Wikipedia
Outline

• Wikipedia Assignment

• Peer Review - Statement
Logistics

http://www.ics.uci.edu/~dramanan/teaching/ics139w_spring14/schedule.html
Navigating Wikipedia pages

As you get started, it’s helpful to familiarize yourself with the interface and how to navigate Wikipedia pages.

Featured content
Here you can find some of the best work on Wikipedia: articles, photographs, and other content that meet the community’s highest standards.

Help
The Help pages, just like the articles, are written by Wikipedia contributors.

Community portal
The community portal lets you explore what’s going on across Wikipedia, from news to collaborations to policy discussions.

Tools
This section has useful tools for getting more information about a page and its history.

Languages
These are the other language versions of Wikipedia — out of more than 280 — that have an article on the same topic.

Encyclopedia
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the type of reference

An encyclopedia (also spelled encyclopædia), also known as an encyclopaedia, is a type of reference work — a compendium of information from either all branches of knowledge or a particular branch of knowledge. Enyclopedias are diachronic, entries, which are usually accessed alphabetically. Encyclopedias are more dynamic and more didactic than dictionaries. Generally speaking, unlike dictionary definitions, they focus on linguistic information about words, or focus on factual information to cover the thing article name stands for.

Encyclopedias have existed for around 2,000 years. The oldest encyclopedia to have survived is the Encyclopaedia of Aristotle, which was compiled in the 1st century BC. The modern encyclopedia evolved out of the 17th century. Historically, some encyclopedias were one volume, but some, such as the Encyclopædia Britannica, the Encyclopædia Universalis, and the Encyclopedia Americana, became huge multi-volume works. Some modern encyclopedias are electronically available.

The word encyclopedia comes from the Greek edukleia, meaning "education", and the Latin educare, meaning "to educate". The phrase literally translates as "complete instruction".

Indeed, the purpose of an encyclopedia is to provide a general system to the men with whom preceding centuries will not become un instructed, will at the same time be informed.

Index

For other uses, see Encyclopedia (disambiguation).

WP:HELP
Learning wiki-code


I suggest making all your edits on your Wikipedia stub page / sandbox instead of an external word processor (e.g., Microsoft Word)

You will be required to place your final version on Wikipedia (easier with login)
"Deva Ramanan" is an assistant professor of computer science at UC Irvine.

=Details=
Assistant Professor
[[Donald Bren School of Information and Computer Sciences|Department of Computer Science]]
University of California at Irvine
4072 Donald Bren Hall (Office)
3019 Donald Bren Hall (Mailing address)
Irvine, CA 92697-3435
dramanan@ics.uci.edu
949-824-4893 (phone)
949-824-4056 (fax)

== Biography ==
I graduated with a PhD from [[University of California, Berkeley|UC Berkeley]], where I was advised by David Forsyth. Before arriving at UCI, I spent two years as a research professor at [[Toyota Technological Institute at Chicago|TTI-Chicago]]. I was fortunate enough to be a visiting researcher at the Visual Geometry Group at Oxford, the Robotics Institute at CMU, and the Interactive Visual Media Group at Microsoft Research. I work primarily in computer vision, but am also interested in machine learning and computer graphics. Recent projects I've worked on:
What makes a good Wikipedia article?
What makes a good Wikipedia article?

Follows wikipedia “format”
Titles, headings, (lead) sections
What makes a good Wikipedia article?

Follows wikipedia “format”
Titles, headings, (lead) sections

Linked citations
Links to references, other wikipedia articles for more info
What makes a good Wikipedia article?

Follows wikipedia “format”
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Linked citations
Links to references, other wikipedia articles for more info

Verifiable
What makes a good Wikipedia article?

Follows wikipedia “format”
Titles, headings, (lead) sections

Linked citations
Links to references, other wikipedia articles for more info

Verifiable

Neutral
Doesn’t take sides
Tone

Words to avoid:


why?
Tone

Words to avoid:


why?

Puffery: ... legendary, great, eminent, visionary, outstanding, leading, celebrated, cutting-edge, extraordinary, brilliant, famous, renowned, remarkable, prestigious, world-class, respected, notable, virtuoso ...
Tone

Words to avoid:

why?

Puffery: ... legendary, great, eminent, visionary, outstanding, leading, celebrated, cutting-edge, extraordinary, brilliant, famous, renowned, remarkable, prestigious, world-class, respected, notable, virtuoso ...

Contentious labels: ... cult, racist, perverted, sect, fundamentalist, heretic, extremist, denialist, terrorist, freedom fighter, myth, pseudo-, -gate, controversial ...
Tone

Words to avoid:


Why?

Puffery: ... legendary, great, eminent, visionary, outstanding, leading, celebrated, cutting-edge, extraordinary, brilliant, famous, renowned, remarkable, prestigious, world-class, respected, notable, virtuoso ...

Contentious labels: ... cult, racist, perverted, sect, fundamentalist, heretic, extremist, denialist, terrorist, freedom fighter, myth, pseudo-, -gate, controversial ...

Expressions of doubt: .. supposed, purported, alleged, accused, so-called ...
Tone

Words to avoid:


why?

Puffery: ... legendary, great, eminent, visionary, outstanding, leading, celebrated, cutting-edge, extraordinary, brilliant, famous, renowned, remarkable, prestigious, world-class, respected, notable, virtuoso ...

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Expressions of doubt: .. supposed, purported, alleged, accused, so-called ...

Unsupported attributions: ... some people say, many scholars state, it is believed, many are of the opinion, most feel, experts declare, it is often reported, it is widely thought, research has shown, science says ...
Tone

Words to avoid:


why?

Puffery: ... legendary, great, eminent, visionary, outstanding, leading, celebrated, cutting-edge, extraordinary, brilliant, famous, renowned, remarkable, prestigious, world-class, respected, notable, virtuoso ...

Contentious labels: ... cult, racist, perverted, sect, fundamentalist, heretic, extremist, denialist, terrorist, freedom fighter, myth, pseudo-, -gate, controversial ...

Expressions of doubt: .. supposed, purported, alleged, accused, so-called ...

Unsupported attributions: ... some people say, many scholars state, it is believed, many are of the opinion, most feel, experts declare, it is often reported, it is widely thought, research has shown, science says ...

Editorializing: ... notably, interestingly, it should be noted, clearly, certainly, without a doubt, of course, fortunately, happily, unfortunately, tragically, untimely ...
Bob Dylan is the defining figure of the 1960s counterculture and the greatest songwriter of all time.
Bob Dylan is the defining figure of the 1960s counterculture and the greatest songwriter of all time.

Much better:

Dylan was included in Time's 100: The Most Important People of the Century, where he was called "master poet, caustic social critic and intrepid, guiding spirit of the counterculture generation".[1] By the mid-1970s, his songs had already been covered by hundreds of other artists.[2]
Verifiability

Verifiability, and not truth, is one of the fundamental requirements for inclusion in Wikipedia.

It must be possible to attribute all information in Wikipedia to reliable, published sources.

Citation is very important.

No original research

Including implied conclusions

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:No_original_research/Examples

The UN's stated objective is to maintain international peace and security, but since its creation there have been 160 wars throughout the world.
No original research

Including implied conclusions

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:No_original_research/Examples

One could just as easily imply the opposite...

The UN's stated objective is to maintain international peace and security, but since its creation there have been 160 wars throughout the world.

The UN's stated objective is to maintain international peace and security, and since its creation there have been only 160 wars throughout the world.
Neutrality and Verifiability

Wikipedia is not a primary source
Wikipedia avoids describing topics that never have been described before — *doing otherwise qualifies as performing original research*. Unsourced eyewitness accounts or other unsourced information obtained from personal experience should not be added to articles, as this would cause Wikipedia to become a primary source for the added information.

Wikipedia is not a secondary source
Wikipedia does not offer interpretations or analyses that deviate from previously published interpretations and analyses — *doing otherwise qualifies as performing original research*.

Wikipedia is a tertiary source
Wikipedia summarizes descriptions, interpretations and analyses that are found in secondary sources, and/or bases such summaries on tertiary sources. Wikipedia illustrates such summaries and descriptions with material that is as close as possible to the primary source(s) on the described topic.

Could I write about the UCI’s Fencing Club?
Wikipedia layout

Lead section
Table of contents
Section with headings
See Also
References
External Links

Computer vision is a field that includes methods for acquiring, processing, analysing, and understanding images and, in general, high-dimensional data from the real world in order to produce numerical or symbolic information, e.g., in the forms of decisions. A theme in the development of this field has been to duplicate the abilities of human vision by electronically perceiving and understanding an image. This image understanding can be seen as the disentangling of symbolic information from image data using models constructed with the aid of geometry, physics, statistics, and learning theory. Computer vision has also been described as the enterprise of automating and integrating a wide range of processes and representations for vision perception.

Applications range from tasks such as industrial machine vision systems which, say, inspect bottles speeding by on a production line, to research into artificial intelligence and computers or robots that can comprehend the world around them. The computer vision and machine vision fields have significant overlap. Computer vision covers the core technology of automated image analysis which is used in many fields. Machine vision usually refers to a process of combining automated image analysis with other methods and technologies to provide automated inspection and robot guidance in industrial applications.

As a scientific discipline, computer vision is concerned with the theory behind artificial systems that extract information from images. The image data can take many forms, such as video sequences, views from multiple cameras, or multi-dimensional data from a medical scanner.

As a technological discipline, computer vision seeks to apply its theories and models to the construction of computer vision systems. Examples of applications of computer vision include systems for:
- Controlling processes, e.g., an industrial robot;
- Navigation, e.g., by an autonomous vehicle or mobile robot;
- Detecting events, e.g., for visual surveillance or people counting;
- Organizing information, e.g., for indexing databases of images and image sequences;
- Modeling objects or environments, e.g., medical image analysis or topographical modeling;
- Interaction, e.g., as the input to a device for computer-human interaction, and
- Automatic inspection, e.g., in manufacturing applications.

Sub-domains of computer vision include scene reconstruction, event detection, video tracking, object recognition, learning, indexing, motion estimation, and image restoration.

In most practical computer vision applications, the computers are pre-programmed to solve a particular task, but methods based on learning are now becoming increasingly common.
Lead Section


“The lead should define the topic and summarize the body of the article with appropriate weight.”

- Section before first heading and table of contents

- Serves as introduction and summary and motivation
  (create reader interest; why is it noteworthy?)

- 1-4 paragraphs of clear, accessible prose
First sentence

1) The article should begin with a declarative sentence telling the nonspecialist reader what (or who) is the subject.

2) Most commonly, the article's subject is stated as early as possible in the first sentence, and placed in boldface:

The **electron** is a [subatomic particle] with a negative [elementary electric charge].

The "electron" is a [subatomic particle] with a negative [elementary charge] [electric charge].

Links to other wikipedia articles
Applications for computer vision

One of the most prominent application fields of medical computer vision or medical image processing. This area is characterized by the extraction of information from image data for the purpose of making a medical diagnosis of a patient. Generally, image data is in the form of microscopy images, X-ray images, angiography images, ultrasonic images, and tomography images. An example of information which can be extracted from such image data is detection of tumors, arteriosclerosis or other malign changes. It can also be measurements of organ dimensions, blood flow, etc. This application area also supports medical research by providing new information, e.g., about the structure of the brain, or about the quality of medical treatments.

A second application area in computer vision is in industry, often called machine vision, where information is extracted for the purpose of supporting a manufacturing process. One example is quality control where details or final products are being automatically inspected in order to find defects. Another example is measurement of position and orientation of details to be picked up by a robot arm. Machine vision is also heavily used in agricultural processes to remove undesirable food stuff from bulk material, a process called optical sorting.

Military applications are probably one of the largest areas for computer vision. The obvious examples are detection of enemy soldiers or vehicles and missile guidance. More advanced systems for missile guidance send the missile to an area rather than a specific target, and target selection is made when the missile reaches the area based on locally acquired image data. Modern military concepts, such as “battlefield awareness”, imply that various sensors, including image sensors, provide a rich set of information about a combat scene which can be used to support strategic decisions. In this case, automatic processing of the data is used to reduce complexity and to fuse information from multiple sensors to increase reliability.

One of the newer application areas is autonomous vehicles, which include submersibles, land-based vehicles (small robots with wheels, cars or trucks), aerial vehicles, and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV). The level of autonomy ranges from fully autonomous (unmanned) vehicles to vehicles where computer vision based systems support a driver or a pilot in various situations. Fully autonomous vehicles typically use computer vision for navigation, i.e., for knowing where it is, or for producing a map of its environment (SLAM) and for detecting obstacles. It can also be used for detecting certain tasks such as a UAV looking for forest fires. Examples of supporting systems are obstacle warning systems in cars, and systems for autonomous landing of aircraft. Several car manufacturers have demonstrated systems for autonomous driving of cars, but this technology has not yet reached a level where it can be put on the market. There are ample examples of military autonomous vehicles ranging from advanced missiles, to UAVs for reconnaissance or missile guidance. Space exploration is already being made with autonomous vehicles using computer vision, e.g., NASA’s Mars Exploration Rover and ESA’s ExoMars Rover.

Other application areas include:
- Support of visual effects creation for cinema and broadcast, e.g., camera tracking (matchmoving).
- Surveillance.
- Typical tasks of computer vision

Each of the application areas described above employ a range of computer vision tasks; more or less well-defined measurement problems or processing problems, which can be solved using a variety of methods. Some examples of typical computer vision tasks are presented below:
- Recognition

The classical problem in computer vision, image processing, and machine vision is that of determining whether or not the image data contains some specific object, feature, or activity. This task can normally be solved robustly and without effort by a human, but is still not satisfactorily solved in computer vision for the general case — arbitrary objects in arbitrary situations. The existing methods for dealing with this problem can at best solve it only for specific objects, such as simple geometric objects (e.g., polygons), human faces, printed or handwritten characters, or vehicles, and in specific situations, typically described in terms of well-defined illumination, background, and pose of the object relative to the camera.

Different varieties of the recognition problem are described in the literature:
- Object recognition — one or several pre-specified or learned objects or object classes can be recognized, usually together with their 2D positions in the image or 3D poses in the scene. Google Goggles provides a stand-alone program illustration of this function.
- Identification — an individual instance of an object is recognized. Examples include identification of a specific person’s face or fingerprint, or identification of a specific vehicle.
- Detection — the image data are scanned for a specific condition. Examples include detection of possible abnormal cells or tissues in medical images or detection of a vehicle in an automatic road toll system. Detection based on relatively simple and fast computations is sometimes used for finding smaller regions of interesting image data which can be further analyzed by more computationally demanding techniques to produce a correct interpretation.
- Several specializations based on recognition exist, such as:
  - Content-based image retrieval — finding all images in a larger set of images which have a specific content. The content can be specified in different ways, for example in terms of similarity relative to a target image (give me all images similar to image X), or in terms of high-level search criteria given as text input (give me all images which contains many houses, are taken during winter, and have no cars in them).
  - Pose estimation — estimating the position or orientation of a specific object relative to the camera. An example application for this technique would be assisting a robot arm in retrieving objects from a conveyor belt in an assembly line situation or picking parts from a bin.
  - Optical character recognition (OCR) — identifying characters in images of printed or handwritten text, usually with a view to encoding the text in a format more amenable to editing or indexing (e.g., ASCII).
  - 2D Code reading — Reading of 2D codes such as data matrix and QR codes.
  - Facial recognition

==Sections==

==Subsection==
Feature extraction — Image features at various levels of complexity are extracted from the image data. Typical examples of such features are

- Lines, edges and ridges.
- Localized interest points such as corners, blobs or points.

More complex features may be related to texture, shape or motion.

Detection/segmentation — At some point in the processing a decision is made about which image points or regions of the image are relevant for further processing. Examples are

- Selection of a specific set of interest points
- Segmentation of one or multiple image regions which contain a specific object of interest.

High-level processing — At this step the input is typically a small set of data, for example a set of points or an image region which is assumed to contain a specific object. The remaining steps are used to verify that the data satisfy model-based and application specific assumptions.

- Verification that the data satisfy model-based and application specific assumptions.
- Estimation of application specific parameters, such as object pose or object size.

Image recognition — classifying a detected object into different categories.

- Image recognition — comparing and combining two different views of the same object.

Decision making Making the final decision required for the application such as,

- Pass/fail on automatic inspection applications
- Match / no-match in recognition applications
- Flag for further human review in medical, military, security and recognition applications

Wikipedia links and inline citations
Wikipedia links


Linking through hyperlinks is an important feature of Wikipedia. Internal links bind the project together into an interconnected whole.

Generally, link to most specific topic possible

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What you type</th>
<th>How it appears</th>
<th>Specificity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[[Icelandic alphabet]]</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Unspecific</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

External links (to sources outside wikipedia) should generally not be used in main body of article

Wikipedia citations


“There is no specified amount of inline citation that an article must have before being eligible for nomination as a Featured Article or Good Article. The best advice is that an article should be tightly written and comprehensive. If one inline citation is all it takes to make it tightly written that's ok; if you need 100 inline citations that's ok too.”

(but you’ll probably need more than 1)
The Sun is pretty big, but the Moon is not so big. The Sun is also quite hot.

--- References ---
References

Very important - key to “verifiability”!

Citations are what allow you to write an article without any original research

“There is no specified amount of inline citation that an article must have before being eligible for nomination as a Featured Article or Good Article. The best advice is that an article should be tightly written and comprehensive. If one inline citation is all it takes to make it tightly written that's ok; if you need 100 inline citations that's ok too.”
Section Headings

Article dependent
Aim for 3 - 5 sections

How to decide on section content?

“Broad coverage”

Here are some examples....

-Summary article: links to other “detail” articles, presumably all coming from a single article that grew too big.

-Current event news article: Prose style used for news reporting who, what, when, where and why (the Five Ws) and also often how
Napoleon
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see Napoleon (disambiguation).

Napoléon Bonaparte ([napoˈleɔ̃ bɔnapart]) (15 August 1769 – 5 May 1821) was a French military and political leader during the latter stages of the French Revolution.

As Napoleon I, he was Emperor of the French from 1804 to 1815. His legal reform, the Napoleonic Code, has been a major influence on many civil law jurisdictions worldwide, but he is best remembered for his series of coalitions, the so-called Napoleonic Wars. He established hegemony over most of continental Europe and sought to spread the ideals of the French Revolution, while consolidating an imperially deposed ancien régime. Due to his success in these wars, often against numerically superior enemies, he is generally regarded as one of the greatest military commanders of all time.

Napoleon was born in Corsica to parents of noble Genoese ancestry, and trained as an artillery officer in mainland France. He rose to prominence under the French First Republic and led successfully arrayed against France. In 1799, he staged a coup d’état and installed himself as First Consul; five years later the French Senate proclaimed him emperor. In the first decade of the 19th century, the Napoleonic Wars—Involving every major European power.[1]

After a streak of victories, France secured a dominant position in continental Europe, and Napoleon maintained the French sphere of influence through the formation of extensive alliances and the annexation of other European countries as French client states. Napoleon's campaigns are studied at military academies throughout much of the world.[1]

The Peninsular War and 1812 French invasion of Russia marked turning points in Napoleon's fortunes. His Grande Armée was badly damaged in the campaign and never fully recovered. In 1813, the following year the Coalition invaded France, forced Napoleon to abdicate and exiled him to the island of Elba. Less than a year later, he escaped Elba and returned to power, but was defeated at the last six years of his life in confinement by the British on the island of Saint Helena. An autopsy concluded he died of stomach cancer, although this claim has sparked significant debate, as some believe poisoning.

### Contents

1 Origins and education
2 Early career
   2.1 Siege of Toulon (1793)
   2.2 13 Vendémiaire (1795)
   2.3 First Italian campaign (1796–97)
   2.4 Egyptian expedition (1798–1801)
3 Ruler of France

#### First Italian campaign (1796–97)

Main article: Italian campaigns of the French Revolutionary Wars

Two days after the marriage, Bonaparte left Paris to take command of the Army of Italy and led it on a successful invasion of Italy. At the Battle of Lodi he defeated though Bonaparte regained the initiative at the crucial Battle of the Bridge of Arcole and proceeded to subdue the Papal States.\[44\]
Concluding sections
See also

Contents: A bulleted list, preferably alphabetized, of internal links to related Wikipedia articles.

Editors should provide a brief annotation when a link's relevance is not immediately apparent, when the meaning of the term may not be generally known, or when the term is ambiguous. For example:

- Related person — made a similar achievement on April 4, 2005
- Ischemia — restriction in blood supply

Whether a link belongs in the "See also" section is ultimately a matter of editorial judgment and common sense. The links in the "See also" section should be relevant, should reflect the links that would be present in a comprehensive article on the topic, and should be limited to a reasonable number. As a general rule the "See also" section should not repeat links which appear in the article's body. Thus, many high-quality, comprehensive articles do not have a "See also" section.

The links in the "See also" section do not have to be directly related to the topic of the article, because one purpose of the "See also" links is to enable readers to explore topics that are only peripherally relevant.

“Branching out” is crucial to the web of Wikipedia
Concluding sections

See also
- AI effect
- Applications of artificial intelligence
- Machine vision glossary

Lists
- List of computer vision topics
- List of emerging technologies
- Outline of artificial intelligence

References

Further reading
This article’s further reading may not follow Wikipedia’s content policies or guidelines. Please improve this article by removing excessive, less relevant, or redundant references. (September 2011)

External links
This article’s use of external links may not follow Wikipedia’s policies or guidelines. Please improve this article by using high-quality, relevant, and reliable sources. (September 2011)
- The Computer Vision Centre is a community for the computer vision researchers and professionals to share, discuss, connect, and collaborate.
- Computer Vision Online is a good source for source codes, software packages, datasets, etc. related to computer vision.
Copyright issues
In 1985, Dylan explained the attraction that folk music had exerted on him: "The thing about rock'n'roll is that for me anyway it wasn't enough ... There were great catch-phrases and driving pulse rhythms ... but the songs weren't serious or didn't reflect life in a realistic way. I knew that when I got into folk music, it was more of a serious type of thing. The songs are filled with more despair, more sadness, more triumph, more faith in the supernatural, much deeper feelings."[29]

Aside: is this a primary, secondary, or tertiary source?
In 1985, Dylan explained the attraction that folk music had exerted on him: "The thing about rock'n'roll is that for me anyway it wasn't enough ... There were great catch-phrases and driving pulse rhythms ... but the songs weren't serious or didn't reflect life in a realistic way. I knew that when I got into folk music, it was more of a serious type of thing. The songs are filled with more despair, more sadness, more triumph, more faith in the supernatural, much deeper feelings."[29]

Still secondary source (article)!


**General rule:** avoid copying large blocks of text

- Large quotations make article sound less encyclopedic
- Rather than copying text, rewrite in your own words
- Small quotations mixed in with prose reads better
- Copying large portions of (even cited) text borders on plagiarism
- Extreme case: 400 words from a 500-page book was ruled to be infringing (Harper & Row vs. Nation Entripes)
Images

Most good articles have images; this is strongly recommended for your assignment


[[File:Wikipedesketch1.png|thumb|left|alt=A cartoon centipede reads books and types on a laptop. | The Wikipede edits ''[[Myriapoda]]''.'']

The above text gives the image file name "Wikipedesketch1.png", the image type "thumb" and alignment "left", the alt text "A cartoon centipede reads books and types on a laptop.", and the caption "The Wikipede edits Myriapoda." A Wikipedia reader can click on the thumbnail, or on the small double-rectangle icon below it, to see the corresponding file page which will let the user see the image in its original size.

Although the above text may appear in multiple lines for formatting purposes, the actual image text is on one line, as it uses spaces without any line breaks. The "|t" and the first "|" must be on the same line; other spaces and line breaks are ignored if they are next to "|" characters or just inside the brackets. Some parts of the image syntax, such as the "alt=", do not allow spaces or line breaks, and the easiest way to get it right is:

Alt text is intended for visually impaired readers. Often the caption or article will describe the image inadequate or alt=see adjacent text. If additional alt text is added, it should be a succinct description that complies with th

Unlike alt text, a caption can contain Wiki markup like "'[[Myriapoda]]'". The caption text is placed under

Here is the same example again, this time in the context of some colored lorem ipsum dummy text with asteris text:
Before you upload an image, make sure that the image falls in one of the four categories:

- **Own work**: You own all rights to the image, usually meaning that you created it entirely yourself. ([example](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Image_use_policy), see below for details)
- **Freely licensed**: You can prove that the copyright holder has released the image under an acceptable free license. Note that images that are licensed for use only on Wikipedia, or only for non-commercial or educational use, or under a license that doesn't allow for the creation of modified/derived works, are unsuitable. ([example](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Image_use_policy), see below for details)
- **Public domain**: You can prove that the image is in the public domain, i.e. free of all copyrights. ([example](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Image_use_policy), see below for details)
- **Fair use**: You believe that the image meets the special conditions for non-free content, which exceptionally allow the use of unlicensed material, and you can provide an explicit non-free use rationale explaining why and how you intend to use it. ([example](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Image_use_policy), see below for details)
-Use a clear, detailed title, and include description of copyright on image description page

-Crop the image to highlight the relevant subject.

-Caption: Should provide context for the image.
"Along with the title, the lead, and section headings, captions are the most commonly read words in an article, so they should be succinct and informative."

-Upload a high-resolution version of your image and use automatic thumbnailing option of Wikipedia
Questions?

http://www.ics.uci.edu/~dramanan/teaching/ics139w_spring14/wikipedia.html
Personal statement review

For this assignment, you will prepare a personal statement, similar to one you may be required to write for application to graduate school (e.g., an MBA) or fellowship. Find a particular graduate school or fellowship to which you can apply. Select one of the following questions to answer with an essay of at most 800 words:

• What is your proudest achievement, and how has it impacted you?
• What are your short-term and long-term career goals, and how will a degree from our university (or fellowship) specifically help you achieve these goals?
• Describe a challenging experience, such as a personal or professional setback.
• Describe a person you admire.
• Describe a situation where your professional ethics were challenged.
• How will other students at our university benefit from your background, experience, leadership, and/or teamwork skills?
• What do you consider to be the single most important societal problem? Why?
• Why are you a good candidate to receive this award?
• Choose a book or books that have affected you deeply and explain why.
Peer-review

You will work in groups of 3.

• It's easier to learn to improve other people's writing before applying the same principles to your own.
• You will learn to seeing how others read your work; where they are confused, bored, or distracted.
• One person's reaction might be strange, but when a group reacts the same way, it's easier to accept flaws.

Ideal comments provide evidence of events happening in reader's minds.
Peer-review

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• "I felt the most important idea of the second paragraph was to highlight the teamwork skills from the author's past work experiences."
You will work in groups of 3.

- It's easier to learn to improve other people's writing before applying the same principles to your own.
- You will learn to see how others read your work; where they are confused, bored, or distracted.
- One person's reaction might be strange, but when a group reacts the same way, it's easier to accept flaws.

**Ideal comments provide evidence of events happening in reader's minds.**

- "I felt the most important idea of the second paragraph was to highlight the teamwork skills from the author's past work experiences."
- "At the end of paragraph A, I was happy, but by the time I got to sentence 3 of paragraph B, where it says that a machine register has a weight that is equal to the number of resources it consumes, I felt that I no longer understood what was going on."
Peer-review

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• "I felt the most important idea of the second paragraph was to highlight the teamwork skills from the author's past work experiences."
• "At the end of paragraph A, I was happy, but but the time I got to sentence 3 of paragraph B, where it says that a machine register has a weight that is equal to the number of resources it consumes, I felt that I no longer understood what was going on."
• "I don’t understand the distinction between an ‘argument’ and a ‘parameter’."

Wednesday, April 23, 14
Approach

*Find groups of 3*
Approach

• When being discussed, don't speak.

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Approach

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• Mimics the application process. Written documents must speak for themselves.
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- Gives you a chance to listen and take notes without focusing on a response (natural tendency)
- "There is something intense and sensitive about having one’s work discussed". It is hard to hear and remember everything that is said. So take notes.
- Good discussions may spend 45 minutes on a few sentences. Don’t be afraid to dig in!

Find groups of 3
Resume + cover-letter specifics
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Awareness of audience: “skimmers” and “skeptics”
Resume + cover-letter specifics

Awareness of audience: “skimmers” and “skeptics”
Development and structure: resume layout, cover-letter structure, paragraph topics
Resume + cover-letter specifics

Awareness of audience: “skimmers” and “skeptics”
Development and structure: resume layout, cover-letter structure, paragraph topics
Language and style: strong action verbs, parallel language, professional tone, editing for conciseness