). "Exploring with Wiki: A Conversation with Ward Cunningham, Part I" (<https://www.artima.com/intv/wiki.html>). artima developer. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150205091836/https://www.artima.com/intv/wiki.html>) from the original on February 5, 2015. Retrieved December 12, 2014.
16. Cunningham, Ward (July 26, 2007). "Wiki Wiki Hyper Card" (<https://c2.com/cgi/wiki?WikiWikiHyperCard>). WikiWikiWeb. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070406064446/https://c2.com/cgi/wiki?WikiWikiHyperCard>) from the original on April 6, 2007. Retrieved March 9, 2007.
17. Diamond, Graeme (March 1, 2007). "March 2007 update" (<https://www.oed.com/public/update0703/march-2007-update>). *Oxford English Dictionary*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110107132110/https://www.oed.com/public/update0703/march-2007-update>) from the original on January 7, 2011. Retrieved March 16, 2007.
18. Ward Cunningham [@WardCunningham] (November 8, 2014). "The plural of wiki is wiki. See forage.ward.fed.wiki.org/an-install-of-wiki.html" (<https://twitter.com/WardCunningham/status/531149812976996352>) (Tweet). Retrieved March 18, 2019 – via [Twitter](#).
19. "Smallest Federated Wiki" (<https://forage.ward.fed.wiki.org/view/an-install-of-wiki>). *wiki.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150928165957/https://forage.ward.fed.wiki.org/view/an-install-of-wiki>) from the original on September 28, 2015. Retrieved September 28, 2015.
20. Ebersbach 2008, p. 20
21. Ebersbach 2008, p. 54
22. Ebersbach 2008, p. 178
23. Ebersbach 2008, p. 109
24. Goldman, Eric, "Wikipedia's Labor Squeeze and its Consequences", *Journal on Telecommunications and High Technology Law*, **8**
25. Barsky, Eugene; Giustini, Dean (December 2007). "Introducing Web 2.0: wikis for health librarians" (<https://circle.ubc.ca/bitstream/handle/2429/497/c07-036.pdf>) (PDF). *Journal of the Canadian Health Libraries Association*. **28** (4): 147–150. doi:10.5596/c07-036 (<https://doi.org/10.5596%2Fc07-036>). ISSN 1708-6892 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1708-6892>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120430195019/https://circle.ubc.ca/bitstream/handle/2429/497/c07-036.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on April 30, 2012. Retrieved November 7, 2011.

26. Yager, Kevin (March 16, 2006). "Wiki ware could harness the Internet for science" (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2F440278a>). *Nature*. **440** (7082): 278. Bibcode:2006Natur.440..278Y (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2006Natur.440..278Y>). doi:10.1038/440278a (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2F440278a>). PMID 16541049 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16541049>).
27. Noveck, Beth Simone (March 2007), "Wikipedia and the Future of Legal Education" (<https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?collection=journals&handle=hein.journals/jled57&div=8&id=&page=>), *Journal of Legal Education*, **57** (1), archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140703005842/https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?collection=journals&handle=hein.journals%2Fjled57&div=8&id=&page=>) from the original on July 3, 2014(subscription required)
28. "Security" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140106040941/https://m3m.homelinux.org/wiki/MC/index.php/Security>). Assothink. Archived from the original (<https://m3m.homelinux.org/wiki/MC/index.php/Security>) on January 6, 2014. Retrieved February 16, 2013.
29. Hicks, Jesse (February 18, 2014). "This machine kills trolls" (<https://www.theverge.com/2014/2/18/5412636/this-machine-kills-trolls-how-wikipedia-robots-snuff-out-vandalism>). *The Verge*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140827115824/https://www.theverge.com/2014/2/18/5412636/this-machine-kills-trolls-how-wikipedia-robots-snuff-out-vandalism>) from the original on August 27, 2014. Retrieved September 7, 2014.
30. Ebersbach 2008, p. 108
31. "List of largest (Media)wikis" (https://web.archive.org/web/20140825164715/https://s23.org/wikistats/largest_html.php?sort=users_desc&th=8000&lines=500). S23-Wiki. April 3, 2008. Archived from the original (https://s23.org/wikistats/largest_html.php?sort=users_desc&th=8000&lines=500) on August 25, 2014. Retrieved December 12, 2014.
32. "Alexa Top 500 Global Sites" (<https://www.alexa.com/topsites>). Alexa Internet. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150302173920/https://www.alexa.com/topsites>) from the original on March 2, 2015. Retrieved April 26, 2015.
33. Müller, C.; Birn, L. (September 6–8, 2006). "Wikis for Collaborative Software Documentation" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110706095145/https://i-know.tugraz.at/wp-content/uploads/2008/11/47_wikis-for-collaborative-software-documentation.pdf) (PDF). Proceedings of I-KNOW '06. Archived from the original (https://i-know.tugraz.at/wp-content/uploads/2008/11/47_wikis-for-collaborative-software-documentation.pdf) (PDF) on July 6, 2011.
34. Majchrzak, A.; Wagner, C.; Yates, D. (2006), "Corporate wiki users: results of a survey", *Proceedings of the 2006 international symposium on Wikis*, Symposium on Wikis, pp. 99–104, doi:10.1145/1149453.1149472 (<https://doi.org/10.1145%2F1149453.1149472>), ISBN 978-1-59593-413-0, S2CID 13206858 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:13206858>)
35. Grudin, Jonathan (2015). "Wikis at work: Success factors and challenges for sustainability of enterprise wikis – Microsoft Research" (<https://research.microsoft.com/apps/pubs/default.aspx?id=138573>). *Research.microsoft.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150904031729/https://research.microsoft.com/apps/pubs/default.aspx?id=138573>) from the original on September 4, 2015. Retrieved June 16, 2015.
36. Conlin, Michelle (November 28, 2005), "E-Mail Is So Five Minutes Ago" (<https://www.businessweek.com/stories/2005-11-27/e-mail-is-so-five-minutes-ago>), *Bloomberg BusinessWeek*, archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121017131307/https://www.businessweek.com/stories/2005-11-27/e-mail-is-so-five-minutes-ago>) from the original on October 17, 2012
37. "HomePage" (<https://projectmanagementwiki.org>). *Project Management Wiki.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140816221509/https://projectmanagementwiki.org/>) from the original on August 16, 2014. Retrieved May 8, 2012.
38. "Ways to Wiki: Project Management" (<https://www.editme.com/Ways-to-Wiki-Project-Management>). *EditMe*. January 4, 2010. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120508152328/https://www.editme.com/Ways-to-Wiki-Project-Management>) from the original on May 8, 2012.

39. Wanderley, M. M.; Birnbaum, D.; Malloch, J. (2006). "SensorWiki.org: a collaborative resource for researchers and interface designers" (<https://portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=1142215.1142259>). *NIME '06 Proceedings of the 2006 Conference on New Interfaces for Musical Expression*. IRCAM – Centre Pompidou: 180–183. ISBN 978-2-84426-314-8.
40. Lombardo, Nancy T. (June 2008). "Putting Wikis to Work in Libraries". *Medical Reference Services Quarterly*. 27 (2): 129–145. doi:10.1080/02763860802114223 (<https://doi.org/10.1080/02763860802114223>). PMID 18844087 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18844087>). S2CID 11552140 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:11552140>).
41. "SusanHu's FOIA Project UPDATE" (<https://www.dailykos.com/story/2005/06/09/120607/-SusanHu-s-FOIA-Project-UPDATE>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130530181455/https://www.dailykos.com/story/2005/06/09/120607/-SusanHu-s-FOIA-Project-UPDATE>) from the original on May 30, 2013. Retrieved June 25, 2013.
42. Au, C. H. (December 2017). "Wiki as a research support system — A trial in information systems research". *2017 IEEE International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management (IEEM)*: 2271–2275. doi:10.1109/IEEM.2017.8290296 (<https://doi.org/10.1109/IEEM.2017.8290296>). ISBN 978-1-5386-0948-4. S2CID 44029462 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:44029462>).
43. Au, Cheuk-hang. "Using Wiki for Project Collaboration – with Comparison on Facebook" (https://www.iaeng.org/publication/WCECS2014/WCECS2014_pp358-363.pdf) (PDF). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20190412152358/https://www.iaeng.org/publication/WCECS2014/WCECS2014_pp358-363.pdf) (PDF) from the original on April 12, 2019.
44. Andersen, Michael (November 6, 2009) "Welcome to Davis, Calif.: Six lessons from the world's best local wiki (<https://www.niemanlab.org/2009/11/welcome-to-davis-calif-six-lessons-from-the-worlds-best-local-wiki/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130808084426/https://www.niemanlab.org/2009/11/welcome-to-davis-calif-six-lessons-from-the-worlds-best-local-wiki/>) August 8, 2013, at the [Wayback Machine](#)." Niemen Journalism Lab. Niemen Foundation/Harvard University
45. McGann, Laura (June 18, 2010) "Knight News Challenge: Is a wiki site coming to your city? Local Wiki will build software to make it simple (<https://www.niemanlab.org/2010/06/knight-news-challenge-is-a-wiki-site-coming-to-your-city-local-wiki-will-build-software-to-make-it-simple/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130625035936/https://www.niemanlab.org/2010/06/knight-news-challenge-is-a-wiki-site-coming-to-your-city-local-wiki-will-build-software-to-make-it-simple/>) June 25, 2013, at the [Wayback Machine](#)." Niemen Journalism Lab. Niemen Foundation/Harvard University
46. [Wired](#): Makice, Kevin (July 15, 2009). Hey, Kid: Support Your Local Wiki (<https://archive.wired.com/geekdad/2009/07/hey-kid-support-your-local-wiki/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150427080359/https://archive.wired.com/geekdad/2009/07/hey-kid-support-your-local-wiki/>) April 27, 2015, at the [Wayback Machine](#)
47. "Frequently Asked Questions" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070810213702/https://wikinodes.wiki.taoriver.net/moin.fcgi/FrequentlyAskedQuestions>). WikiNodes. Archived from the original (<https://wikinodes.wiki.taoriver.net/moin.fcgi/FrequentlyAskedQuestions>) on August 10, 2007.
48. Cubric, Marija (2007). "Analysis of the use of Wiki-based collaborations in enhancing student learning" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110515005430/https://uhra.herts.ac.uk/dspace/handle/2299/3672>). University of Hertfordshire. Archived from the original (<https://uhra.herts.ac.uk/dspace/handle/2299/3672>) on May 15, 2011. Retrieved April 25, 2011.

49. Roth, C.; Taraborelli, D.; Gilbert, N. (2008). "Measuring wiki viability. An empirical assessment of the social dynamics of a large sample of wikis" (<https://nitens.org/docs/wikidy n.pdf>) (PDF). The Centre for Research in Social Simulation: 3. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/201710111105517/https://nitens.org/docs/wikidyn.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on October 11, 2017. "Figure 4 shows that having a relatively high number of administrators for a given content size is likely to reduce growth."
50. Roth, C.; Taraborelli, D.; Gilbert, N. (2008). "Measuring wiki viability. An empirical assessment of the social dynamics of a large sample of wikis" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120616204038/https://epubs.surrey.ac.uk/1565/1/fulltext.pdf#>) (PDF). The Centre for Research in Social Simulation. Archived from the original (<https://epubs.surrey.ac.uk:80/1565/1/fulltext.pdf>) (PDF) on June 16, 2012. Retrieved November 9, 2018.
51. "Atlassian Summit homepage" (<https://summit.atlassian.com/>). Summit.atlassian.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110613081406/https://summit.atlassian.com/>) from the original on June 13, 2011. Retrieved June 20, 2011.
52. "SMWCon homepage" (<https://semantic-mediawiki.org/wiki/SMWCon>). Semantic-mediawiki.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110714183910/https://semantic-mediawiki.org/wiki/SMWCon>) from the original on July 14, 2011. Retrieved June 20, 2011.
53. "TikiFest homepage" (<https://tiki.org/TikiFest>). Tiki.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110630070137/https://tiki.org/TikiFest>) from the original on June 30, 2011. Retrieved June 20, 2011.
54. "European RegioWikiSociety homepage" (https://web.archive.org/web/20090813101324/https://wiki.regiowiki.eu/Main_Page). Wiki.regiowiki.eu. June 10, 2011. Archived from the original (https://wiki.regiowiki.eu/Main_Page) on August 13, 2009. Retrieved June 20, 2011.
55. *Redwood Music Ltd v. B Feldman & Co Ltd*, RPC 385, 1979 {{citation}}: Missing or empty |title= (help)
56. Walsh, Kathleen M.; Oh, Sarah (February 23, 2010). "Self-Regulation: How Wikipedia Leverages User-Generated Quality Control Under Section 230" (https://works.bepress.com/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=sarah_oh). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140106040705/https://works.bepress.com/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=sarah_oh) from the original on January 6, 2014.
57. Myers, Ken S. (2008), "Wikimmunity: Fitting the Communications Decency Act to Wikipedia", *Harvard Journal of Law and Technology*, The Berkman Center for Internet and Society, **20**: 163, SSRN 916529 (<https://ssrn.com/abstract=916529>)
58. Jarvis, Joshua (May 2008), "Police your marks in a wiki world" (<https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?collection=journals&handle=hein.journals/manintpr179&div=31&id=&page=>), *Managing Intellectual Property*, No. 179 (179): 101–103, archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160304044437/https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?collection=journals&handle=hein.journals%2Fmanintpr179&div=31&id=&page=>) from the original on March 4, 2016

Further reading

- Ebersbach, Anja (2008), *Wiki: Web Collaboration*, Springer Science+Business Media, ISBN 978-3-540-35150-4
- Leuf, Bo; Cunningham, Ward (April 13, 2001), *The Wiki Way: Quick Collaboration on the Web* (https://archive.org/details/isbn_9780201714999), Addison–Wesley, ISBN 978-0-201-71499-9
- Mader, Stewart (December 10, 2007), *Wikipatterns* (<https://archive.org/details/wikipatternsap ra00made>), John Wiley & Sons, ISBN 978-0-470-22362-8
- Tapscott, Don (April 17, 2008), *Wikinomics: How Mass Collaboration Changes Everything*, Portfolio Hardcover, ISBN 978-1-59184-193-7

External links

- [Wiki \(https://curlie.org/Computers/Software/Groupware/Wiki/\)](https://curlie.org/Computers/Software/Groupware/Wiki/) at Curlie
 - [Exploring with Wiki \(https://www.artima.com/articles/exploring-with-wiki\)](https://www.artima.com/articles/exploring-with-wiki), an interview with Ward Cunningham by Bill Verner
 - [WikiIndex](https://wikiapiary.com) and [WikiApiary \(https://wikiapiary.com\)](https://wikiapiary.com), directories of wikis
 - [WikiMatrix \(https://www.wikimatrix.org/\)](https://www.wikimatrix.org/), a website for comparing wiki software and hosts
 - [WikiTeam \(https://github.com/WikiTeam/wikiteam\)](https://github.com/WikiTeam/wikiteam), a volunteer group to preserve wikis associated with [Archive Team](#)
 - Murphy, Paula (April 2006). [Topsy-turvy World of Wiki \(https://web.archive.org/web/20110709101821/https://www.ucop.edu/tltc/news/2006/04/wiki.html\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20110709101821/https://www.ucop.edu/tltc/news/2006/04/wiki.html). University of California.
 - [Ward Cunningham's correspondence with etymologists \(https://c2.com/doc/etymology.html\)](https://c2.com/doc/etymology.html)
-

Retrieved from "<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Wiki&oldid=1109121394>"

This page was last edited on 8 September 2022, at 02:28 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License 3.0; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.