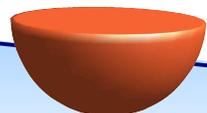




Wikipedia e MediaWiki : il progetto e la piattaforma



Relatore : Ermanno Novali



*Presentazione creata con OpenOffice.org 2.0
e Debian Gnu/Linux*



Wikipedia e MediaWiki



Cosa è Wiki



Wikipedia : l'enciclopedia libera



MediaWiki : wiki editing in salsa LAMP
(**L**inux **A**pache **M**ysql **P**hp)





Cosa è Wiki



dalla linea di bus Chance RT-52 hawaiana
“veloce” , “rapido” , “velocizzare”



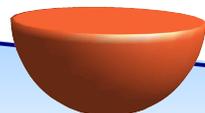
Co-authoring e scrittura collettiva



Ipertestualità



Libertà





Wikipedia : l'enciclopedia libera



Breve storia di Wikipedia



Da Nupedia a Wikipedia (2001)



Il progetto GNUpedia





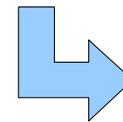
Wikipedia : l'enciclopedia libera



Caratteristiche Wikipedia



- Enciclopedia **libera** (as in freedom)
- **Online** e **web-based**
- Decentralizzata e “priva” di **controllo**
- **Localizzata** in più lingue e culture





Wikipedia : l'enciclopedia libera

WIKIPEDIA

English

The Free Encyclopedia
831 000+ articles

Deutsch

Die freie Enzyklopädie
320 000+ Artikel

Français

L'encyclopédie libre
194 000+ articles

フリー
158 000+



Polski

Wolna Encyklopedia
144 000+ hasel

Italiano

L'enciclopedia libera
121 000+ articoli

Svenska

Den fria encyklopedin
116 000+ artiklar

Nederlands

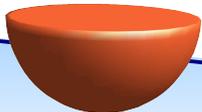
De vrije encyclopedie
108 000+ artikelen

Português

A enciclopédia livre
84 000+ artigos

Español

La enciclopedia libre
75 000+ artículos





Wikipedia : l'enciclopedia libera



Problemi Wikipedia



- Il **NPOV** (neutral point of view)
- **Qualità** dell'informazione
- **Affidabilità** scientifica
- **Accessibilità** —————▶ ruolo del free software ?





Wikipedia : l'enciclopedia libera



Progetti satellite di Wikipedia



Wikinews

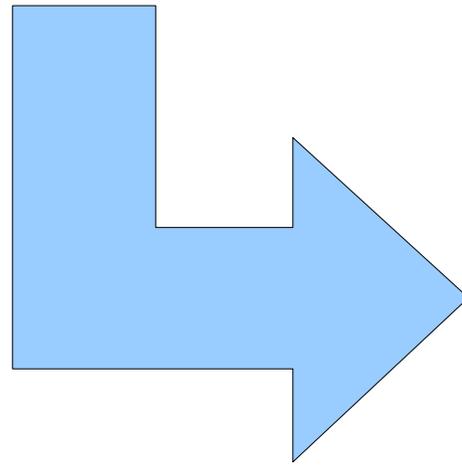




Wikipedia : l'enciclopedia libera



Test drive di Wikipedia



ON LINE





Wikipedia : l'enciclopedia libera



Test drive di Wikipedia

Wikipedia Main Page

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

Welcome to Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. In this English version, started in 2001, we are currently working on 833,122 articles.

Wikipedia FAQs - Browse - A-Z - Portals - Ask a question

Culture | Geography | History | Mathematics | People | Science | Society | Technology

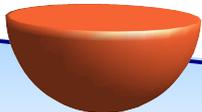
Today's featured article

The **military history of Canada** entails millennia of armed actions in the territory encompassing modern Canada, and the role of the Canadian military in conflicts and peacekeeping worldwide. For at least 10,000 years, the area that would become Canada was the site of intertribal wars among First Nation groups. Beginning in the 10th century, the arrival of Europeans led to conflicts with the Natives and among the colonizing Europeans in the New World. Starting in the 17th century, the region was the site of fighting between the French and the British for more than a century. New challenges soon arose when the northern colonies chose not to join the American Revolution and remained loyal to the British crown. The victorious Americans looked to extend their republic and launched invasions in 1775 and in 1812. After Canada's independence, and amid much controversy, a fully-fledged Canadian military was created. Canada's links to Britain remained strong, and Canadian forces joined their British counterparts in the Boer War, the First and Second World Wars. Since the Second World War, Canada has been committed to multilateralism and has

In the news

- After the **Kenyan constitutional referendum** fails, President Mwai Kibaki dissolves his cabinet.
- Benzene from the **jilin chemical plant explosions** contaminates the Songhua River, forcing Harbin, China to suspend its water supply.
- Angela Merkel** of the Christian Democratic Union becomes the first woman to take office as Chancellor of Germany.
- Prime Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel leaves the Likud Party to found the centrist **National Responsibility Party** and calls for a March election.
- Floods and mudslides due to **Tropical Storm Gamma**, the 24th named storm in the 2005 Atlantic hurricane season, kill at least 32 people in Honduras.

Wikinews - Recent deaths - More current events...





Wikipedia : l'enciclopedia libera



Test drive di Wikipedia



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

navigation

- Main Page
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- Current events
- Recent changes
- Random article
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- Contact us
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search

toolbox

- What links here
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in other languages

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Linux

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

See [Linux kernel](#) for the kernel itself. See [Linux \(washing powder\)](#) for the Swiss brand of detergent. See [9885 Linux](#) for the asteroid.

Linux is a computer operating system and its kernel. It is one of the most prominent examples of free software and of open-source development: unlike proprietary operating systems such as [Windows](#) and [Mac OS](#), all of its underlying source code is available to the public and anyone can freely use, modify, and redistribute it.

In the narrowest sense, the term *Linux* refers to the Linux kernel, but it is commonly used to describe entire Unix-like operating systems (also known as **GNU/Linux**) that are based on the Linux kernel combined with libraries and tools from the GNU Project and other sources. Most broadly, a Linux distribution bundles large quantities of application software with the core system, and provides more user-friendly installation and upgrades.

Initially, Linux was primarily developed and used by individual enthusiasts. Since then, Linux has gained the support of major corporations such as [IBM](#), [Hewlett-Packard](#), and [Novell](#) for use in servers and is gaining popularity in the desktop market. Proponents and analysts attribute this success to its vendor independence, low cost, security, and reliability.

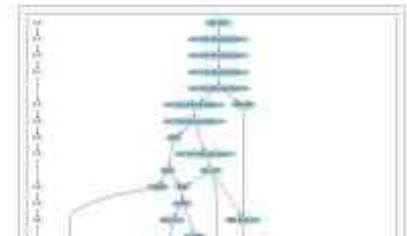
Linux was originally developed for Intel [386](#) microprocessors and now supports all popular computer architectures (and several obscure ones). It is deployed in applications ranging from embedded systems (such as mobile phones and personal video recorders) to personal computers to supercomputers.



Tux, a cartoon penguin frequently featured sitting, is the official Linux mascot.

Contents [hide]

- 1 History
 - 1.1 Licensing
 - 1.2 Pronunciation
 - 1.3 Linux and GNU/Linux
 - 1.4 Litigation
- 2 Distributions





Wikipedia : l'enciclopedia libera



Test drive di Wikipedia

A Google for it got one newer result from 2004(similar stories are on e-week, etc.): http://news.zdnet.com/2100-3513_22-5492399.html  [Sepht](#)

Linux and Virus

[\[edit\]](#)

I'd personally like to have some facts about how computer viruses are effective against Linux. From what I've heard, Linux doesn't need Anti Virus software, since it's such a powerful and well written OS, that viruses doesn't affect it? Well anyway, a Linux vs Virus section would be nice in this article.
EliasAlucard|Talk 22:35, 28 May, 2005 (UTC)

Whether or not Linux is well written has little bearing on its susceptibility to viruses. The fact that users typically run under less priveleged accounts, Linux's small installed base, and Linux typically being used as a server rather than a desktop, are what most affect its reputation as being immune to viruses.

However, Linux is far from secure. While it has only had a few viruses written for it, there have been a large number of exploits published, both local and remote.

Darrien 21:54, 2005 May 28 (UTC)

All right. I'm no expert on this, and that's also why I'd like a Linux vs Virus section. Partially, to learn more about it, and of course, I think it's important facts that people should know.

EliasAlucard|Talk 11:41, 29 May, 2005 (UTC)

It's a tough subject, given the fact that people on both sides are very passionate about it. However no matter what, there are two *absolute truths* about Linux and viruses:

Computers running Linux *do not* get viruses.

The *number one* reason for this is the small install base which could act as potential infected hosts.

As far as we know, a cell phone is just as susceptible to viruses as my Linux machine. No one writes cell phone viruses, but that doesn't mean that there might be some loophole no one has ever thought of.

Also, you have to look at users. Windows can easily be made more secure than a poorly configured Linux box. However, if you look at the average Windows user, it's unlikely they'll know what a firewall does, while the average Linux user probably edits their iptables by hand (or maybe not...). —Sean κ. + 17:55, 29 May 2005 (UTC)

It is not at all clear that the *number one* reason Linux does not get viruses is because of a small installed base. Two counter examples are the [Witty worm](#)  and the [Apache web server](#) . There was a population of a mere 12,000 hosts vulnerable to the Witty worm, and yet the worm thrived. OTOH, the Apache web server is primarily hosted on Unix/Linux and yet is far less vulnerable to attacks, and attacked far less, than Microsoft's IIS. This suggests that the virus writers go for 'the easy pickings', not necessarily for the largest installed base.

I don't think that what I said applies in general, only to the current install base of desktop Linux boxes. If I recall, Witty was targeted at the US Military (or whoever primarily used the faulty security software), and a number of important computers chosen as seeds. —Sean κ. + 21:07, 30 May 2005 (UTC)



Wikipedia : l'enciclopedia libera



Test drive di Wikipedia



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article discussion **edit this page** history

Editing Linux

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

This page is 37 kilobytes long. This may be longer than is preferable; see [article size](#).



<!-- Please read the discussion page and edit history of this article and [\[\[GNU/Linux naming controversy\]\]](#) before before making substantial revisions to this article. This page has been worked out with considerable effort -->
:"See [\[\[Linux kernel\]\]](#) for the kernel itself. See [\[\[Linux \(washing powder\)\]\]](#) for the Swiss brand of detergent. See [\[\[9885 Linux\]\]](#) for the [\[\[asteroid\]\]](#)."

[\[\[Image:Tux.png|right|180px|thumb|\[\\[\\[Tux\\]\\]\]\(#\), a cartoon \[\\[\\[penguin\\]\\]\]\(#\) frequently featured sitting, is the official Linux \[\\[\\[mascot\\]\\]\]\(#\)\]\]](#)
[\[\[Image:Unix history-simple.png|thumb|\[\\[\\[Unix\\]\\]\]\(#\) systems filiation.\]\]](#)

<!-- See talk before making major changes to this introduction, which has been discussed numerous times. This page is about the common usage of "Linux", *not* about the [\[\[Linux kernel\]\]](#). -->

"Linux" is a [\[\[computer\]\]](#) [\[\[operating system\]\]](#) and its [\[\[kernel \(computer science\)|kernel\]\]](#). It is one of the most prominent examples of [\[\[free software\]\]](#) and of [\[\[open source|open-source\]\]](#) development: unlike proprietary operating systems such as [\[\[Microsoft Windows|Windows\]\]](#) and [\[\[Mac OS\]\]](#), all of its underlying [\[\[source code\]\]](#) is available to the public and anyone can freely use, modify, and redistribute it.

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Linux was originally developed for [\[\[Intel 80386|Intel 386\]\]](#) [\[\[microprocessor\]\]](#)s and now supports all popular [\[\[instruction set architecture|computer architectures\]\]](#) (and several obscure ones). It is deployed in applications ranging from [\[\[Embedded Linux|embedded system\]\]](#)s (such as [\[\[mobile phone\]\]](#)s and [\[\[personal video recorder\]\]](#)s) to [\[\[personal computer\]\]](#)s to

Edit summary:

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Wikipedia : l'enciclopedia libera



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WIKIPEDIA
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Linux

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

[Revision history](#)

(Latest | Earliest) [View](#) ([previous 50](#)) ([next 50](#)) ([20](#) | [50](#) | [100](#) | [250](#) | [500](#)).

Legend: (cur) = difference with current version, (last) = difference with preceding version, **m** = minor edit

Compare selected versions

- (cur) (last) 12:56, 23 November 2005 Ahoerstemeier **m** (*Reverted edits by 212.116.230.22 to last version by Toresbe*)
- (cur) (last) 12:56, 23 November 2005 212.116.230.22 (*IN LUX IN*)
- (cur) (last) 23:19, 22 November 2005 Toresbe **m** (*Corrected an error in an URL*)
- (cur) (last) 23:41, 20 November 2005 Redk0de (*correcting ubuntu sentence*)
- (cur) (last) 20:18, 20 November 2005 Kesla **m** (*GNU/Linux mentioned later, unnecessary external links*)
- (cur) (last) 19:43, 20 November 2005 192.206.29.152 (*→Demonstration*)
- (cur) (last) 08:45, 20 November 2005 209.179.168.56
- (cur) (last) 16:00, 19 November 2005 209.161.195.149 (*→External links*)
- (cur) (last) 15:59, 19 November 2005 209.161.195.149 (*→External links*)
- (cur) (last) 13:56, 19 November 2005 StuffOfInterest **m** (*Reverted edits by 209.161.195.149 to last version by CharlesC*)
- (cur) (last) 06:24, 19 November 2005 209.161.195.149 (*→External links*)
- (cur) (last) 20:09, 18 November 2005 CharlesC **m** (*→History*)
- (cur) (last) 19:04, 18 November 2005 Reisio **m** (*rv last -rm commercial linkspam*)
- (cur) (last) 14:09, 18 November 2005 84.4.181.244 (*→External links*)
- (cur) (last) 14:07, 18 November 2005 204.39.37.195
- (cur) (last) 12:47, 18 November 2005 192.18.42.10 (*→Programming on Linux*)
- (cur) (last) 11:40, 18 November 2005 Mac c (*→Licensing*)
- (cur) (last) 11:09, 18 November 2005 Tommstein **m** (*revert vandalism*)
- (cur) (last) 11:05, 18 November 2005 80.230.14.249 (*→History*)



Wikipedia : l'enciclopedia libera



Ulteriori applicazioni di Wikipedia:
l'esempio di **KDE**





MediaWiki



E' il software di Wikipedia



Suite di programmi php sotto GPL



Gira in un ambiente LAMP

requisiti di installazione:

Linux - sistema operativo consigliato

Webserver Apache, IIS o Lighttpd

MySQL (PostgreSQL > 1.5 experimental)

PHP





MediaWiki



Installazione di Mediawiki



Prerequisiti

- **Apache** correttamente configurato e con supporto PHP
- **PHP** con eventuale modulo php-mysql (a seconda della distribuzione)
- **MySQL** con possibilità di creare il db e user per MediaWiki





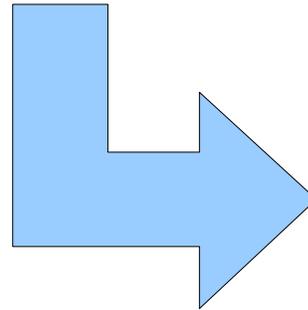
MediaWiki



Installazione di Mediawiki



DEMO installazione di MediaWiki



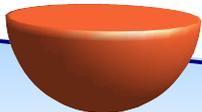


MediaWiki



Utilizzo di Mediawiki

Cosa vuoi ottenere	Cosa scrivere per ottenerlo
<p>Ecco come avere il titolo di una sezione:</p> <p>Intestazione [modifica]</p> <hr/> <p>Nuova sezione [modifica]</p> <hr/> <p>Sottosezione [modifica]</p> <hr/> <p>Sottosottosezione [modifica]</p>	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 10px;"> <p>= Intestazione =</p> <p>== Nuova sezione ==</p> <p>=== Sottosezione ===</p> <p>==== Sottosottosezione ====</p> </div>
<p>Ecco come mettere in evidenza alcune parti del testo.</p> <p>grassetto</p> <p><i>corsivo</i></p> <p><i>grassetto corsivo</i></p> <p>Il grassetto va usato ad esempio quando in un articolo si nomina per la prima volta la voce di cui si parla.</p>	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 10px;"> <p>"grassetto"</p> <p>"corsivo"</p> <p>""grassetto corsivo""</p> </div>





MediaWiki



Utilizzo di Mediawiki

Nota che per separare un paragrafo dal successivo, basta che lasci una riga bianca tra i due paragrafi. Questa frase fa ancora parte del primo paragrafo.

Con questa invece inizio un paragrafo nuovo.

Nota che per separare un paragrafo dal successivo, basta che lasci una riga bianca tra i due paragrafi. Questa frase fa ancora parte del primo paragrafo.

Con questa invece inizio un paragrafo nuovo.

Anche fare una lista è molto semplice. Basta mettere un asterisco prima di ogni voce:

- prima voce,
- seconda voce,
- terza voce
 - aggiungendo asterischi si aggiungono sottoelenchi
 - così

Si possono fare anche liste numerate

1. con il simbolo "cancelletto"
 1. molto facilmente

È possibile anche annidare gli elenchi:

Anche fare una lista è molto semplice. Basta mettere un asterisco prima di ogni voce:

- * prima voce,
- * seconda voce,
- * terza voce
- ** aggiungendo asterischi si aggiungono sottoelenchi
- *** così

Si possono fare anche liste numerate

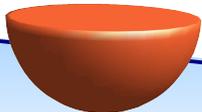
con il simbolo "cancelletto"

molto facilmente

È possibile anche annidare gli elenchi:

#prima voce

##seconda voce





Collegamento all'articolo su Dante Alighieri:

[Dante Alighieri](#)

Non è obbligatorio che il nome dell'articolo compaia nel testo del collegamento. Per esempio:

[Pagina di prova](#)

Come hai sicuramente visto, si usa in Wikipedia attivare collegamenti di questo tipo verso tutte quelle voci che hanno o avranno un articolo nell'enciclopedia (ad esempio i nomi di personaggi noti o di luoghi geografici, ecc.)

Collegamento all'articolo su Dante Alighieri:

`[[Dante Alighieri]]`

Non è obbligatorio che il nome dell'articolo compaia nel testo del collegamento. Per esempio:

`[[Wikipedia:Sandbox|Pagina di prova]]`

Come hai sicuramente visto, si usa in Wikipedia attivare collegamenti di questo tipo verso tutte quelle voci che hanno o avranno un articolo nell'enciclopedia (ad esempio i nomi di personaggi noti o di luoghi geografici, ecc.)

Collegamento a sito esterno:

<http://www.wikipedia.org>

`[1]`

Collegamento a sito esterno "rinominato":

[Wikipedia inglese](#)

Collegamento a sito esterno:

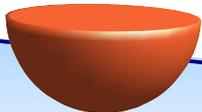
`http://www.wikipedia.org`

`[http://www.wikipedia.org]`

Collegamento a sito esterno "rinominato":

`[http://www.wikipedia.org Wikipedia inglese]`

PS: è importante includere il prefisso http://





MediaWiki

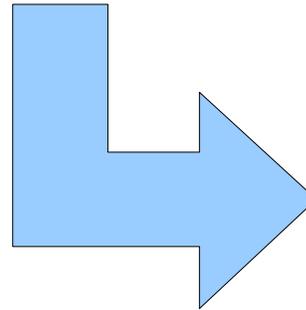


Utilizzo di MediaWiki



DEMO utilizzo di MediaWiki

creazione articolo





Wikipedia & MediaWiki



Installa WikiMedia sul tuo sito e trasformalo in Wiki style

- Indicato per progetti **collettivi**
- Frequenti revisioni e **modifiche**
(per es. **documentazione** etc.)
- Alternativa a **blog** e **forum** per gruppi





Wikipedia & MediaWiki



Come iniziare a contribuire a Wikipedia

- Cercare un articolo per cui si hanno competenze ed **ampliarlo-correggerlo**
- Cercare gli **STUB** ed ampliarli
- **Tradurre** articoli da WP in altre lingue
- utilizzare la **SANDBOX** per gli esperimenti !





Wikipedia & MediaWiki



Links



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www.wikimedia.org





Wikipedia & MediaWiki



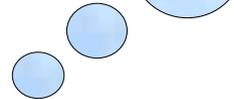
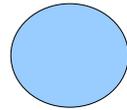
Jimmy Wales, fondatore di Wikipedia





Wikipedia e Wikimedia

Domande ?



Risposte !





Wikipedia e WikiMedia

Grazie per l'attenzione



www.bglug.it

*il prossimo seminario dopo una breve
pausa*

