

WIKIPEDIA

A QUICK VISUAL GUIDE

Support Document for the
PRBB Wikimarathon 2016



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Welcome to Wikipedia,

the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.

5,167,906 articles in English

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From today's featured article



Baleen whales are a widely distributed and diverse parvorder of carnivorous marine mammals. They include 15 species from the families Balaenidae (including right whales), Cetotheriidae (the pygmy right whale),

Eschrichtiidae (the gray whale), and Balaenopteridae (the rorquals, including the blue whale, the largest animal on earth). Cetaceans were thought to have descended from the extinct mesonychids, but molecular evidence supports their descent from even-toed ungulates. Baleen whales split from toothed whales around 34 million years ago. The meat, blubber, baleen, and oil of baleen whales have traditionally been used by the indigenous peoples of the Arctic. Once relentlessly hunted by commercial industries for these products, cetaceans are now protected by international law, but

In the news

- In horse racing, Harzand, ridden by Pat Smullen, wins the **Epsom Derby**.

- Former world heavyweight boxing champion

Muhammad Ali (*pictured*)



Muhammad Ali

- Severe **flooding in Western and Central Europe** causes at least 14 deaths.
- The **Gotthard Base Tunnel**, the longest railway tunnel in the world, opens in the Swiss Alps.
- In the Philippine presidential election, Rodrigo Duterte of PDP-Laban is **proclaimed** as president.

Ongoing events

Recent deaths: [Dave Swarbrick](#) • [Donnv](#)

That is Wikipedia Main Page. At the top right of the screen, you can start by either logging in or creating a new account.



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Username [\(help me choose\)](#)

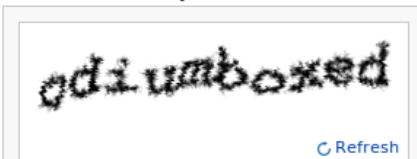
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Confirm password

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832,889,256
edits



5,167,921
articles



125,454
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Dog

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the domestic dog. For related species known as "dogs", see [Canidae](#). For other uses, see [Dog \(disambiguation\)](#). "Doggie" redirects here. For the Danish artist, see [Doggie \(artist\)](#).

The **domestic dog** (*Canis lupus familiaris* or *Canis familiaris*)^[3] is a **domesticated canid** which has been **selectively bred** over millennia for various behaviours, sensory capabilities, and physical attributes.^[4]

Although initially thought to have originated as an artificial variant of an extant canid species (variously supposed as being the [dhole](#),^[5] [golden jackal](#),^[6] or [gray wolf](#)^[7]), extensive genetic studies undertaken during the 2010s indicate that dogs diverged from an extinct wolf-like canid in Eurasia 40,000 years ago.^[8] Being [the oldest domesticated animal](#), their long association with people has allowed dogs to be uniquely attuned to human behavior,^[9] as well as thrive on a [starch-rich diet](#) which would be inadequate for other canid species.^[10]

Dogs perform many roles for people, such as [hunting](#), [herding](#), [pulling loads](#), [protection](#), [assisting police](#) and [military](#), [companionship](#) and, more recently, [aiding handicapped individuals](#). This impact on human society has given them the [sobriquet](#), "man's best friend".

In China and South Vietnam dogs are a source of meat for humans.^{[11][12]}

Contents [hide]

- 1 Etymology
- 2 Taxonomy
- 3 Origin

Domestic dog

Temporal range: 0.033–0 Ma

Pleistocene - Recent

Selection of the different [breeds of dog](#).

Conservation status

Domesticated

That is a typical Wikipedia article. It has a title as a headline and normally other elements such as table of contents and a side infobox with structured information. Above the main content, there are some tabs that link several available actions such as editing the article or showing its collaboration history.



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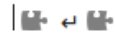
← → Paragraph **A** Cite Insert Save page

Dog

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the domestic dog. For related species known as "dogs", see [Canidae](#).

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In [China](#) and [South Vietnam](#) dogs are a source of meat for humans.^{[9][10]}

Etymology

1 notice ✕

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PreЄЄOSD C P T J K PgN

Pleistocene - Recent

Selection of the different breeds of dog.

Once **Edit** is clicked a new interface is loaded and the user can modify the page directly. There are some buttons with self-explanatory icons that help user to add elements such as (internal or external) links, change the style of the text or insert tables or images.

Early roles

Wolves, and their dog descendants, would have derived significant benefits from living in human camps—more safety, more reliable food, lesser caloric needs, and more chance to breed.^[116] They would have benefited from humans' upright gait that gives them larger range over which to see potential predators and prey, as well as color vision that, at least by day, gives humans better visual discrimination.^[116] Camp dogs would also have benefited from human tool use, as in bringing down larger prey and controlling fire for a range of purposes.^[116]

The dogs of Thibet are twice the size of those seen in India, with large heads and hairy bodies. They are powerful animals, and are said to be able to kill a tiger. During the day they are kept chained up, and are let loose at night to guard their masters' house.^[117]

Humans would also have derived enormous benefit from the dogs associated with their camps.^[118]^[119] For instance, dogs would have improved sanitation by cleaning up food scraps.^[118] Dogs may have provided the expression "three dog night" (an exceptionally cold night), and they would have alerted their masters by barking, thus saving their lives by alerting them to the presence of a predator. Dogs also have acute hearing to provide an early warning.^[118]

Anthropologists believe the most significant benefit would have been the relationship between the presence of a dog and success in the hunt is often cited in the legend of the wolf, and a 2004 study of hunter groups with and without a dog gives quantitative evidence that the presence of a dog was an important factor in wolf domestication.^[120]

The cohabitation of dogs and humans would have greatly improved the chances of survival for early human groups, and the domestication of dogs may have been one of the key forces that led to human success.^[121]

Gunnar Kaasen and Balto, the lead dog on the last relay team of the 1925 serum run to Nome.

Cancel Add a citation

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URL, DOI or PMID

<http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/> Generate

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both the initial domestication and then later in breed formation.^[90]

Ecology

Population and habitat

The global dog population is estimated at 900 million and rising.^{[93][94]} Although it is said that the "dog is man's best friend"^[95] regarding 17–24% of dogs in developed countries, in the developing world they are feral, village or community dogs, with pet dogs uncommon.^[85] These live their lives as scavengers and have never been owned by humans, with one study showing their most common response when approached by strangers was to run away (52%) or respond with aggression (11%).^[96] We know little about these dogs, nor about the dogs that live in developed countries that are feral, stray or are in shelters, yet the great majority of modern research on dog cognition has focused on pet dogs living in human homes.^[97]

Competitors

Being the most abundant
the competitive effects of
Competition would favor
highly persecuted, giving

Wolves kill dogs wherever
losses than livestock, how
Some wolf pairs have been
ambush.^[101] In some instances
extent that they have to
wolves entering villages
their dogs that can be seen
demands for more liberal wolf hunting regulations.^[94]

compete with wolves. A review of the studies in
etition between dogs and wolves.^{[94][98]}
or in small packs in areas where they are

9 more compensation had been paid for dog
because they are in the wolf's territory.^[100]
heavy brush where the second animal waits in
mans and buildings when attacking dogs, to the
ear are relatively low, it induces a fear of
and emotional bonds between humans and
n lead to strong emotional responses with

Resume editing **Save your changes** **Save page**

Edit summary (Briefly describe your changes)

adding more content and reference

This is a **minor edit** Watch this page 222

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Review your changes

Once you are happy with the changes, click **Save page** button and follow the instructions. It is good practice to add an *Edit summary* for other members of the community following (*watching*) that very article.



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Editing Dog

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B *I*



Advanced Special characters Help Cite



```
{{about|the domestic dog|related species known as "dogs"|Canidae|other uses|Dog (disambiguation)}}
{{Redirect|Doggie|the Danish artist|Doggie (artist)}}
{{pp-semi-indef}}
{{pp-move-indef}}
{{Taxobox
| name = Domestic dog
| fossil_range = {{Fossil range|0.033|0}}<small>[[Pleistocene]]&nbsp;–  [[Holocene|Recent]]</small>
| status = DOM
| image = Collage of Nine Dogs.jpg <!-- Please do not change lead image without discussion -->
| image_width = 260px
| image_caption = Selection of the different [[dog breed|breeds of dog]].
| regnum = [[Animal]]ia
| phylum = [[Chordate|Chordata]]
```

Not so long ago, visitors who wanted to edit an article only could do it by using a markup language named wikitext. Certain character combinations are translated into links or font styles once saved. This is still an available option (via **Edit source**) for those more experimented users.



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Browse history

From year (and earlier): From month (and earlier): Tag filter:

For any version listed below, click on its date to view it. For more help, see [Help:Page history](#) and [Help:Edit summary](#).

External tools: [Revision history statistics](#) · [Revision history search](#) · [Edits by user](#) · [Number of watchers](#) · [Page view statistics](#)

(cur) = difference from current version, (prev) = difference from preceding version,

m = minor edit, → = section edit, ← = automatic edit summary

(newest | oldest) View (newer 50 | older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 19:30, 2 June 2016 Axeman89 (talk | contribs) .. (111,850 bytes) (-4) .. (→Population and habitat) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 20:19, 29 May 2016 Dcirovic (talk | contribs) **m** .. (111,854 bytes) (+66) .. (clean up using AWB) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 16:26, 19 May 2016 Gareth Griffith-Jones (talk | contribs) .. (111,788 bytes) (-151) .. (→Compared to wolves: Correction) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 16:16, 19 May 2016 Gareth Griffith-Jones (talk | contribs) .. (111,939 bytes) (-2) .. (→Physical characteristics: Removing para breaks) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 12:30, 19 May 2016 Laura1822 (talk | contribs) **m** .. (111,941 bytes) (+28) .. (→As food: author-link) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 22:44, 17 May 2016 Vikinglb33 (talk | contribs) .. (111,913 bytes) (-47) .. (→Physical characteristics) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 22:43, 17 May 2016 Vikinglb33 (talk | contribs) **m** .. (111,960 bytes) (+195) .. (→Added a .gov webpage for users to reference as a quick source of information.) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 09:47, 17 May 2016 Gareth Griffith-Jones (talk | contribs) .. (111,765 bytes) (+44) .. (→Etymology: Copy-editing) (undo | thank)
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) 09:37, 17 May 2016 Gareth Griffith-Jones (talk | contribs) .. (111,721 bytes) (0) .. (→Etymology: Moved reference to end of paragraph) (undo | thank)

If **View History** is clicked, a page is shown with all the individual changes in the content of the article. In every change (*version*) detail you can identify the time it was applied, the user who did it and if they left any summary. From that interface it is also possible to perform several actions, such as reverting any unwanted edit.

Dog: Difference between revisions



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Revision as of 23:13, 1 May 2016 (edit)

[Pinnerup](#) (talk | contribs)

(→Taxonomy: - edited mistaken statement on the latin sense of "Canis familiaris" and removed reference to a dictionary entry that did not support the misunderstanding that "familiaris" means "family" (rather than "familiar").)

[← Previous edit](#)

Revision as of 09:49, 2 May 2016 (edit) (undo) (thank)

[Simuliid](#) (talk | contribs)

[m](#) ([Carl Linnaeus](#))

[Next edit →](#)

Line 37:

The dog is classified as "Canis lupus familiaris" under the [[Biological Species Concept]] and "Canis familiaris" under the [[Evolutionary developmental biology|Evolutionary Species Concept]].<ref name=wang2008>Wang, Xiaoming; Tedford, Richard H.; Dogs: Their Fossil Relatives and Evolutionary History. New York: Columbia University Press, 2008</ref>{{rp|p1}}

In 1758, the taxonomist [[Carl Linnaeus|Linnaeus]] published in [[Systema Naturae]] a categorization of species which included the "[[Canis]]" species. "Canis" is a Latin word meaning dog,<ref>{{OEtymD|canine}}</ref> and the list included the dog-like carnivores: the domestic dog, wolves, foxes and jackals. The dog was classified as "Canis familiaris",<ref>{{Cite book| last = Linnaeus| first = Carolus| authorlink = **Carolus** Linnaeus| title = Systema naturae per regna tria naturae:secundum classes, ordines, genera, species, cum characteribus, differentiis, synonymis, locis.| publisher=Holmiae (Laurentii Salvii)|year=1758|page=38|url=http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/726931|volume=1|edition=10th|accessdate=11 November 2015}}</ref> which means "familiar dog" or the family dog. On the next page he recorded the wolf as "Canis lupus", which means "Dog-wolf".<ref name=oxford2015b>{{cite web|title=Lupus|work=Oxford Dictionary|publisher=Oxford University

Line 37:

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It is possible to review in detail two versions of the article. These versions may include one or many individual changes between them. On the left you see the older version, and on the right the newer one. Character additions or deletions are highlighted in a colourful way.



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User:Jimbo Wales

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Welcome! [\[edit \]](#)

Hello! My name is [Jimmy Wales](#), and this is my [user page](#). I go by "Jimmy" in real life, but often by "Jimbo" online. People sometimes assume that "Jimmy" is only a [nickname](#) for "James", but it's actually my full first name.

Not logged in [Tà aquí...](#)

Biomedical Wikimarathon is an [edit-a-thon](#) organized by the [PRBB](#) and [Amical Wikimedia](#) with the aim of expanding the [PRBB](#) and creating articles related to [Biomedicine](#) in various language versions. This event is organised within the framework of the 10th anniversary of the [Barcelona Biomedical Research Park](#). The main idea is to take advantage of the

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User:Toniher

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Hi, my name is **Toni Hermoso Pulido**.

Userboxes

	This user lives in Barcelona .
ca	Aquest usuari té el català com a llengua materna .
es	Este usuario tiene el español como lengua materna .
en-3	This user can contribute with an advanced level of English .
ro-1	Acest utilizator poate contribui în română la un nivel de bază .

As a user you may decide to keep a user page. It is recommended to include there only information about your Wikipedia activity (e.g. planned and created articles) or some aspects that can help other users to interact with you and contribute together. For instance, Wikipedians normally add their language knowledge or their fields of expertise.

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[Help](#)

For information about the settings on this page, see [Help:Preferences](#).

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Basic information

Username: [Toniher](#)
Member of groups: [Autoconfirmed users](#), [Extended confirmed users](#), [Users](#)
Connected apps: [Manage 3 connected applications](#)
Number of edits: [1,625](#)
Registration time: [05:41, 24 August 2005](#)
Password: [Change password](#)
Global account: [View global account info](#)

Internationalisation

Language: [en - English](#)

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- (When mentioning you, the software will use gender neutral words whenever possible)
- She edits wiki pages
- He edits wiki pages

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- [The Wikipedia Adventure](#)
- [Wikipedia – The Missing Manual](#)