

a forward look at
federated wiki

ward cunningham



**wiki as
pattern language**

**structured essays offering solutions
to recurring problems in context.**

**body that evolves through repeated
application and evaluation.**

A Pattern Language Alexander

Building Complex

... this pattern, the first of the 130 patterns which deal specifically with buildings, is the bottleneck through which all languages pass from the social layouts of the earlier patterns to the smaller ones which deal with individual spaces.

Assume that you have decided to build a complex building. The social groups or institutions which the building is meant to house are given - partly by the peculiar to your own case, and partly, perhaps, by the earlier patterns. Now this pattern and the other patterns, *Number Of Stories*, give you the basis of the layout on the site. This pattern shows you how to break the building into parts. *NUMBER OF STORIES* helps you decide how high to make each part. Obviously, the two patterns must be used together.

A building cannot be a human building unless it is a complex of still smaller buildings or smaller parts which manifest its own internal social facts.

Therefore:

Never build large monolithic buildings. Whenever possible translate your building program into a building complex, whose parts

Light On Two Sides Of Every Room

... once the building's major rooms are in position, we have to fix its actual shape: and this we do essentially with the position of the edge. The edge has got its rough position already from the overall form of the building - *Wings Oflight*, *Positive Outdoor Space*, *Long Thin House*, *Cascade Of Roofs*. This pattern now completes the work of *Wings Oflight*, by placing each individual room exactly where it needs to be to get the light. It forms the exact line of the building edge, according to the position of these individual rooms. The next pattern starts to shape the edge.

When they have a choice, people will always gravitate to those rooms which have light on two sides, and leave the rooms which are lit only from one side unused and empty.

Therefore:

Locate each room so that it



Light On Two Sides Of Every Room

Cascade Of Roofs

... this pattern helps complete the *Building Complex*, *Number Of Stories*, *Main Building*, and *Wings Oflight*, and to help create these patterns. If you have helped you to decide how high the building should be, they have given you a rough idea of what spaces there are between the wings. Now we come to the pattern necessary to visualize the building as a system, more, above all else, as a system



Cascade Of Roofs

Positive Outdoor Space

... in making *South Facing Outdoors* you must both choose the place to build, and also choose the place for the outdoors. You cannot shape the one without the other. This pattern completes the geometric character of the *Wings Oflight* - gives you the outdoors.



Positive Outdoor Space

Each space with wings of arcades, and trellised with a positive quality around corners.



Positive Outdoor Space

... are placed on when it has

Reliable Prosperity EcoTrust

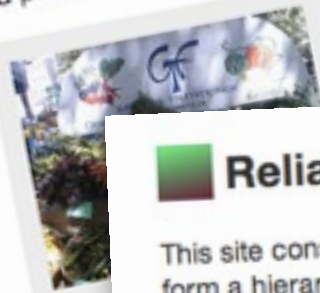
Fundamental Needs

In the midst of unprecedented wealth throughout the bioregion, there are still rural and urban pockets of poverty, hunger, sub-standard housing, and poor health-care.

The long-term cross-cultural studies of economist Manfred Max-Neef suggest that fundamental needs fall into nine universal categories: **Subsistence Rights**, **Security**, **affection**, **Access to Knowledge**, **Civic Society**, **idleness**, **Beauty and Play**, **identity**, and **freedom**. **Reliable Prosperity** is structured to meet these needs for all people. **Household Economies**, and **Bioregional Economies**, and **Building** techniques are met as locally as possible.

A regional food system provides the regional sources, minimizing the unpredictable price and quality. It provides access to food resources across stable land tenure for farmers and fishermen. It treats food security as affordable, healthy food — as a fundamental need.

Health is the most fundamental of people is utterly dependent on **Services** like pure water, clean air, and a **Climate Service** that provides mu-



Org

Reliable Prosperity

This site consists of short essays, called patterns, which form a hierarchy that starts here. We also list each pattern in alphabetical order within the **Reliable Prosperity Index**.

When the health of ecosystems and communities is not integrated into economic activities, all three suffer. In turn, economic dependence on destructive activities creates apparent conflicts between work, nature, and community. How can we create an economy that effectively meets human needs while regenerating natural systems? An economy which grows organically — and fills new niches — by working with nature and enriching human capacities?

In a world of reliable prosperity, **Capital** arrangements of all kinds are gradually redesigned so that they restore — rather than deplete — **Nature** and **Society**. This will create extraordinary opportunities for those who foresee and drive these changes. The **Fundamental Needs** of people



This coastal estuary in Prince William Sound, Alaska is part of the coastal temperate rainforest stretching from Big Sur to Kodiak Island.

Bioregional Economies

Globalization is creating economic insecurity and increasing the gap between rich and poor. At the same time, it is undermining **Cultural Diversity** and turning complex ecosystems into streams of standardized

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Needs

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trade on favorable terms
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gnize the need for **Fair Trade**,
exporting goods produced
destructive manner. They
Pricing, building actual
into market prices. In order



A farmer's market in downtown Portland.

Compact Towns and Cities

As cities and towns sprawl into the countryside, it becomes more expensive and less equitable to provide services to outlying suburbs. Congestion increases, farmland is lost, and the stability of the surrounding rural areas is threatened. The countryside is greatly

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View of Portland from Vista Bridge.

ages held within a connected
ests, and open spaces. Each
rom well-differentiated
and centers, and is bounded
n **Building** techniques
ergy, and materials.

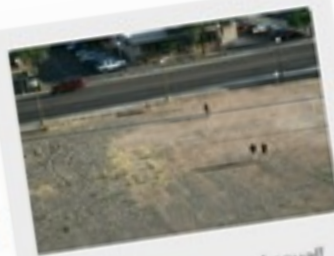
s are significant: more
structure, utilities, and
transit Access; pedestrian-
is; and better integrated
ies, towns, and villages
prests and farms, helping
maintain wildlands.
states with land-use laws
terns, including Oregon,
an states without such

Build Tomorrow Mehaffy

Readiness Diagnostic

Upward Hyperlinks: [Regional Plan](#).

Problem: Different sites have different levels of readiness for development, requiring different tools.



Not all sites are created equal

Discussion: In some sites will simply not be developed for a long time. require specialized an analysis of these branching set of if- customized tools f

The Diagnostic p
[Diagnostic Test](#).
in the sub-pattern
the modeling.

Therefore: When implementation identify key iss essential for p and [Neighborhood](#)

Note: No trac

Town Center

Upward Hyperlinks: [Urban Center](#), [Regional Plan](#). Be sure to use the [Readiness Diagnostic](#) before siting a Town Center.

Problem: Just as a neighborhood needs a center, groups of neighborhoods (usually about 4, depending on size) need a larger center, providing walkable access to services providing daily needs.

Discussion: People need a coordinated set of resources within walking distance of their homes. Studies show that walking distance is about 1/4 mile, and in certain conditions, can be increased to 1/2 mile. Beyond this distance, they need public transportation to



Town Centers bring many essential services within daily access.

3,000

Persons in This Model
(Click to Recalibrate)

Accessory Live Works

Upward Hyperlinks: [Town Center](#), [Urban Center](#), [Good Neighborhood](#)

Problem: Many people want to conduct businesses from home, neighborhoods can be activity of businesses -- if sited carefully.



Living over the store -- at the edge of a single-family lot

Live Works provide a way to reduce small business provide needed neighborhood. the only place building is at the

ing house -- such as in the front yard, or alley. This can be done if codes are revised ses, and to provide the minimal setbacks dire.

the accessory live code changes, [SmartCode](#).

such as

3

Persons in This Model
(Click to Recalibrate)

+\$5

Incremental Tax Income
Per Capita Per Year

Mixed Use Building

Upward Hyperlinks: [Urban Center](#), [Town Center](#), [Neighborhood Center](#).



Mixed-use buildings pose many challenges.

Mixed use buildings are often demanding and expensive, making them competitive. Yet they have many advantages too.

Among the many challenges of mixed use is "occupancy separation" between uses can be an expense. Some commercial uses, such as produce cooking odors and/or noises that residents can also create problems that

there are many challenges for mixed use. For example, the "20% Rule" is critical to 20% of the budget. The process can be slow and complex, resulting in a high risk (especially in suburban areas with mixed-use buildings).

[Readiness](#)

the mixed use is a [Pre-emptive](#) the

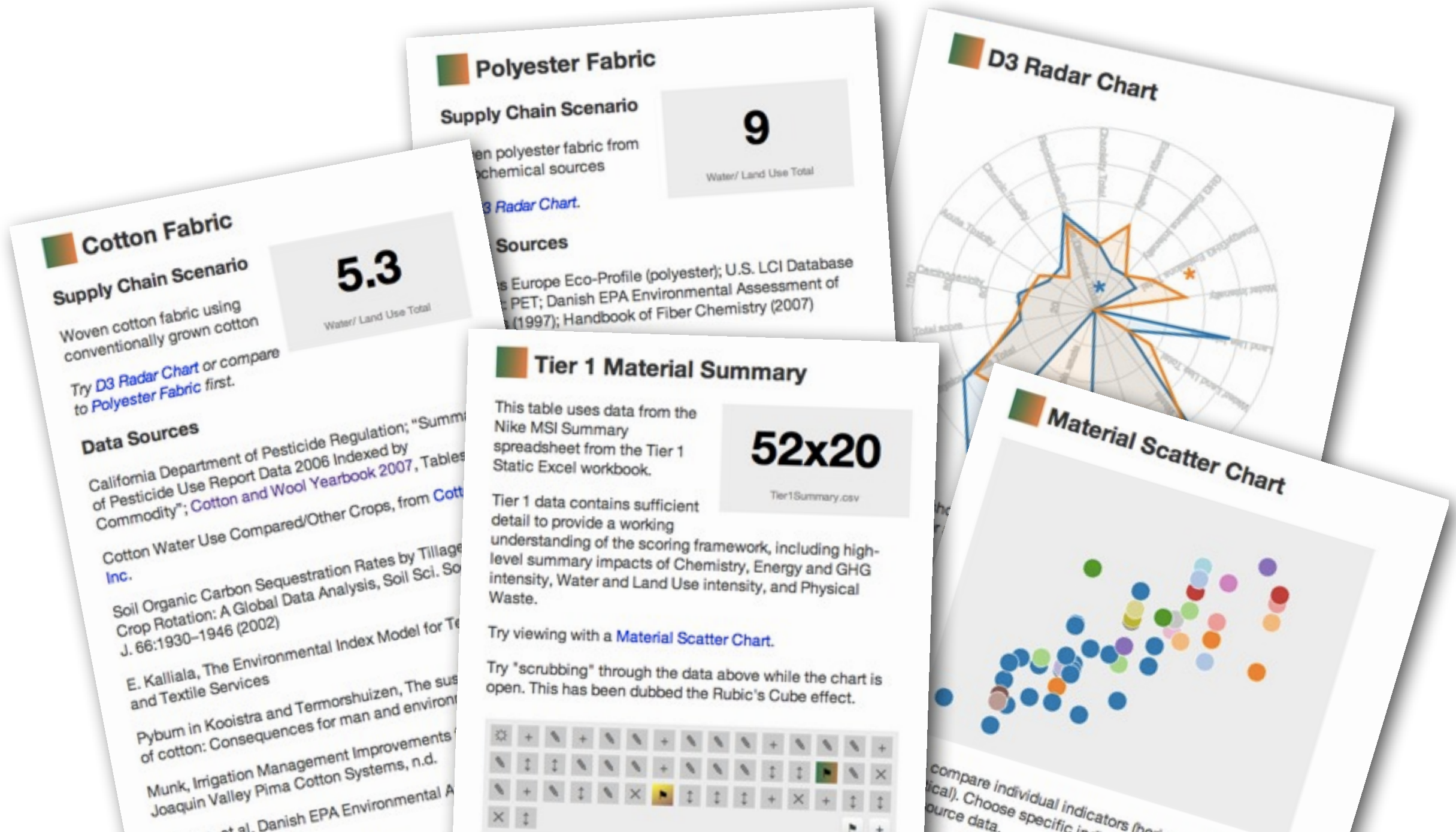
50

Persons in This Model
(Default - Click to Recalibrate)

\$16

(Default) Tax Income
Per Capita Per Year

Material Sustainability Index Nike



Building Complex

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Assume that you have a building. The social building is meant to be peculiar to your own

Readiness Diagnostic

Upward Hyperlinks: [Regional Plan](#).



Cotton Supply Chain

Woven cotton conventionally

Town Center

Upward Hyperlinks: [Urban Center](#), [Regional Plan](#). Be sure to use the [Readiness Diagnostic](#) before siting a Town Center.



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When the health of ecosystems is integrated into economic activity, the apparent conflicts between economic dependence on resources and the need to regenerate them can be resolved. We can create an economy which grows and prospers by working with nature.

... world of reliable prosperity. Capital arrangements are gradually reformed so that they restore the depleted — [Natural Capital](#). This will create an extraordinary opportunity for those who foresee the changes. Fundamental Ne

Accessory Live Works

Upward Hyperlinks: [Town Center](#), [Urban Center](#), [Good](#)



Compact Towns and Cities

As cities and towns sprawl into the countryside, it becomes more expensive and less equitable to provide services to outlying suburbs. Congestion increases, farmland is lost, and the stability of surrounding rural areas is threatened. The livability of both cities and suburbs is greatly

Mixed Use Building

Upward Hyperlinks: [Urban Center](#), [Town Center](#), [Mixed Use Building](#)



Bioregional Economies

Globalization is creating economic insecurity and increasing the gap between rich and poor. At the same time, it is undermining [Cultural Diversity](#) and turning complex ecosystems into streams of standardized commodities.

Positive Outdoor Space

... in making [South Facing Outdoors](#) you must both choose the place to build, and also choose the place for the outdoors. You cannot shape the one without the other. This pattern gives you the geometric character of the outdoors; the next one [Wings Oflight](#) - gives you the complementary shape of the indoors.



Positive Outdoor Space

Light On Two Sides Of Every Room

... once the building's major rooms are in position, we have to fix its aesthetic character. This is done with the position already chosen. The position of the room exactly where it forms the exact position of the starts to shape the

Polyester Fabric

Supply Chain Scenario

Woven polyester fabric from petrochemical sources

Try [D3 Radar Chart](#).

Data Sources

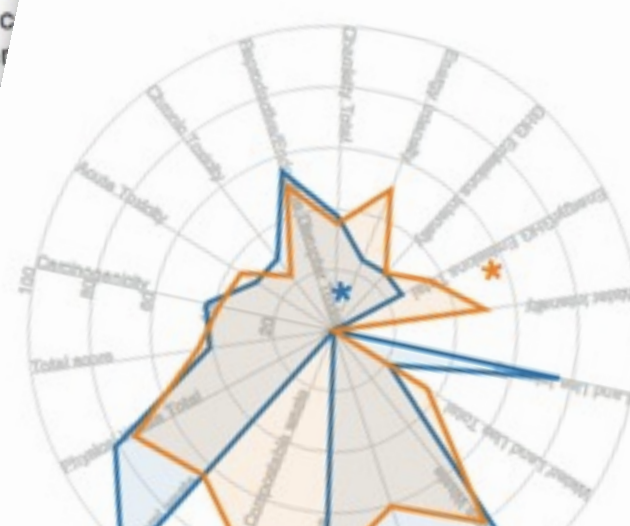
Plastics Europe Eco-Profile (polyester); U.S. LCI Database Project: PET; Danish EPA Environmental Assessment of Textiles (1997); Handbook of Fiber Chemistry (2007)

Raw Material Factor

9

Water/ Land Use Total

D3 Radar Chart

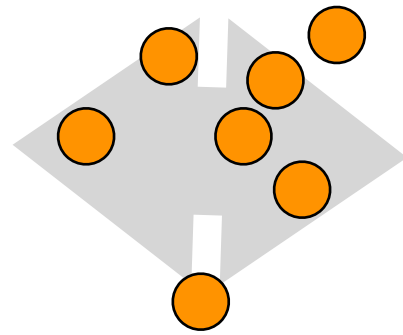


information ecosystem

**collective accumulation and
interpretation of observations.**

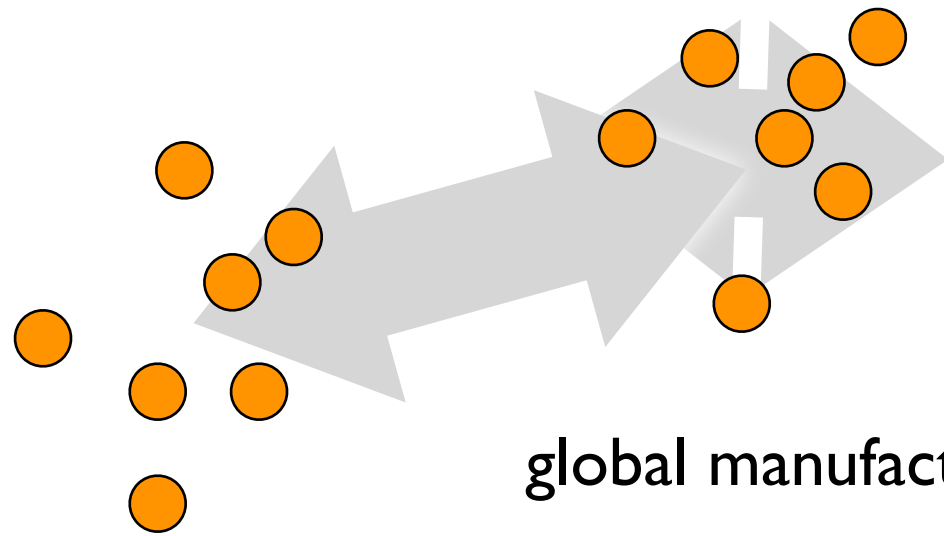
**reasoned balance between
individual and community interests.**

federation as a chorus of voices



global manufacturers

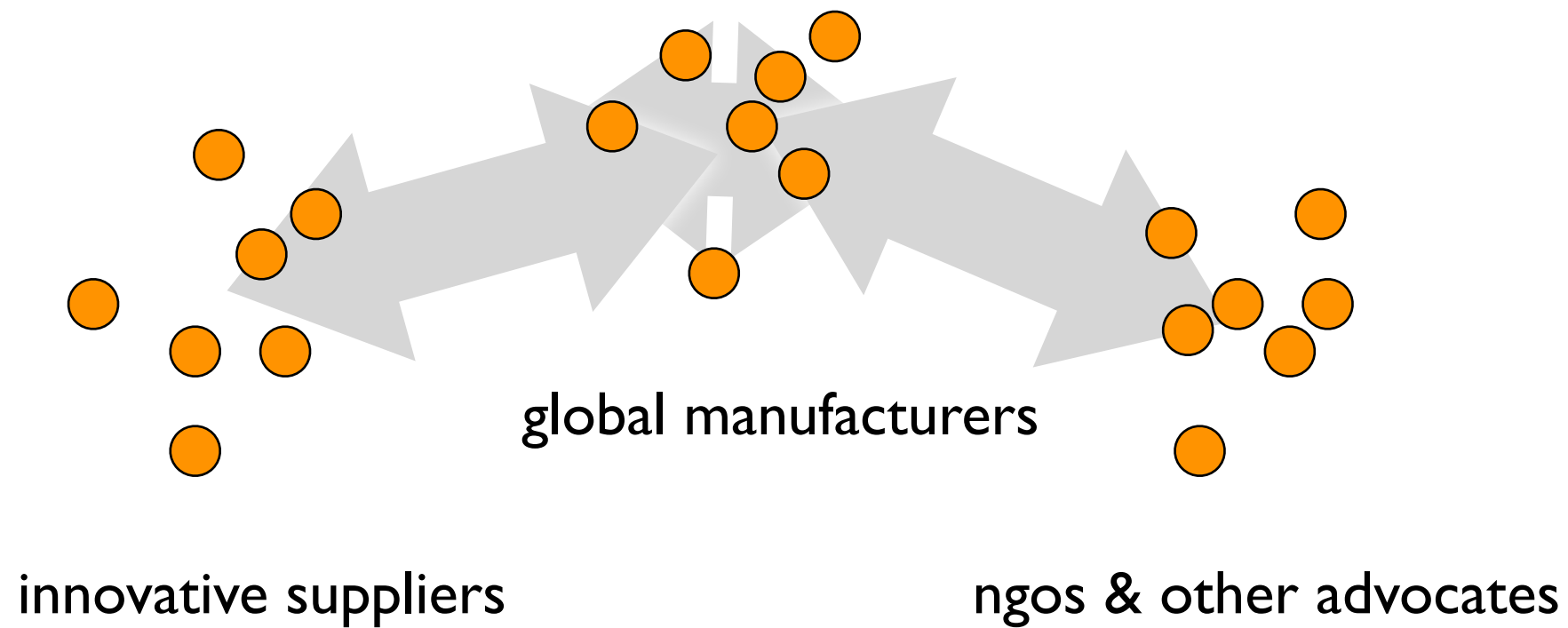
federation as a chorus of voices



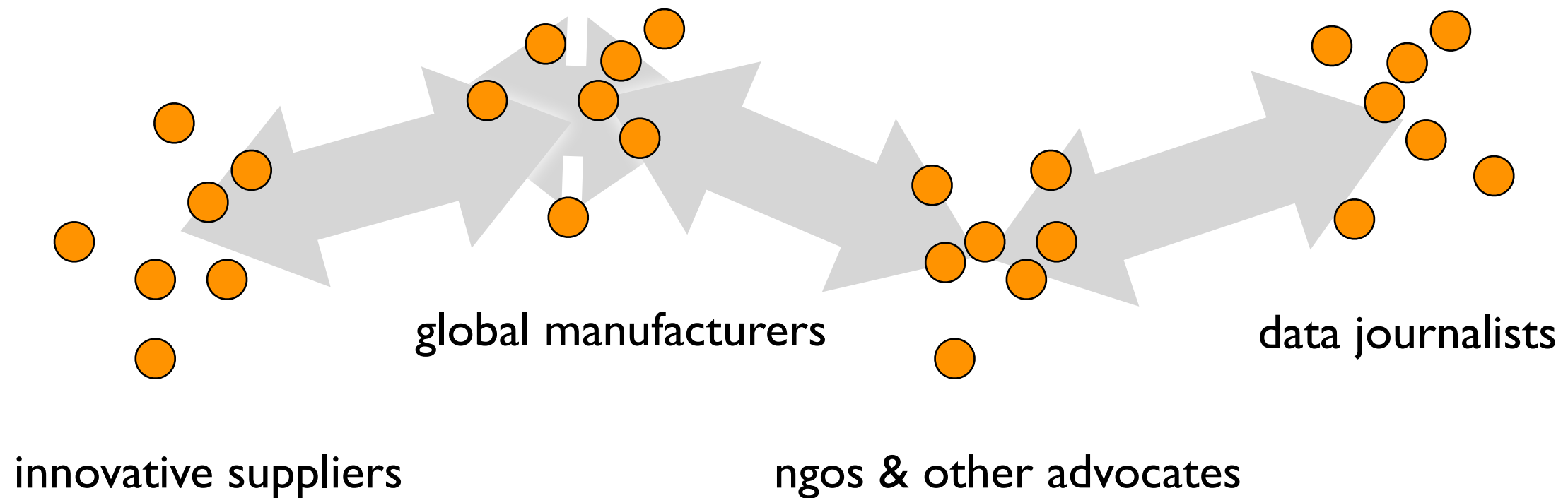
global manufacturers

innovative suppliers

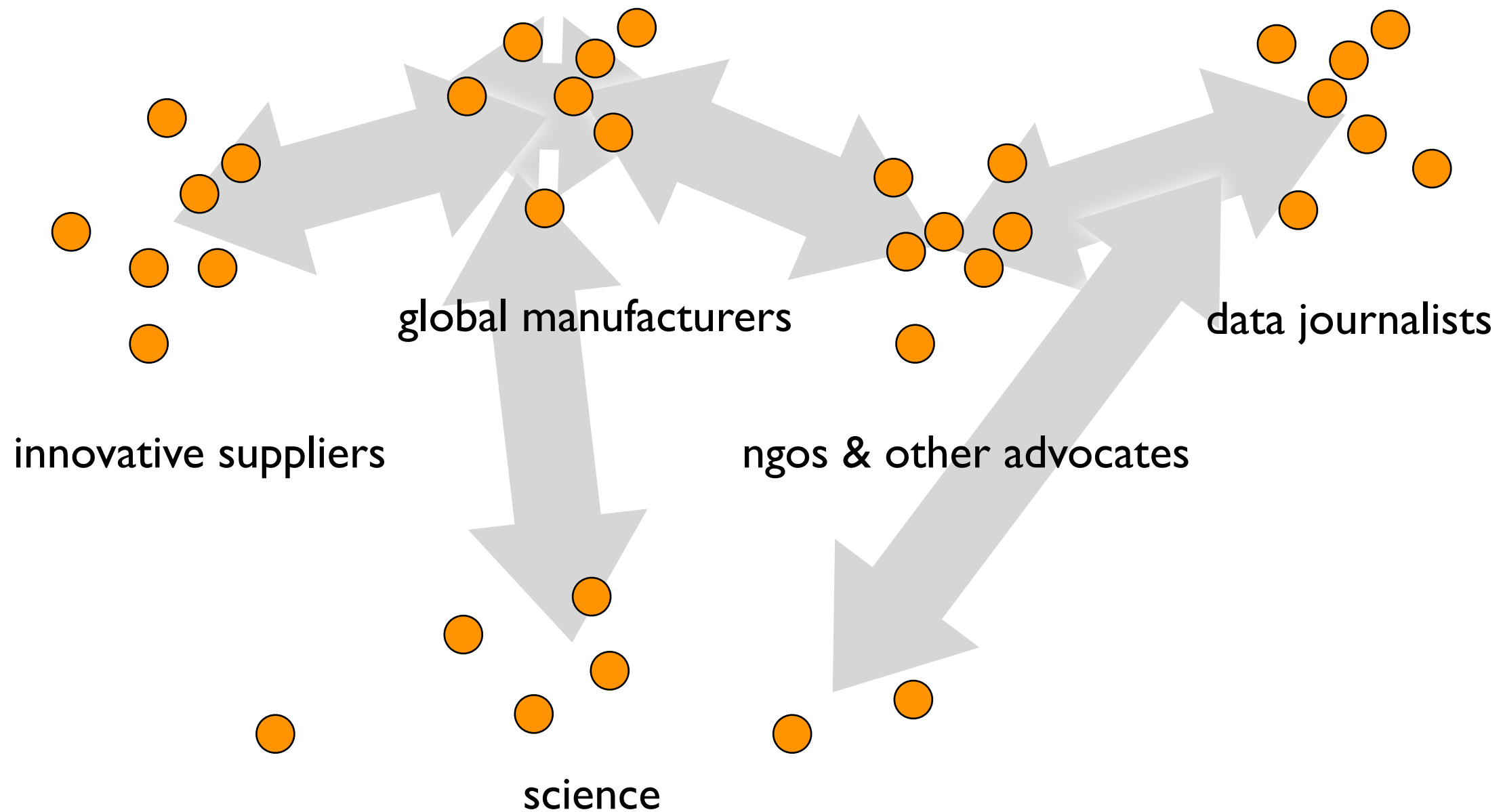
federation as a chorus of voices



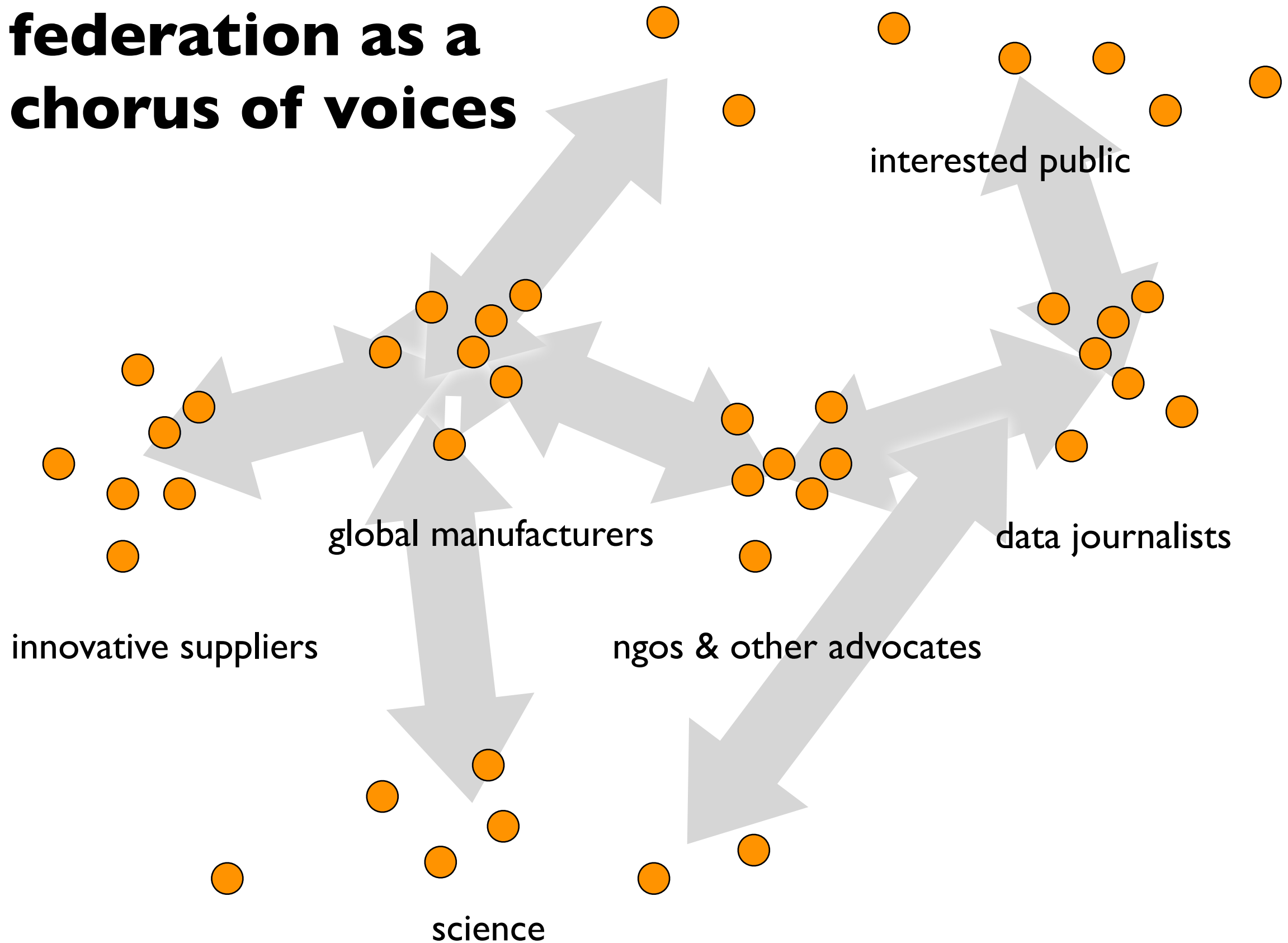
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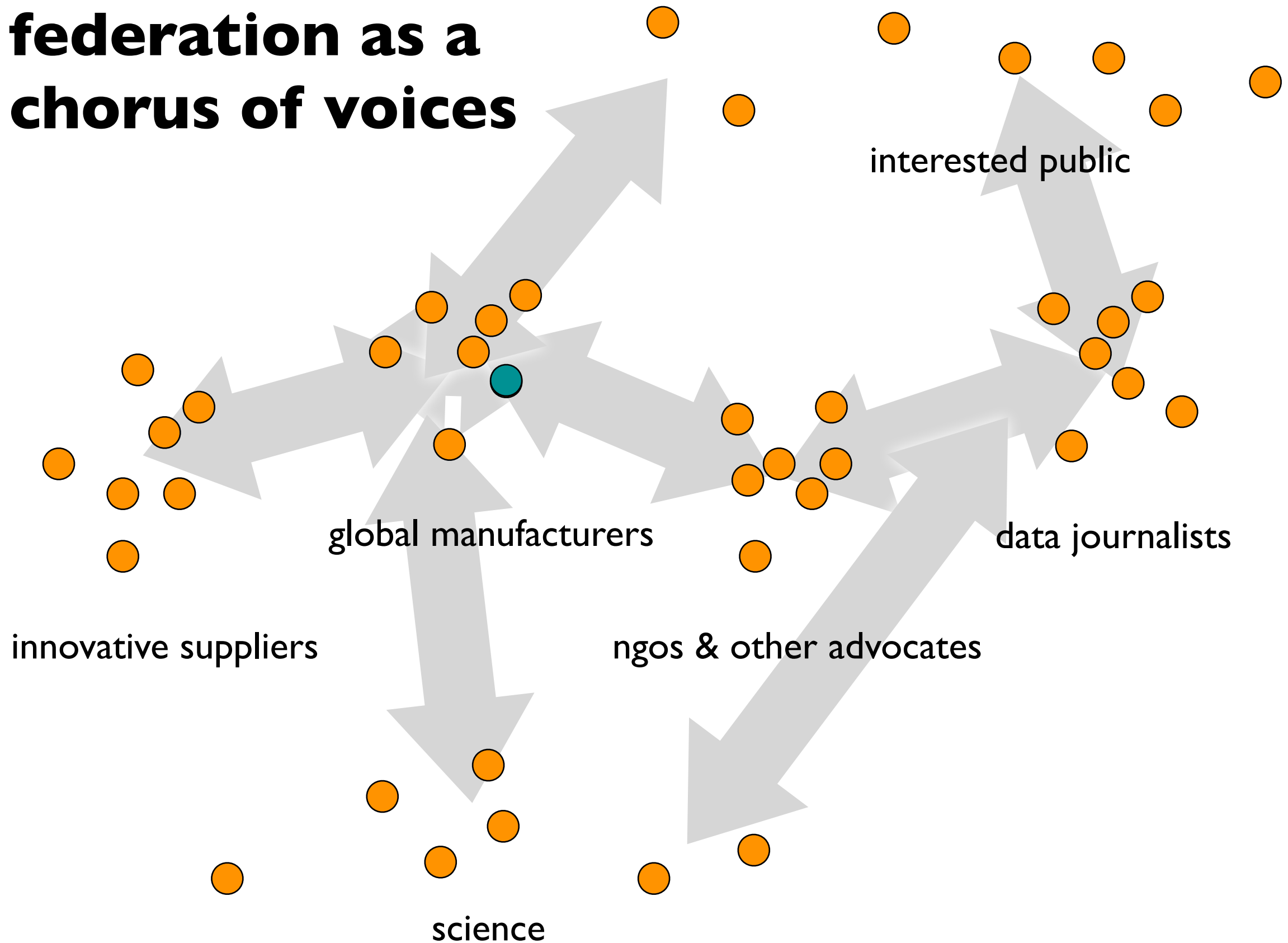
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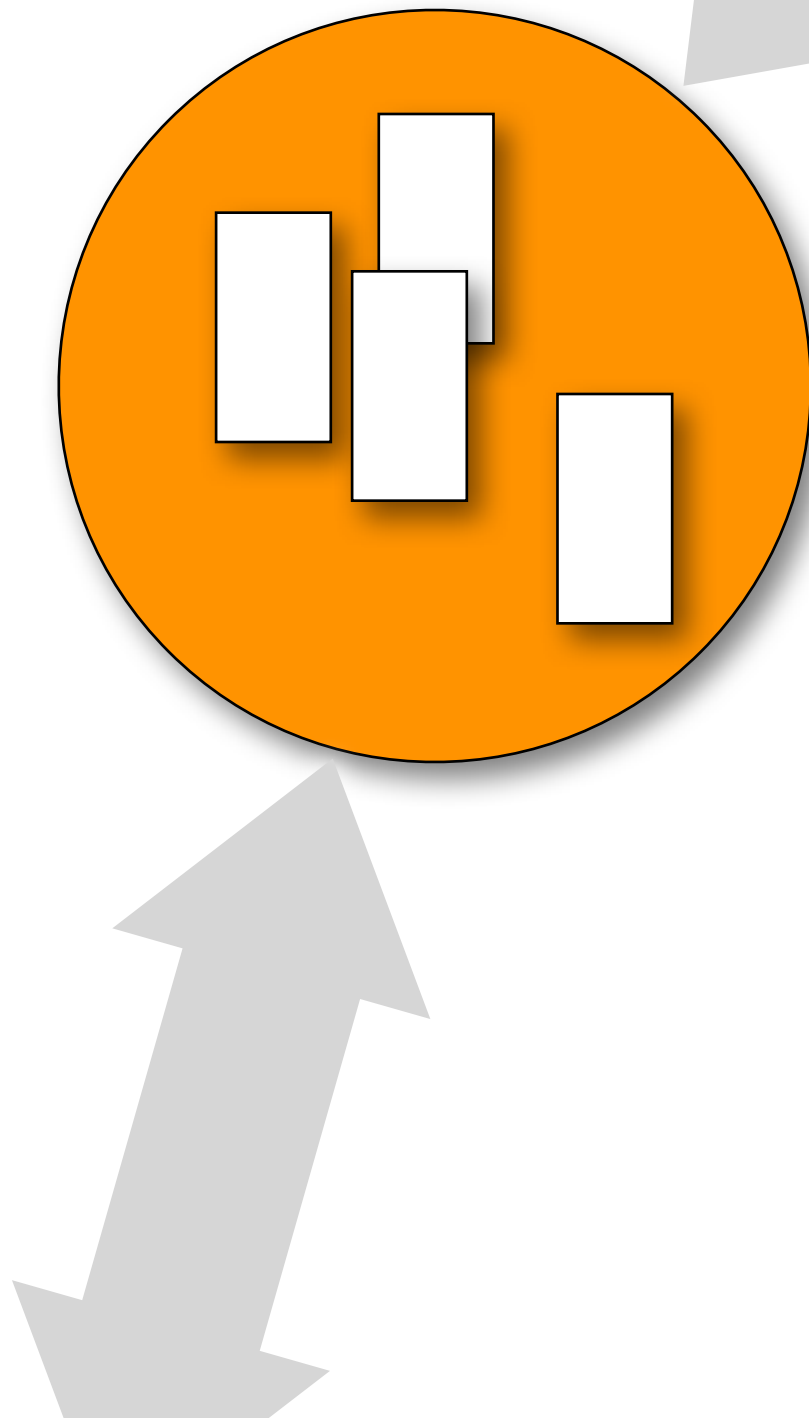
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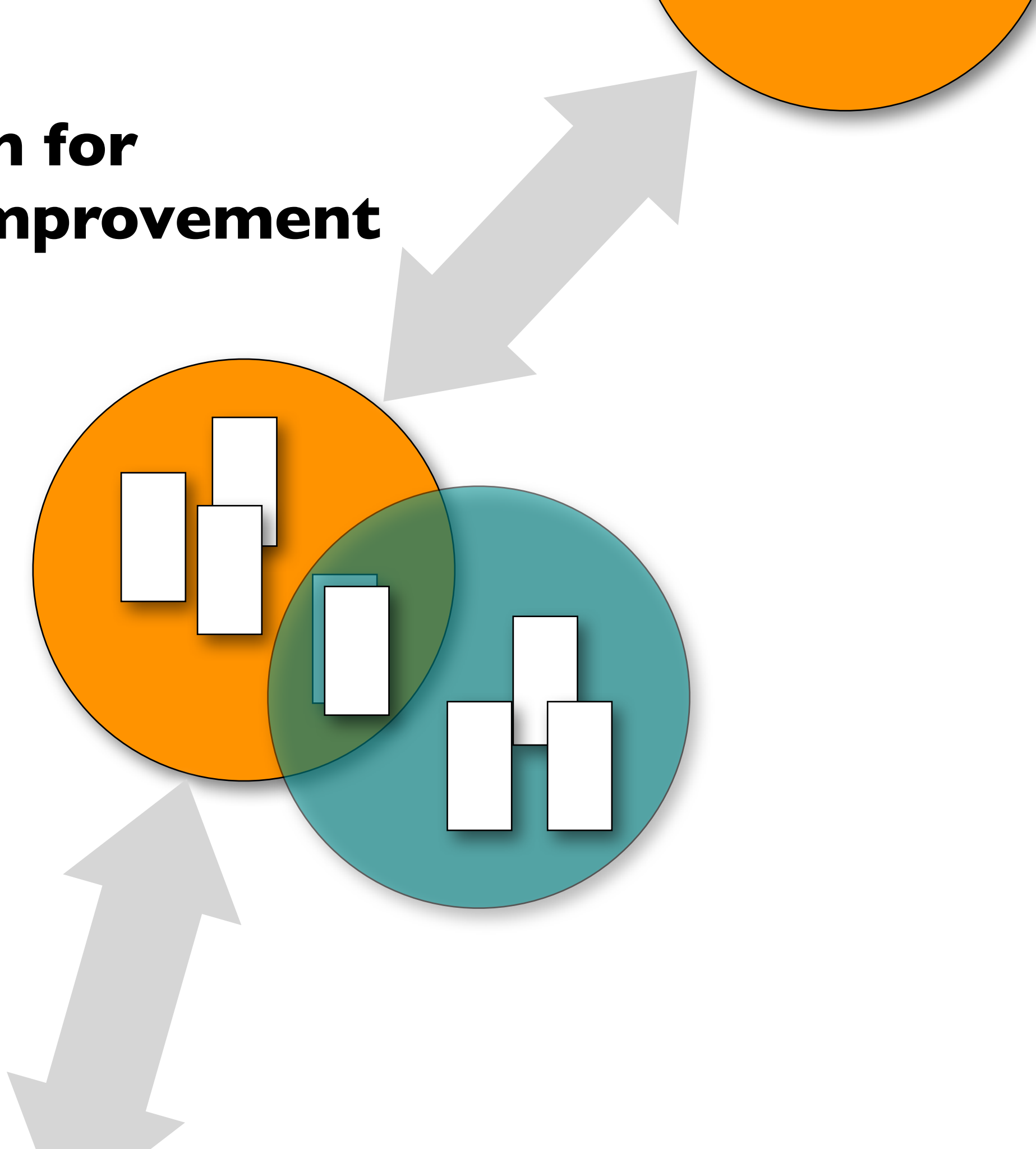
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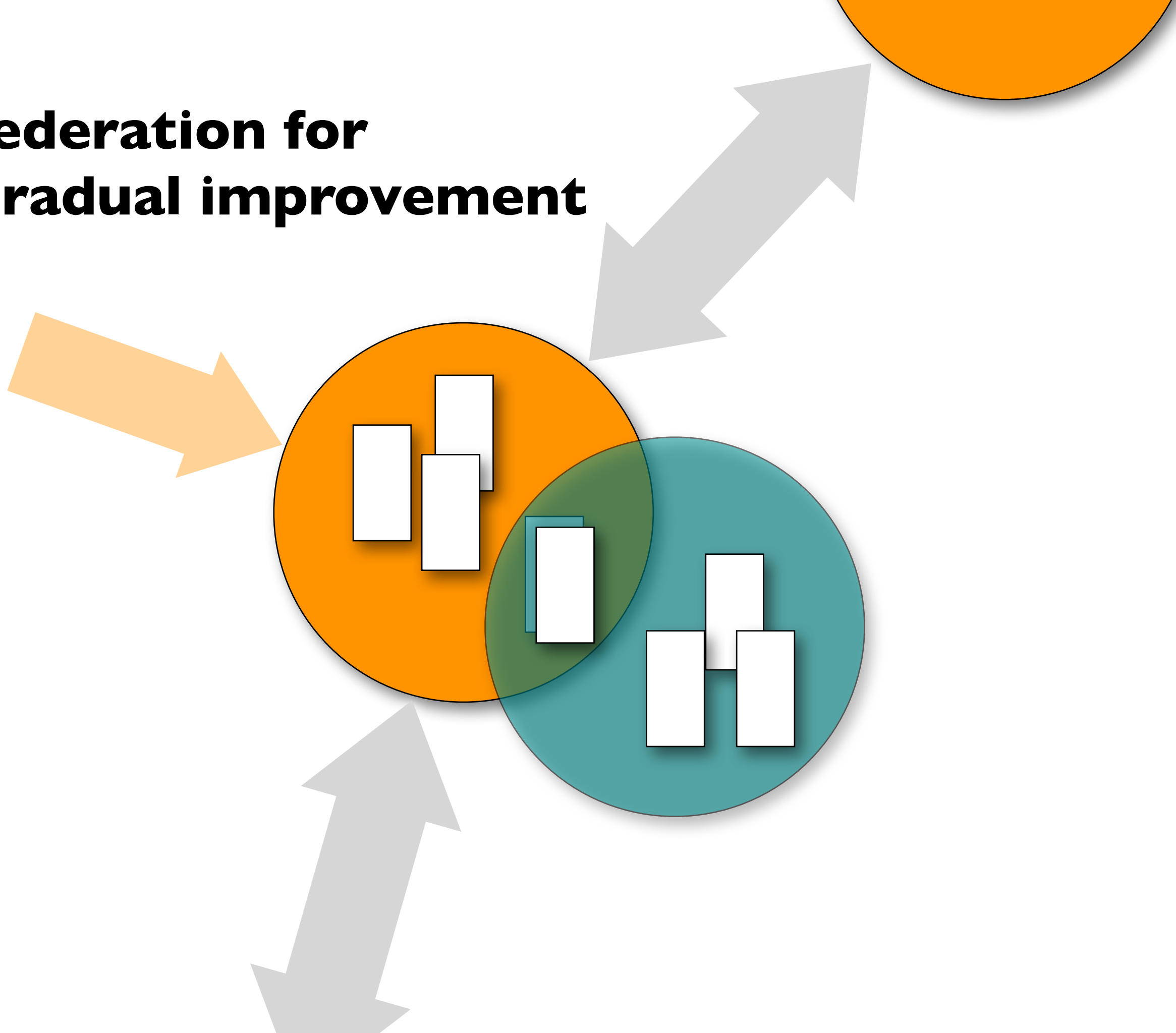
**federation for
gradual improvement**



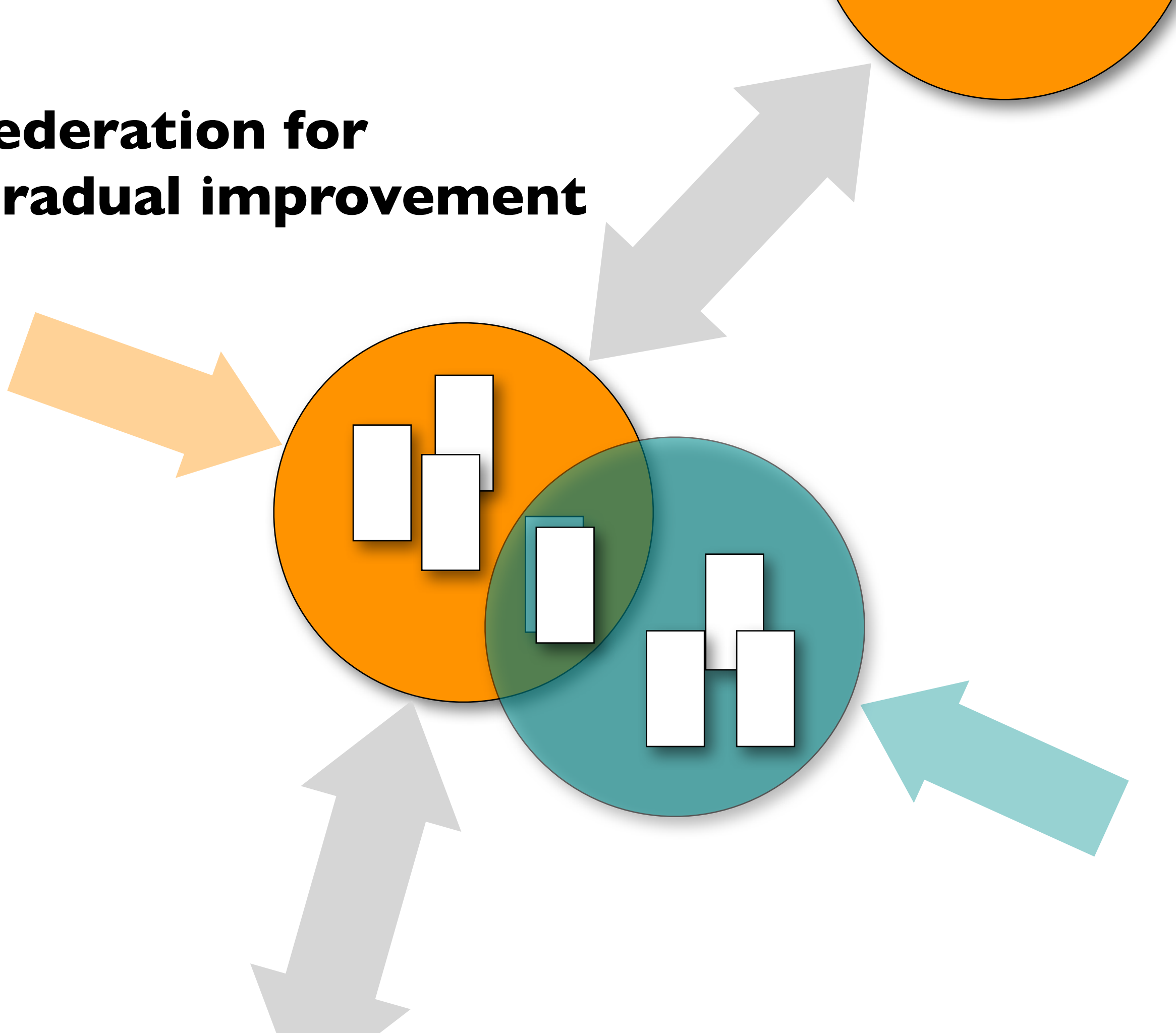
federation for gradual improvement



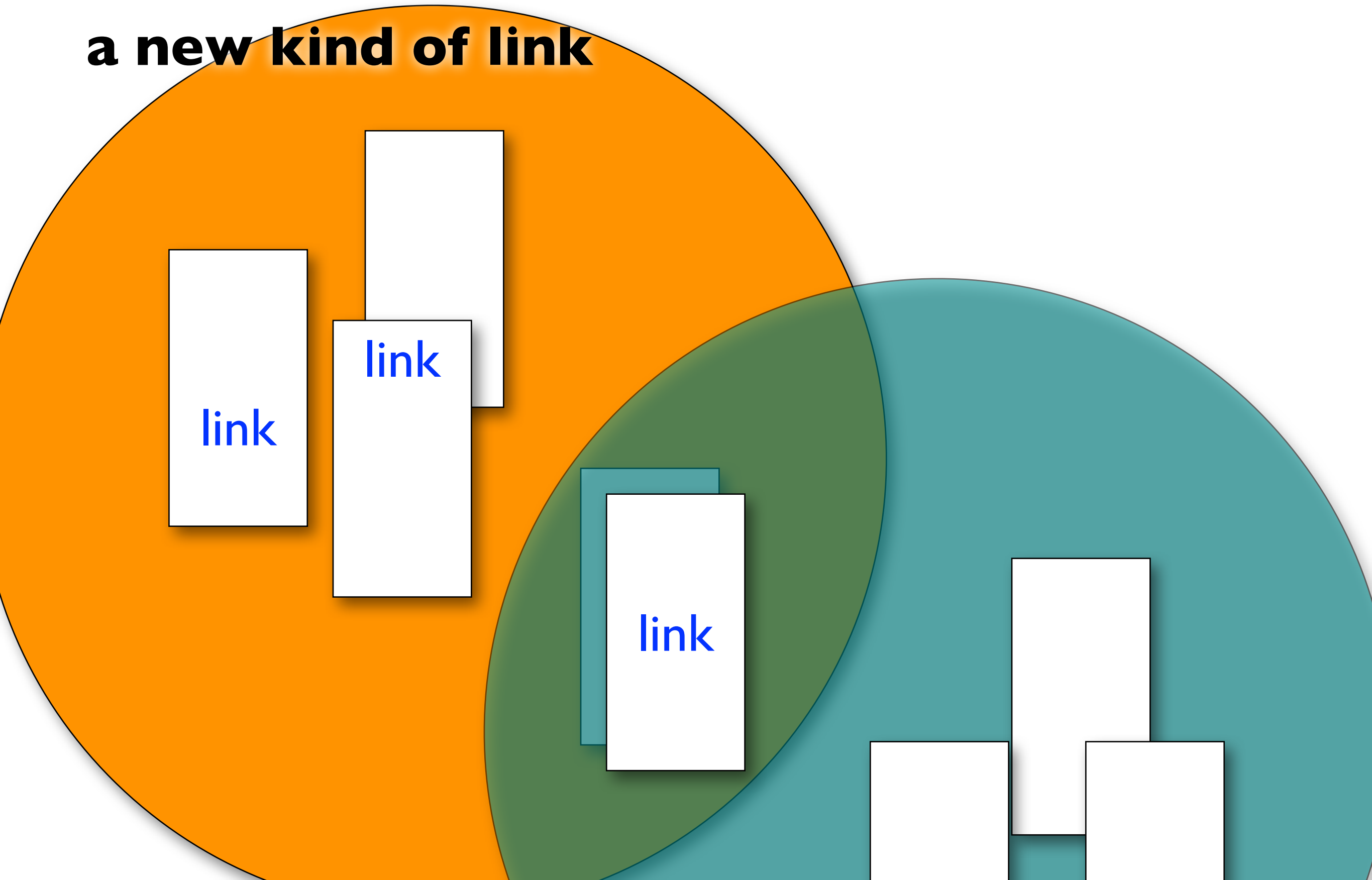
federation for gradual improvement



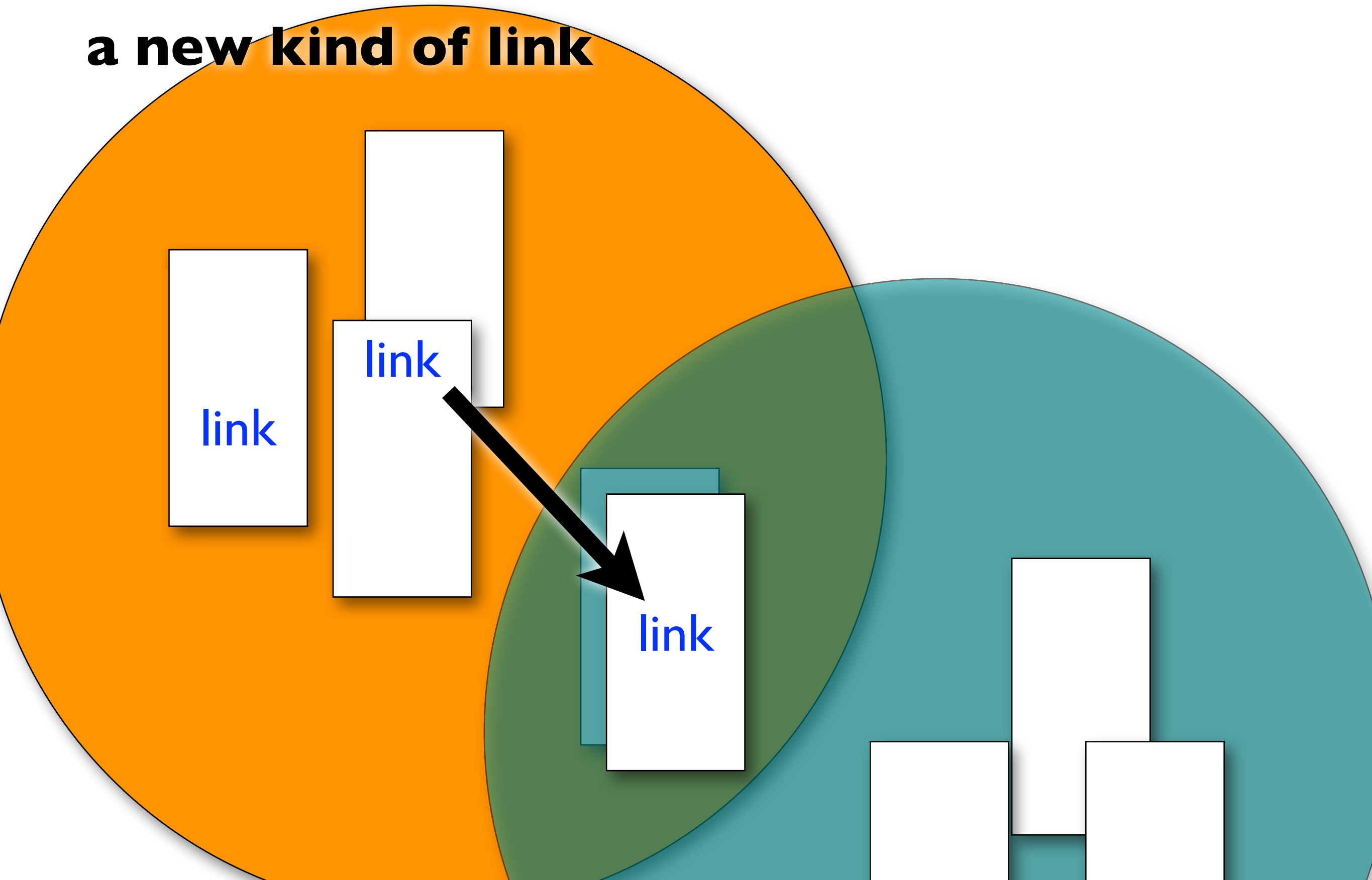
federation for gradual improvement



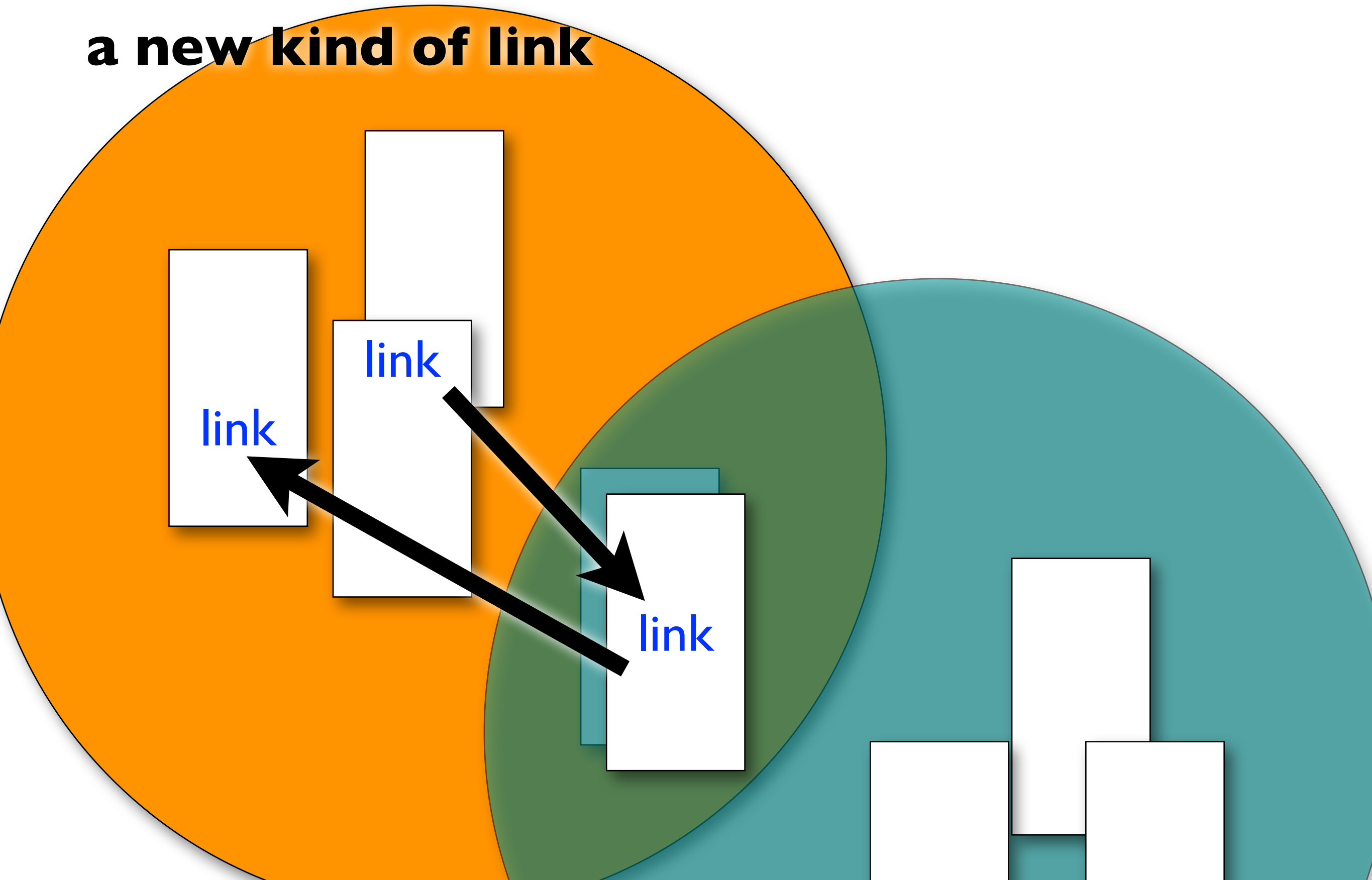
federation with a new kind of link



federation with a new kind of link



federation with a new kind of link



federation as platform for calculation

viz

data

calc

federation as platform for calculation

viz

46.67

Averaged:
Recyclable/Compostable waste

data

calc

federation as platform for calculation

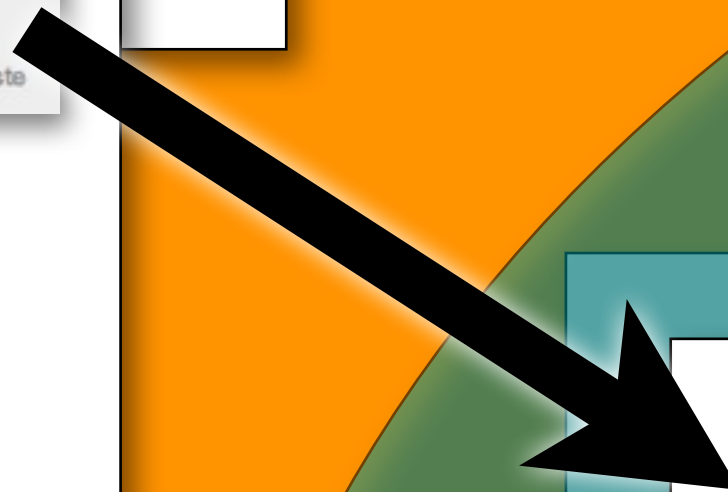
viz

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calc



federation as platform for calculation

viz

46.67

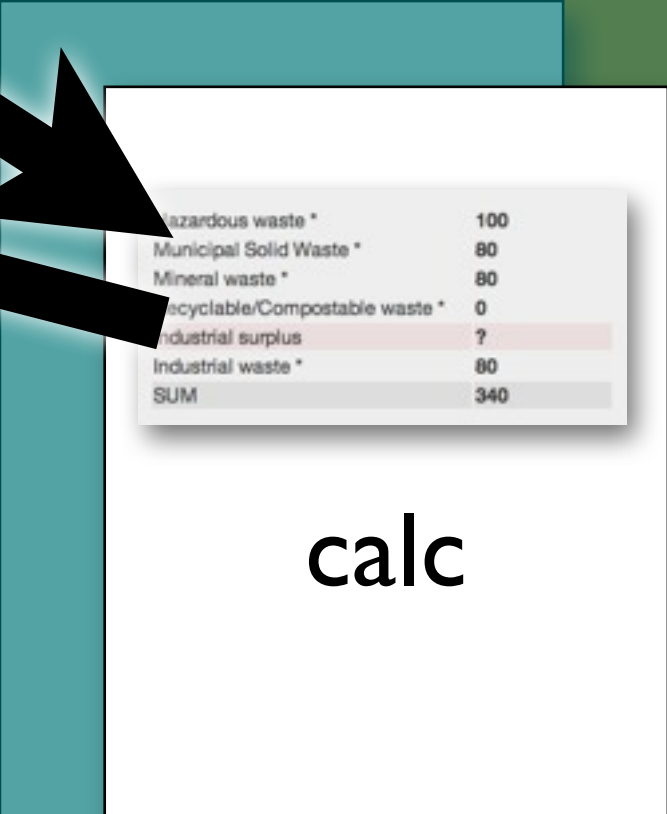
Averaged:
Recyclable/Compostable waste

data

Hazardous waste *	100
Municipal Solid Waste *	80
Mineral waste *	80
Recyclable/Compostable waste *	0
Industrial surplus	?
Industrial waste *	80
SUM	340

calc

federation as platform for calculation



federation as platform for calculation



viz

46.67

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data

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calc

Water Scoring Drivers:

Phase 1: Moderately low overall; low relative to other synthetics

Phase 2: Moderate overall; higher than solution dyed synthetics

Land Scoring Drivers:

Synthetic

_____ physical waste _____

Recyclable / Compostable Waste

2 Plastics	
310	Waste to recycling
312	SUM
0.90	Recyclable / Compostable Waste
1.7	Recyclable / Compostable Waste Points
1.54	Recyclable / Compostable Waste

...

1.54	Recyclable / Compostable Waste
1.21	Municipal Solid Waste
0.75	Mineral Waste
3.13	Hazardous Waste
3.07	Industrial Waste
9.68	Physical Waste Total *

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Recyclable / Compostable

2 Plastics
310 Waste to
SUM
POLYNOMIAL
1.7 Recyclable
PRODUCT Re

```
apply = (name, list, label) ->
  color = '#ddd'
  switch name
    when 'SUM' then sum list
    when 'AVG', 'AVERAGE' then avg list
    when 'MIN', 'MINIMUM' then _.min list
    when 'MAX', 'MAXIMUM' then _.max list
    when 'FIRST' then list[0]
    when 'PRODUCT' then _.reduce list, (p,n) -> p *= n
    when 'LOOKUP' then lookup list
    when 'POLYNOMIAL' then polynomial list[0], label
    else throw new Error "don't know how to #{name}"
```

...

1.54 Recyclable / Compostable Waste

1.21 Municipal Solid Waste

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    when 'MAX', 'MAXIMUM' then max list
    when 'FIRST' then list.first
    when 'PRODUCT' then list.reduce(:*)
    when 'LOOKUP' then list.lookup
    when 'POLYNOMIAL' then polynomial
    else throw new Error "don't know how to calculate"
```

```
polynomial = (v, subtype) ->
  table = attach 'Tier3Polynomial'
  row = _.find table, (row) ->
    row.SubType == subtype and a
  throw new Error "can't find appropriate row"
  result = asValue(row.C0)
  result += asValue(row.C1) * v
  result += asValue(row.C2) * Ma
  result += asValue(row.C3) * Ma
  result += asValue(row.C4) * Ma
  result += asValue(row.C5) * Ma
  result += asValue(row.C6) * Ma
  if asValue(row['One minus'])
    1 - result
  else
    result
```

...

1.54 Recyclable / Compostable Waste

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    when 'LOOKUP' then list.lookup
    when 'POLYNOMIAL' then polynomial
    else throw new Error "don't know how to calculate"
```

19x12

Tier3Polynomials

```
polynomial = (v, subtype) ->
  table = attach 'Tier3Polynomials'
  row = table.find { |row| row.SubType == subtype }
  if !row then
    throw new Error "can't find appropriate polynomial"
  end
  result = asValue(row.C0)
  result += asValue(row.C1) * v
  result += asValue(row.C2) * v * v
  result += asValue(row.C3) * v * v * v
  result += asValue(row.C4) * v * v * v * v
  result += asValue(row.C5) * v * v * v * v * v
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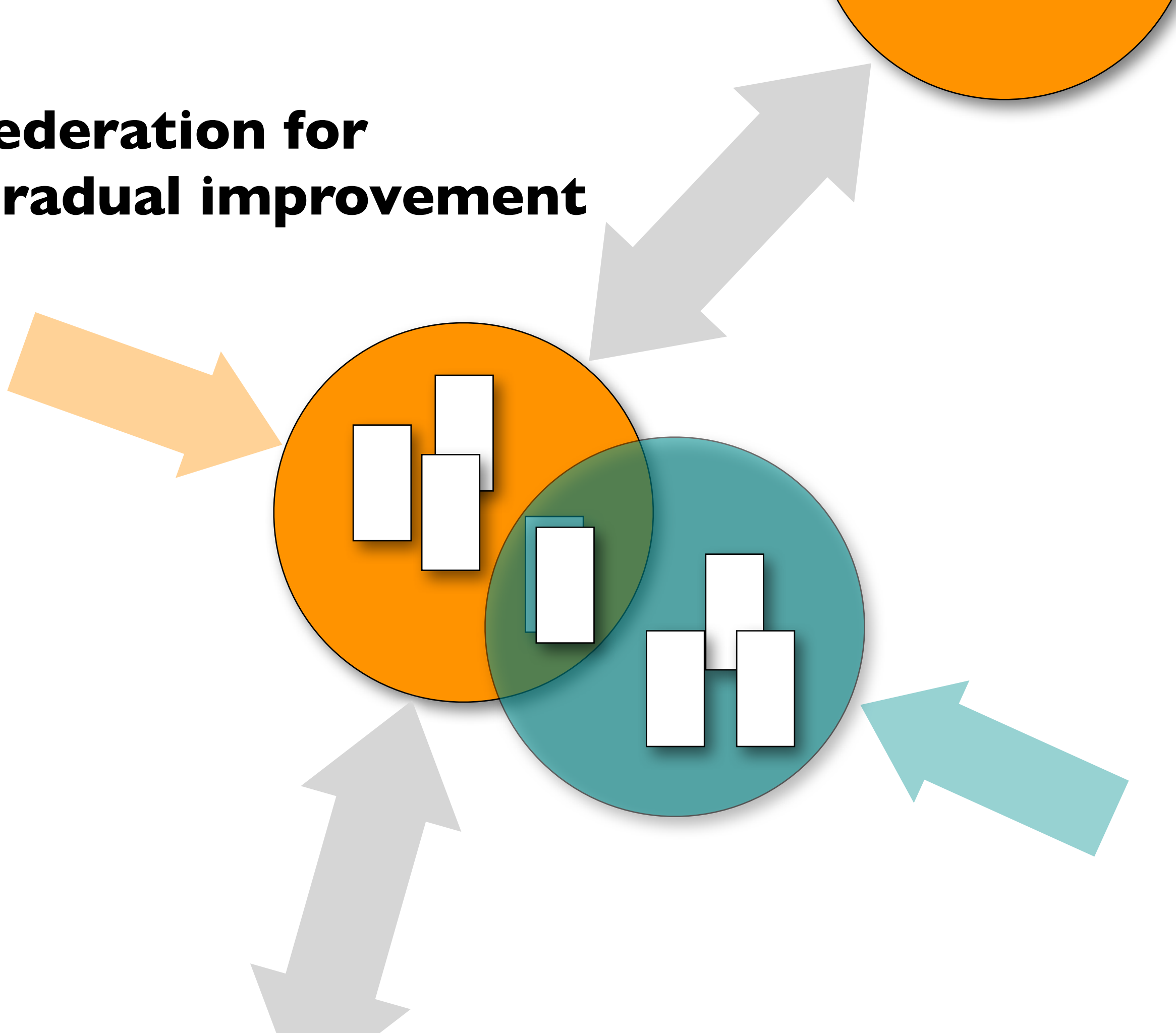
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3.13 Hazardous Waste

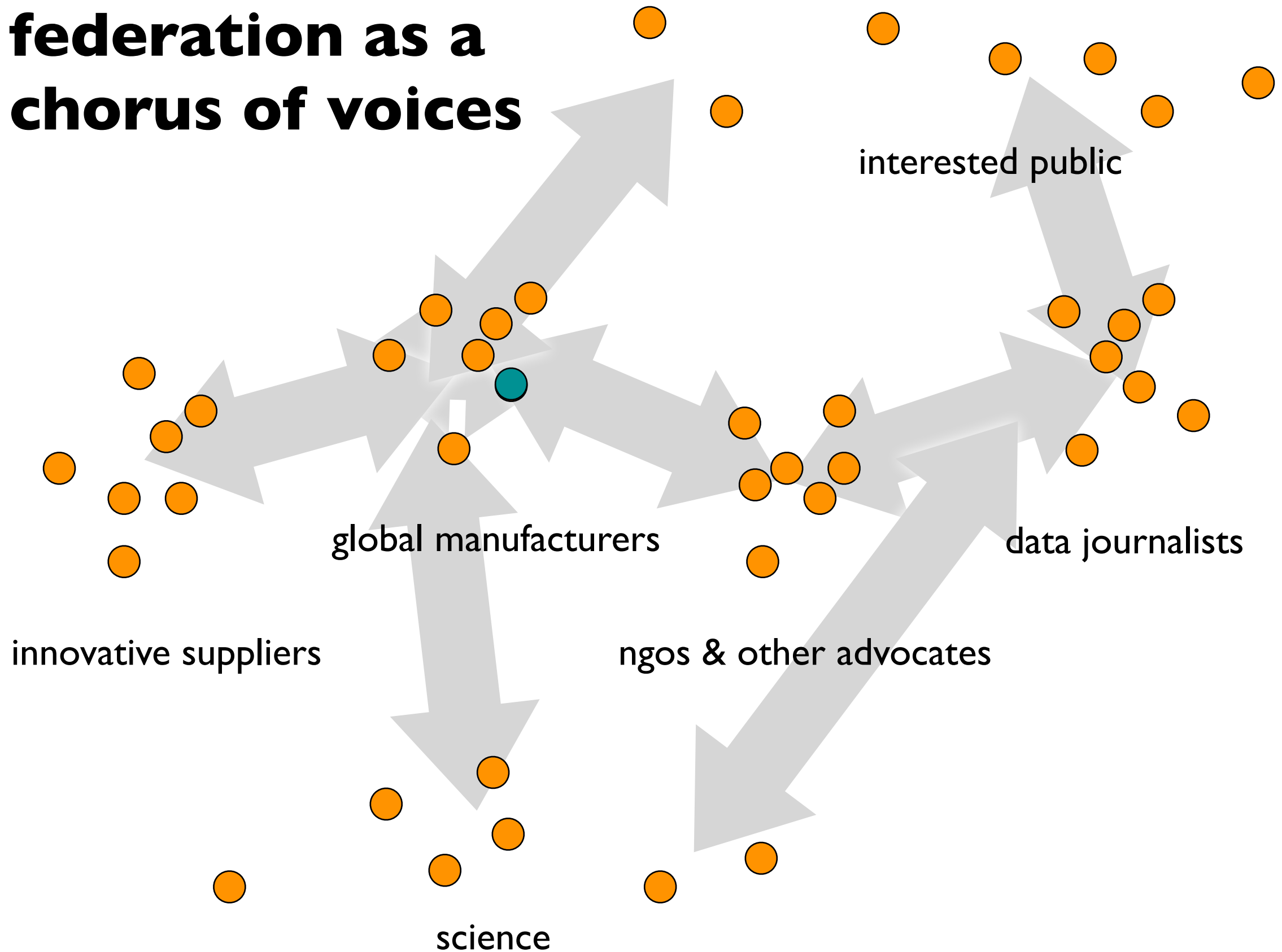
3.07 Industrial Waste

9.68 Physical Waste Total *

federation for gradual improvement



federation as a chorus of voices




**story,
journal &
attribution**



a page has a title and tells a story in a sequence of varied paragraphs.

a page has a journal that recounts the creation of the story including attributions.

Air Temperature

Here we report the air temperature measured in Ward Cunningham's back yard. The thermometer is placed 18 inches from the east-facing lower-level of the house. Trees shade the sensor from morning sun except for an hour or two mid-morning. More elaborate reporting can be found in Ward's [SensorServer](#)  site.

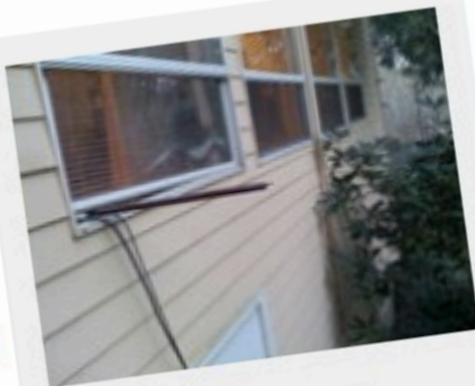
Try rendering with [D3 Line](#).

This page includes a *chart* item that contains a time series of data samples, the most recent of which is shown in the readout. The time series is updated by a cron script. The script transmits a [Txtzyme](#)  program over USB to an attached Teensy micro-controller. This program signals a Maxium [DS18B20](#)  digital thermometer over their one-wire protocol. Return data is translated to Fahrenheit by the script and then edited into the flat-file JSON representation of this page.

Live data is an experiment for Federated Wiki. Although the data can be copied to other sites, it won't update there. Is it the most useful?

60.8

12:00 PM
16 Sep 2011



Sensor placement

Here we report the air temperature measured in Ward Cunningham's back yard. The thermometer is placed 18 inches from the east-facing lower-level of the house. Trees shade the sensor from morning sun except for an hour or two mid-morning. More elaborate reporting can be found in Ward's [SensorServer](#) site.

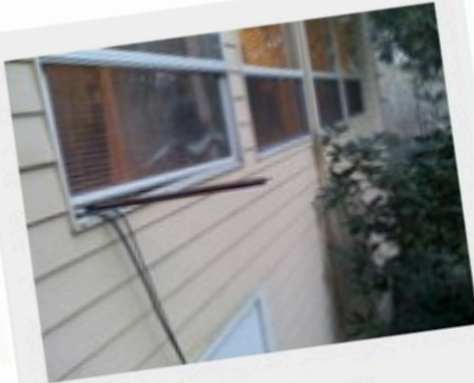
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Live data is an experiment for Federated Wiki. Although the chart can be copied to other sites, it won't update there. Is this the expected behavior? Is it the most useful?

60.8

12:00 PM
16 Sep 2011



Sensor placement



CC BY-SA 3.0 . JSON . origin

Here we report the air temperature measured in Ward Cunningham's back yard. The thermometer is placed 18 inches from the east-facing lower-level of the house. Trees shade the sensor from morning sun except for an hour or two mid-morning. More elaborate reporting can be found in Ward's [SensorServer](#) site.

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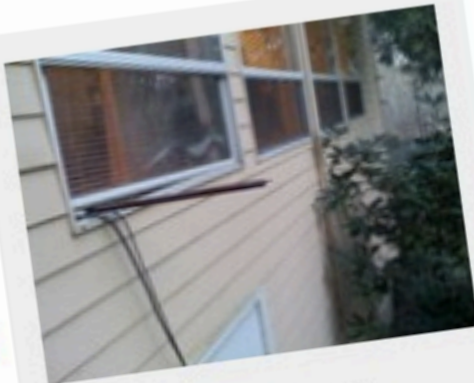
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16 Sep 2011



Sensor placement



CC BY-SA 3.0 . JSON . origin

Air Temperature

Revision 11

55.9


Degrees Fahrenheit
updated hourly

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CC BY-SA 3.0 . JSON . origin

Air Temperature

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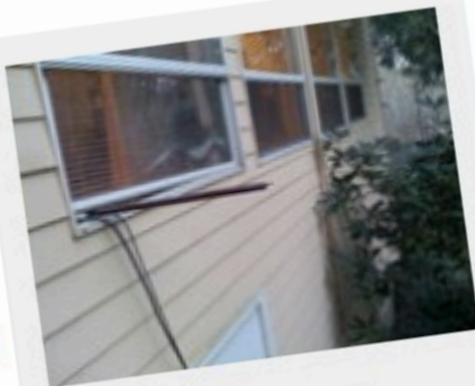
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12:00 PM
16 Sep 2011



Sensor placement

Air Temperature

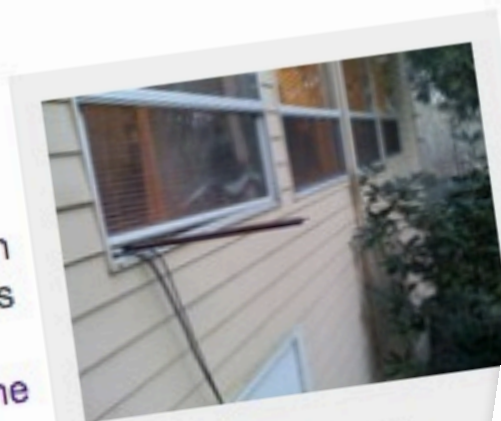
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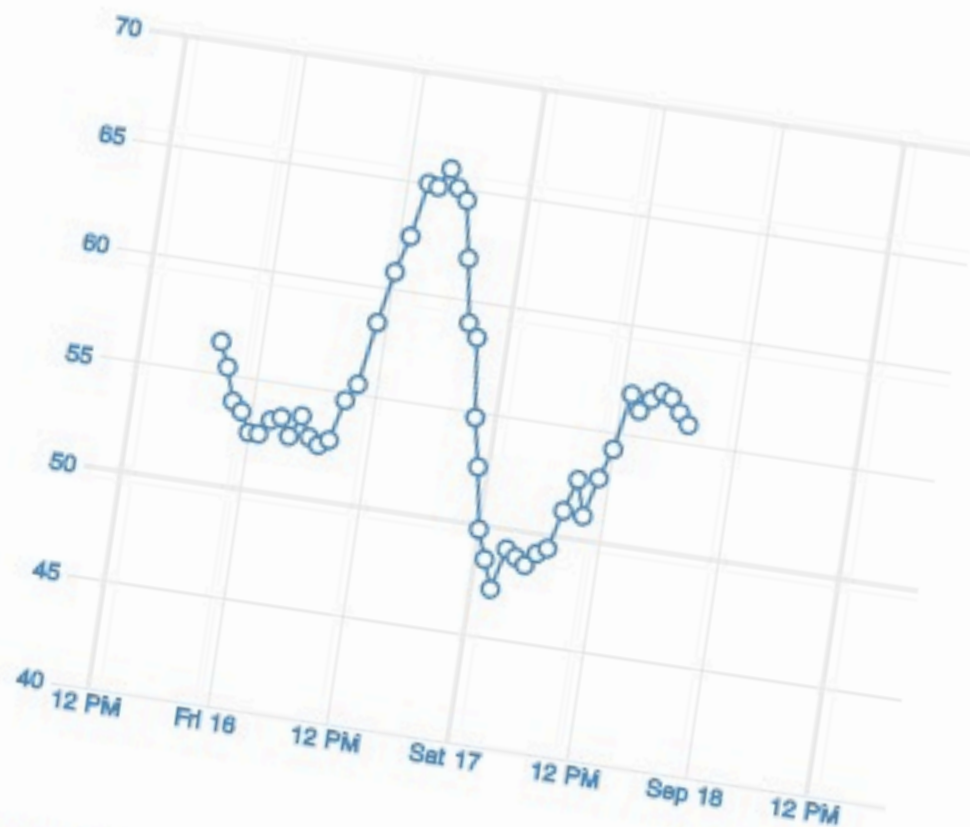
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We've modified the example to retrieve data from the page that contains it. We start by searching the page. Failing that, we search any other visible pages (soon). We'll be developing heuristics for best-fit of data when multiple sources are present.



Air Temperature

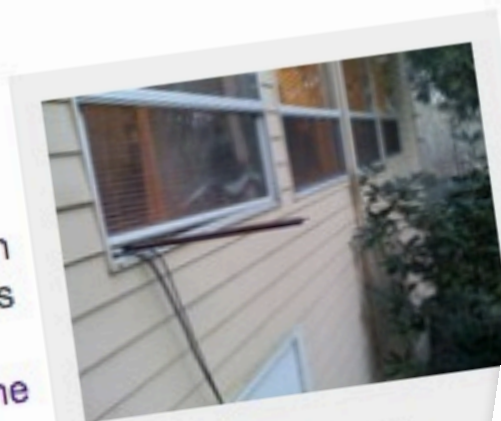
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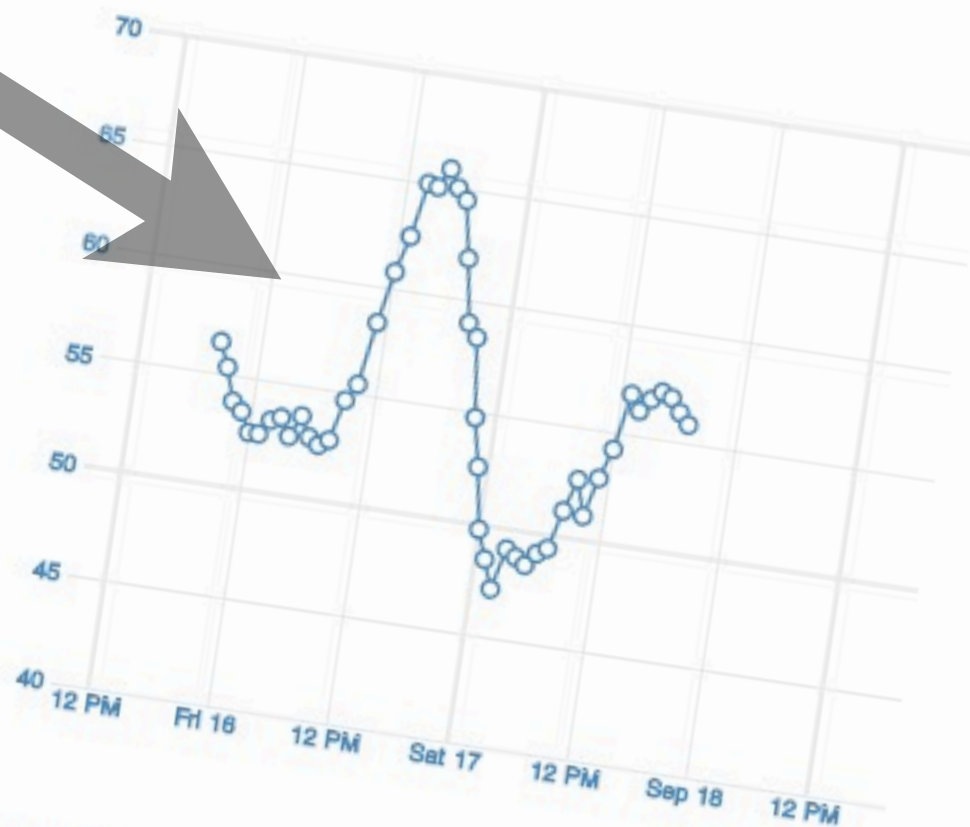
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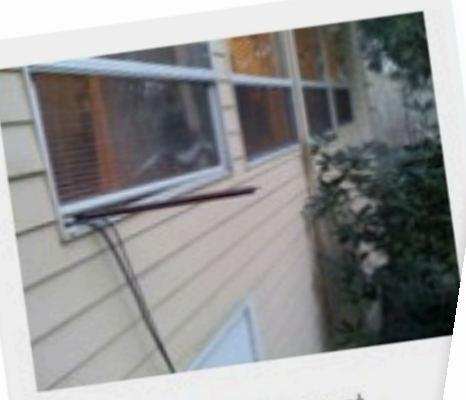


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Sensor placement

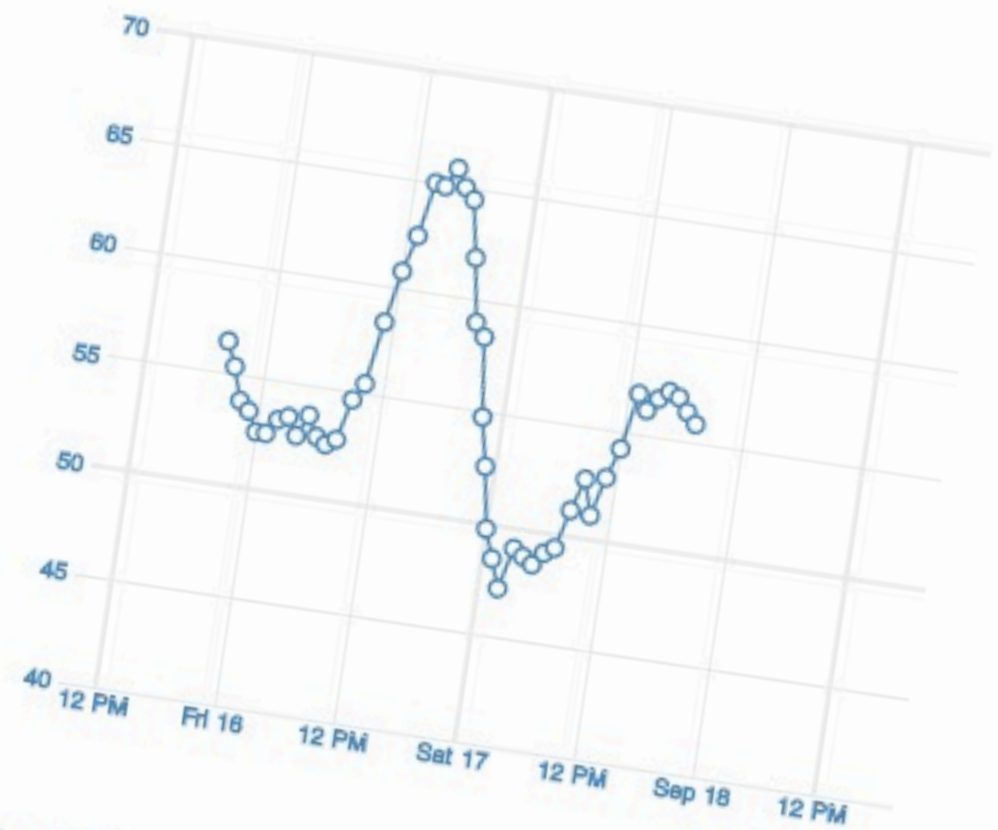
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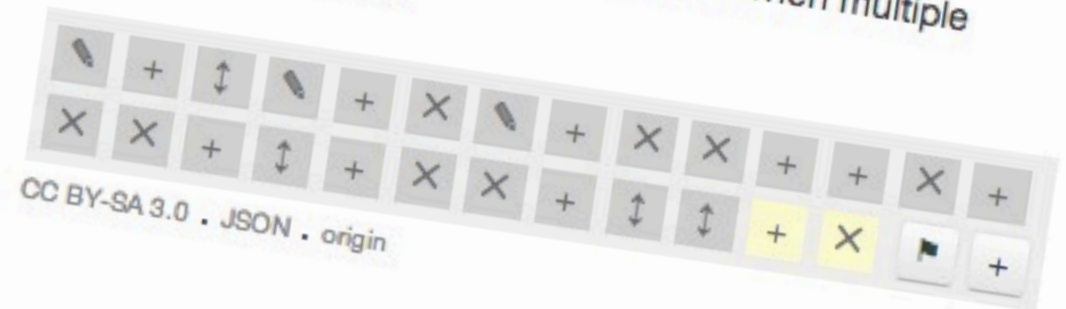
60.8

12:00 PM
16 Sep 2011

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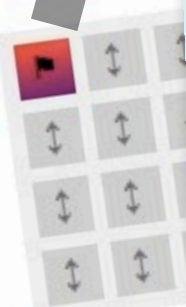


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16 Sep 2011

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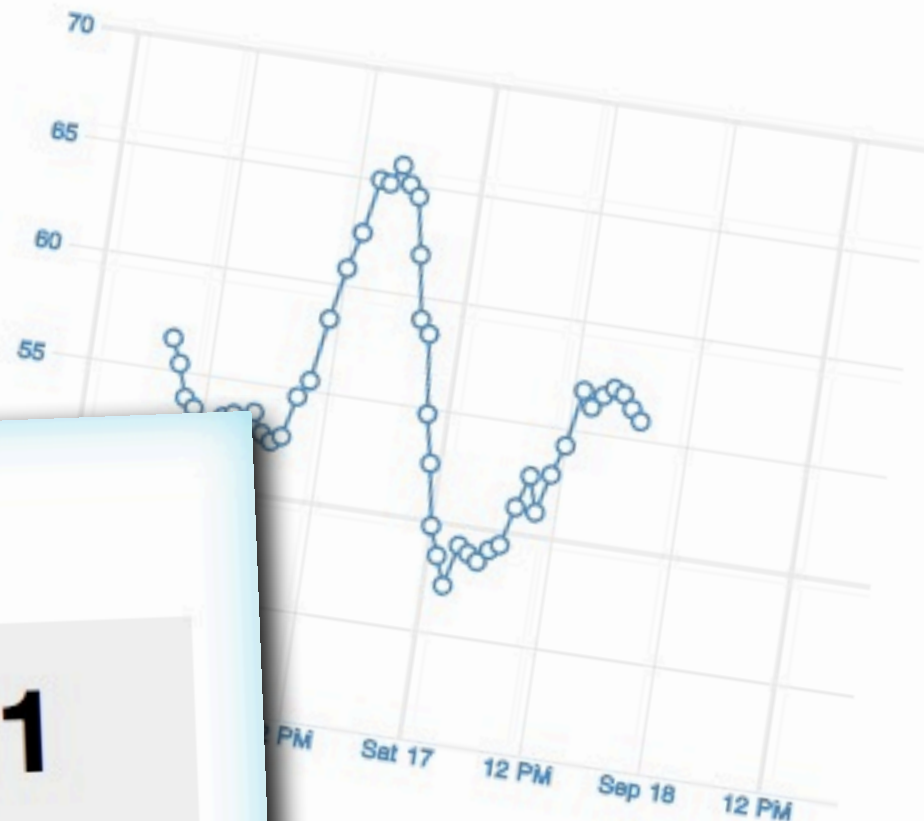
51.1

Degrees Fahrenheit
updated hourly



Sensor placement

an error above, don't panic, keep reading. See also [D3 Bars](#) example.

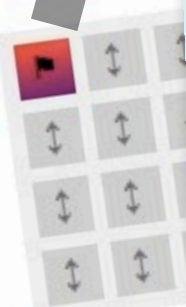


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CC BY-SA 3.0

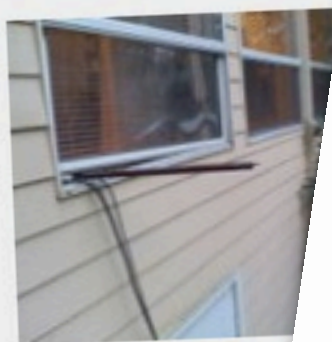
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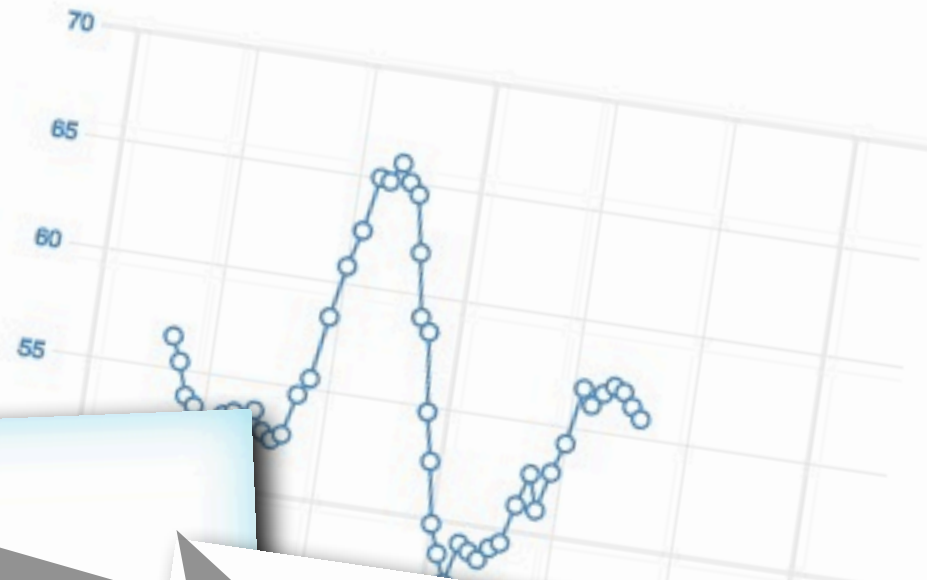


Sensor placed

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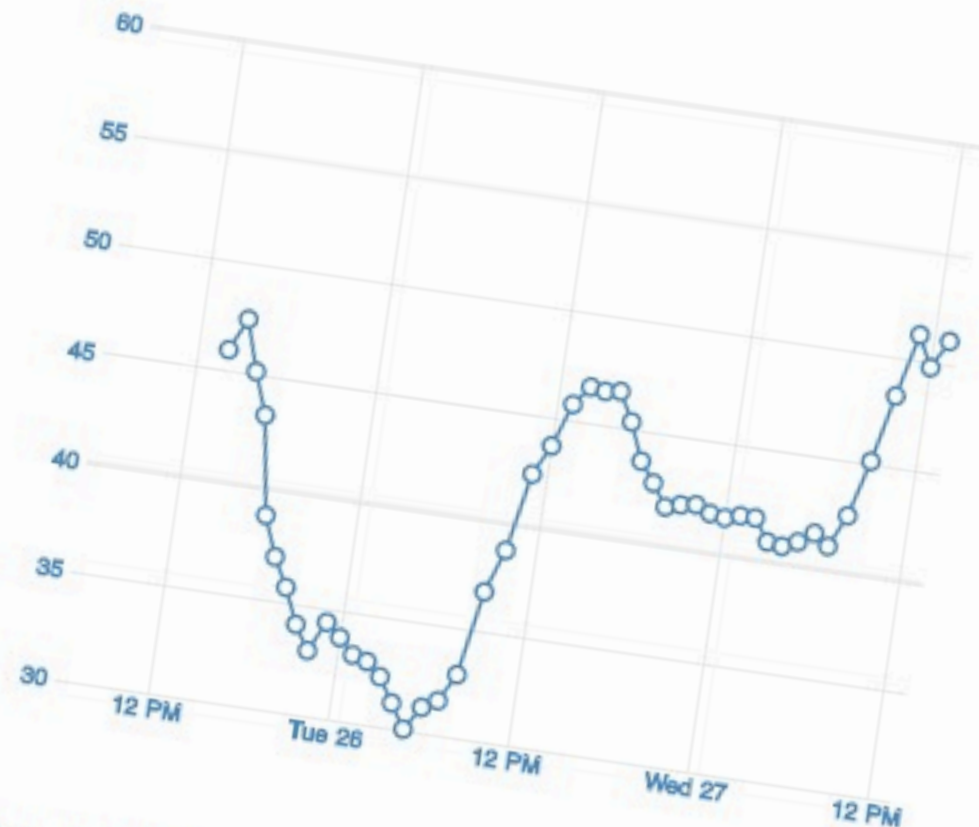
Degrees Fahrenheit
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example from the [d3](#) distribution. If you see an error above, don't panic, keep reading. See also [D3 Bars](#)



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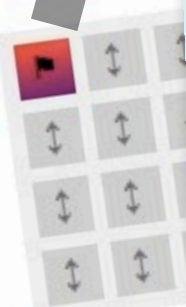


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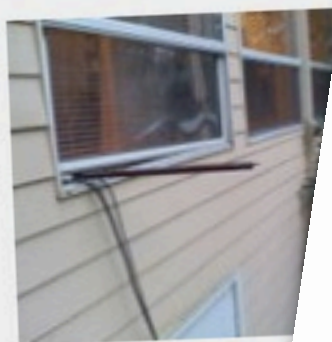


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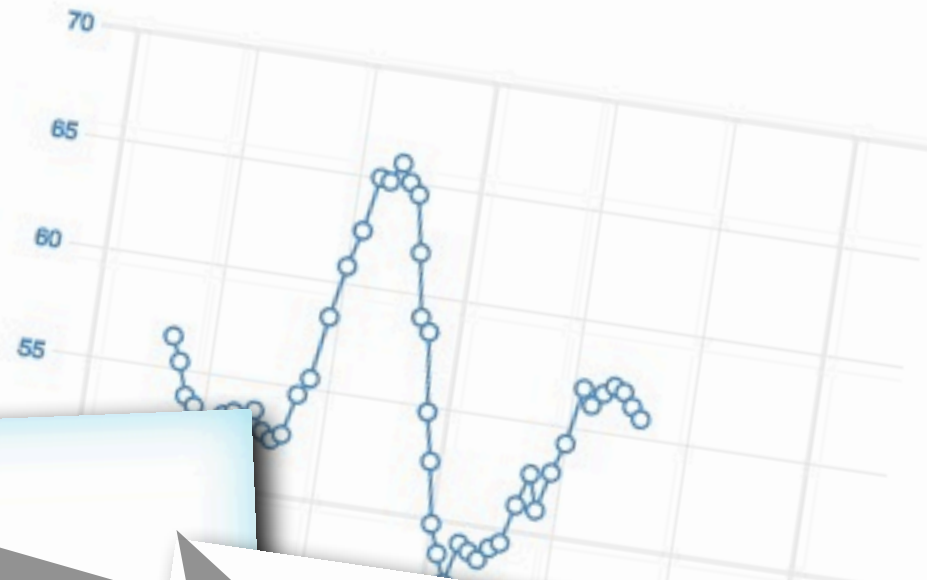
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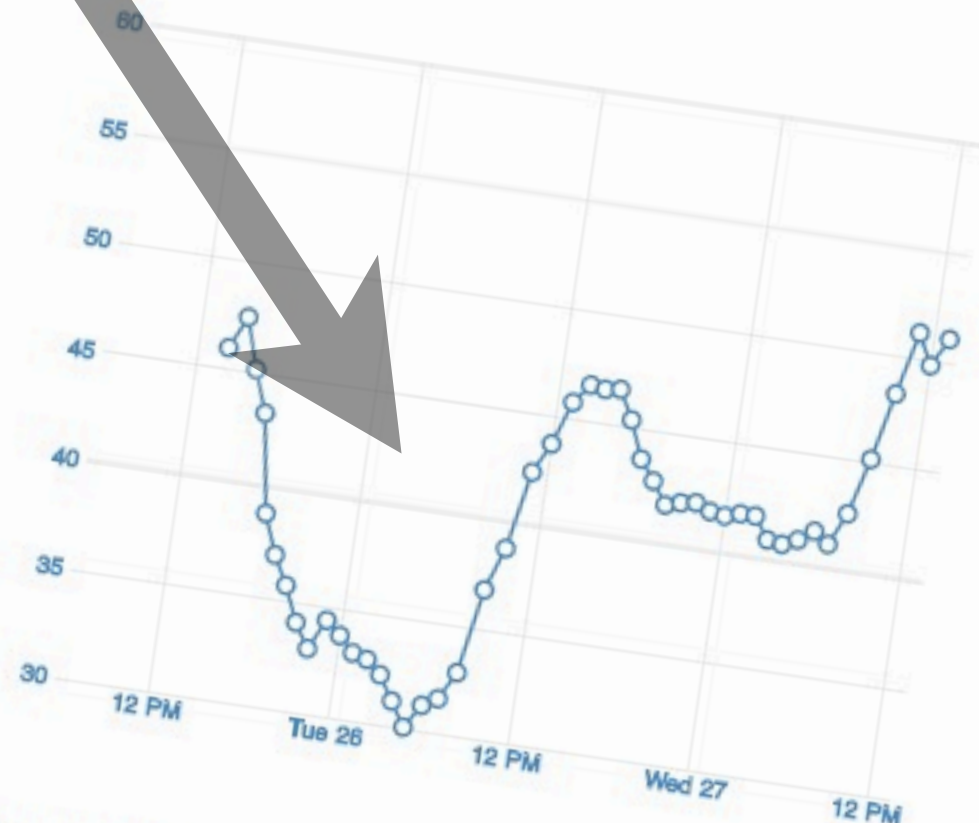
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good time for a demonstration

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refactoring calculations

**a calculation looks up
and to the left for data.**

good time for a demonstration

Welcome Visitors

Welcome to the [Smallest Federated Wiki](#) recreates the wiki refactoring demo conference in Portland, Oregon.

One: A page about myself.

Ward Cunningham

Two: Page about things to do

[OSCON 2012 Demo Video](#)

[OSCON 2012 Demo Pages](#)

You don't need to

OSCON 2012 Demo Video

We recreate the calculation refactoring example from an open source conference and invite viewers to try themselves.

17. calculation-refactoring-beer

editor will keep your changes indefinitely. You can always [undo](#) changes if you'd like to restore the original condition.

Right documentation includes a second page that defines the calculation refactoring example.

Instructions for this example can be simplified. I believe that the -1 increments need only be performed. Try removing the -1 from subsequent lines and see what happens.

Remember that the default page can come from the page. For example, here are some pages that you can try.

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Welcome Visitors

Welcome to the [Smallest Federated Wiki](#). You may be seeing this page because you have just entered a wiki of your own. If so, you have three things to do before you go on.

One: Create a page about yourself.

[Ward Cunningham](#)

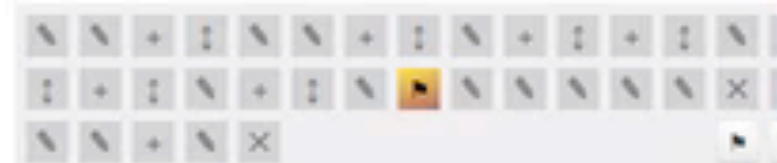
Two: Create a page about things you do on this wiki.

[OSCON 2012 Demo Pages](#)

Three: Look for the *claim* button below this page.

This site has already been claimed. You don't need to log in. Your changes will be saved in your own browser.

Start writing. Click either link. Press [+] to add more writing spaces. Read [How to Wiki](#) for more ideas.



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**a calculation looks up
and to the left for data.**

**interacting
with things**

a plugin interprets markup as a domain specific language.

a plugin can delegate to a server-resident handler to complete its interpretation.

good time for a demonstration

About Txtzyme Plugin

We can read from and write small Txtzyme programs on federated wiki servers. This language with words for results over dedicated soc

Here is a program that will microcontroller is connected answer. The plugin runs to opened and then reports

OPEN _What Version

The report might say "c possible. Or just "1 ser

More Txtzyme Examples

We will show how features of Txtzyme work with features of the Txtzyme plugin to do some interesting things with little or no additional hardware.

In Wiki

Txtzyme Blink is the Hello World of microcontroller circuits. We blink once a second and whenever the *thumb* event triggers.

Txtzyme Morse Code using just macro expansion with no arguments. Good test for



Txtzyme running on Teensy 2 driven by Raspberry Pi running

Txtzyme Oscilloscope

Txtzyme to read an analog input and report what it is to wiki. We'll pulse a piezoelectric speaker on then observe the signal it produces as it rings

[wikipedia](#)

52 uu 0oi 50 {11sp 100u}

closed

at sample shows in the status linke. Click the analog samples.

h D3 Line.

PULSE then the to slowly





a plugin interprets markup as a domain specific language.

a plugin can delegate to a server-resident handler to complete its interpretation.

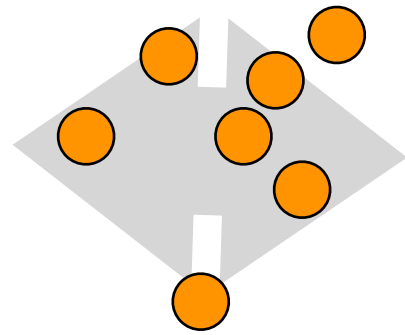
**communities
of purpose**

**organizational communication,
urban planning,
collaborative research,
sensor networks,
quantified self,
legacy wikis and
history of computing.**

**overlapping communities that
comprise a productive ecosystem.**

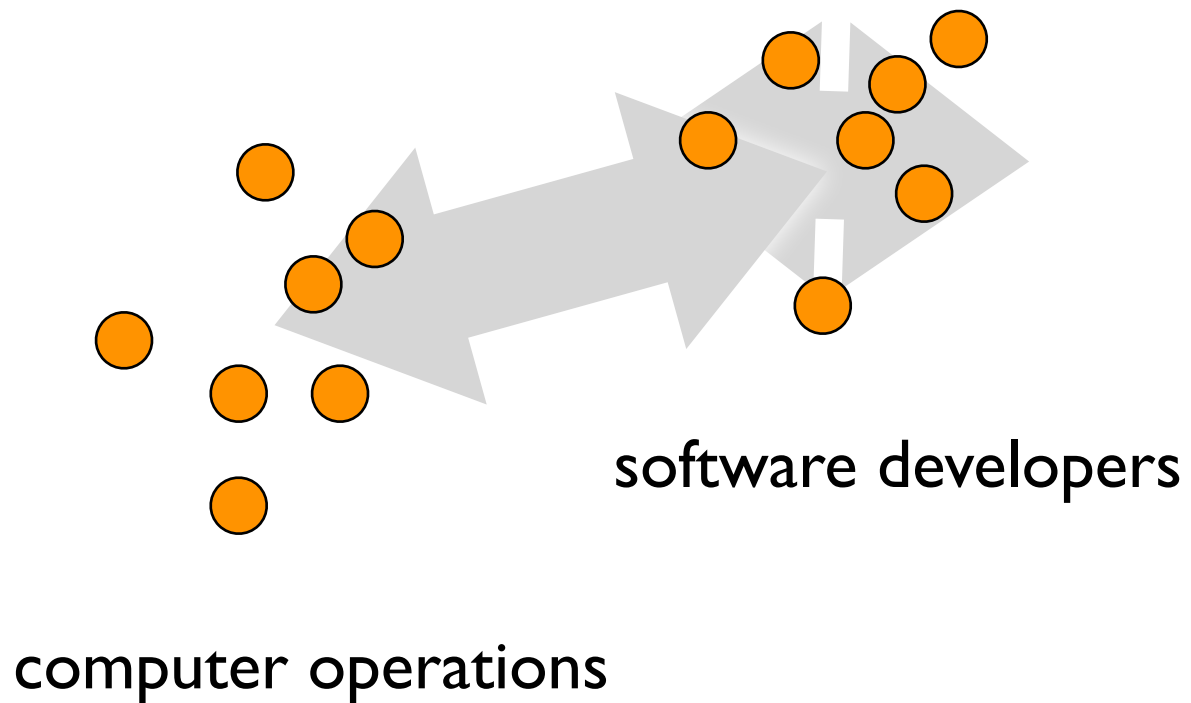
**many dimensions deserving of
interpretation among people who
may not be friends.**

organizational communication as a chorus of voices

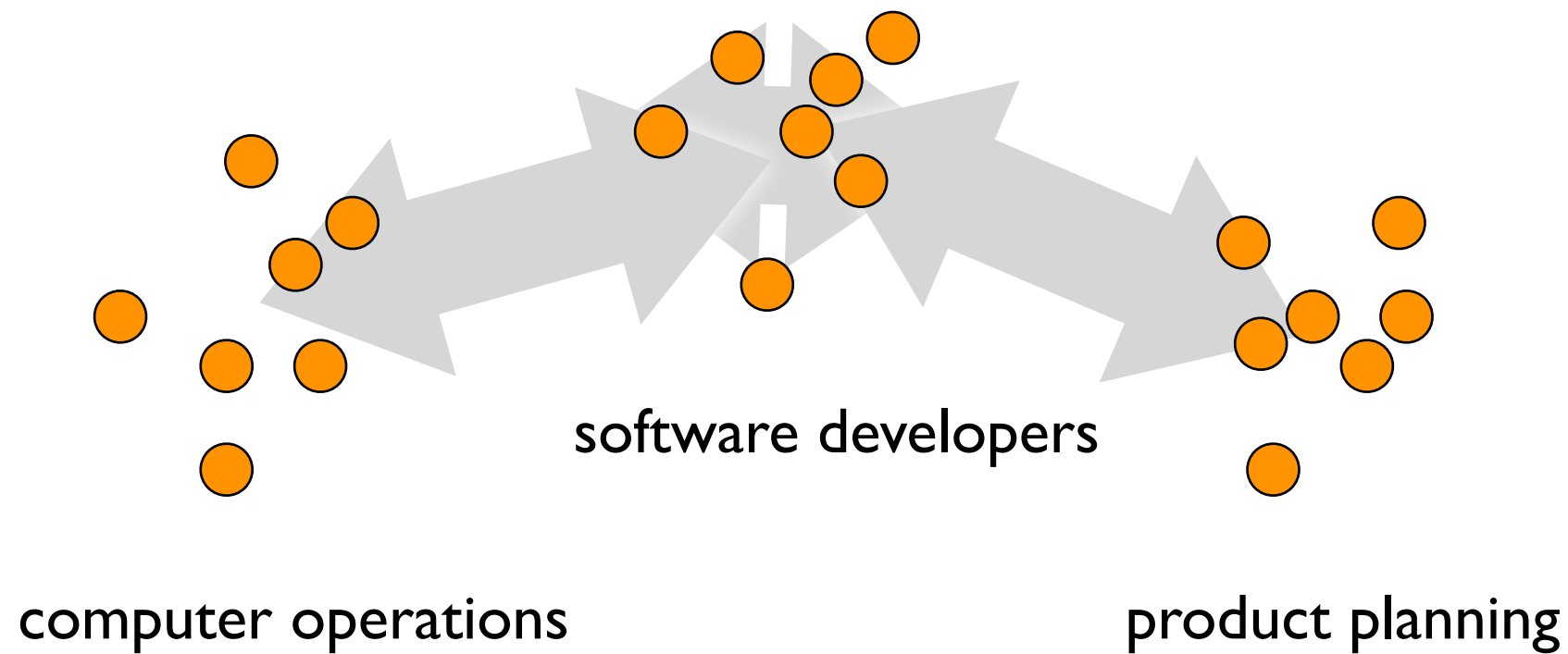


software developers

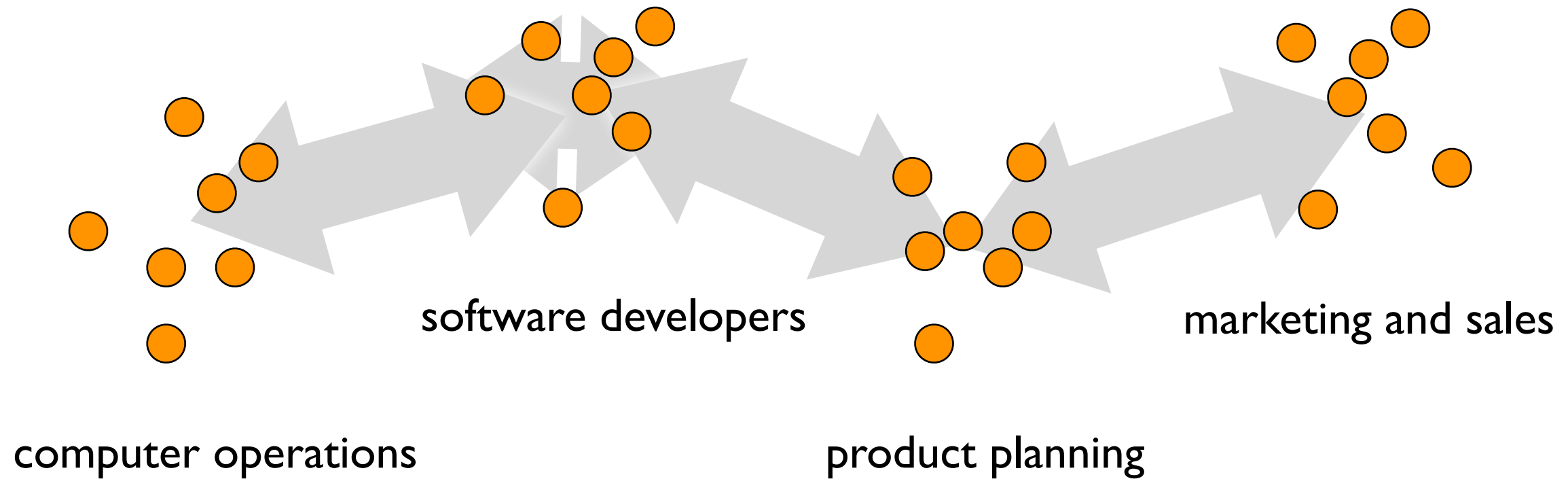
organizational communication as a chorus of voices



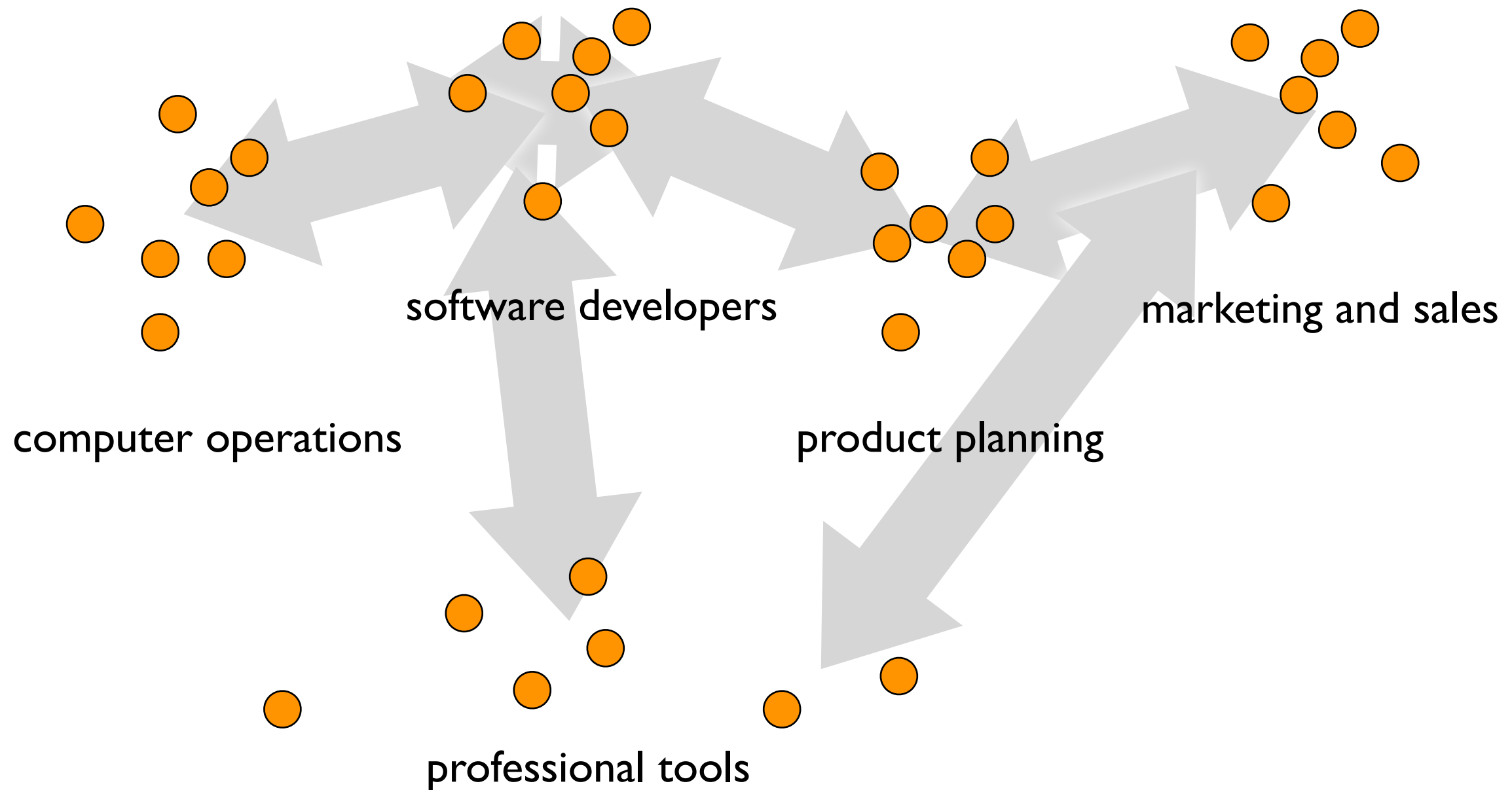
organizational communication as a chorus of voices



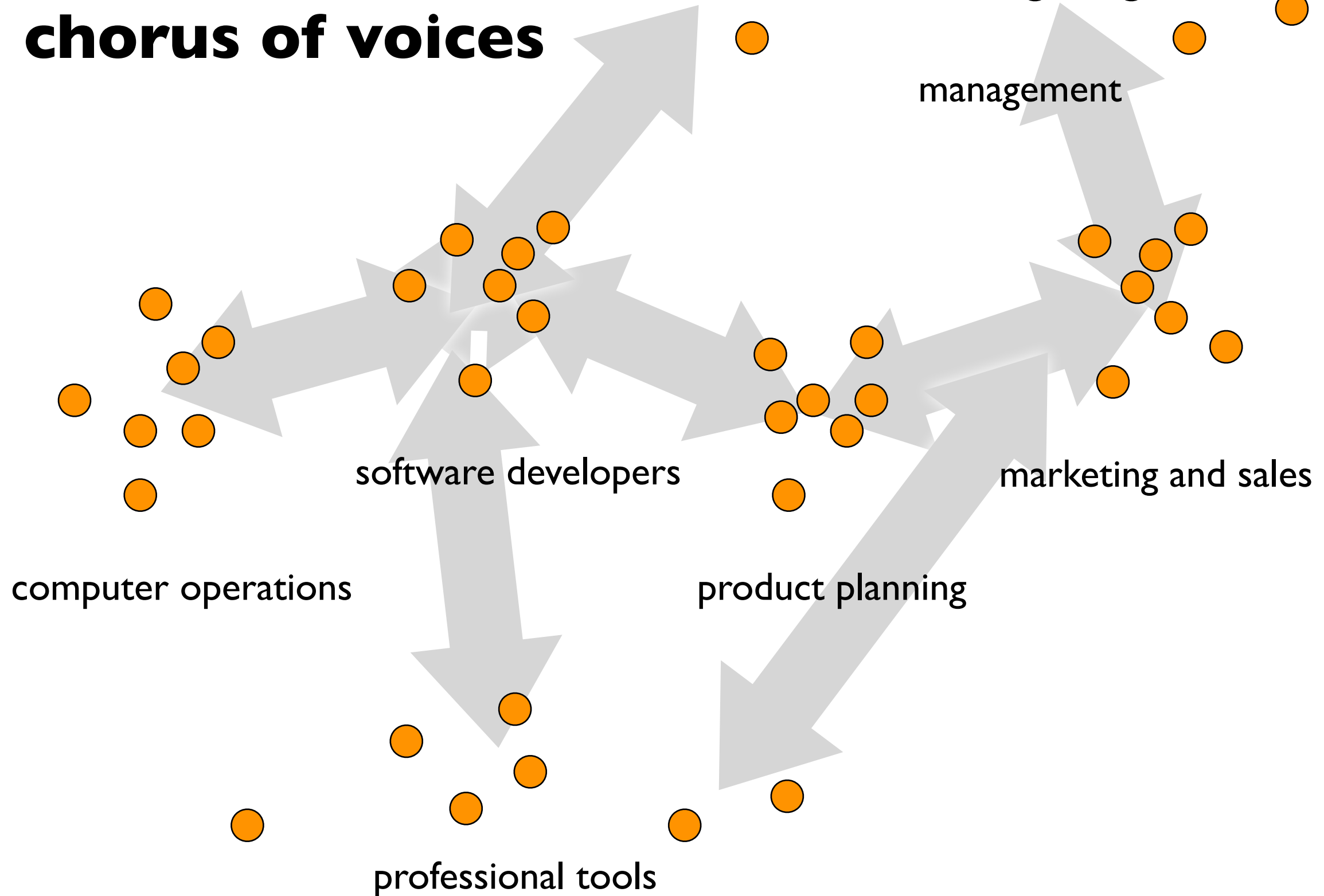
organizational communication as a chorus of voices



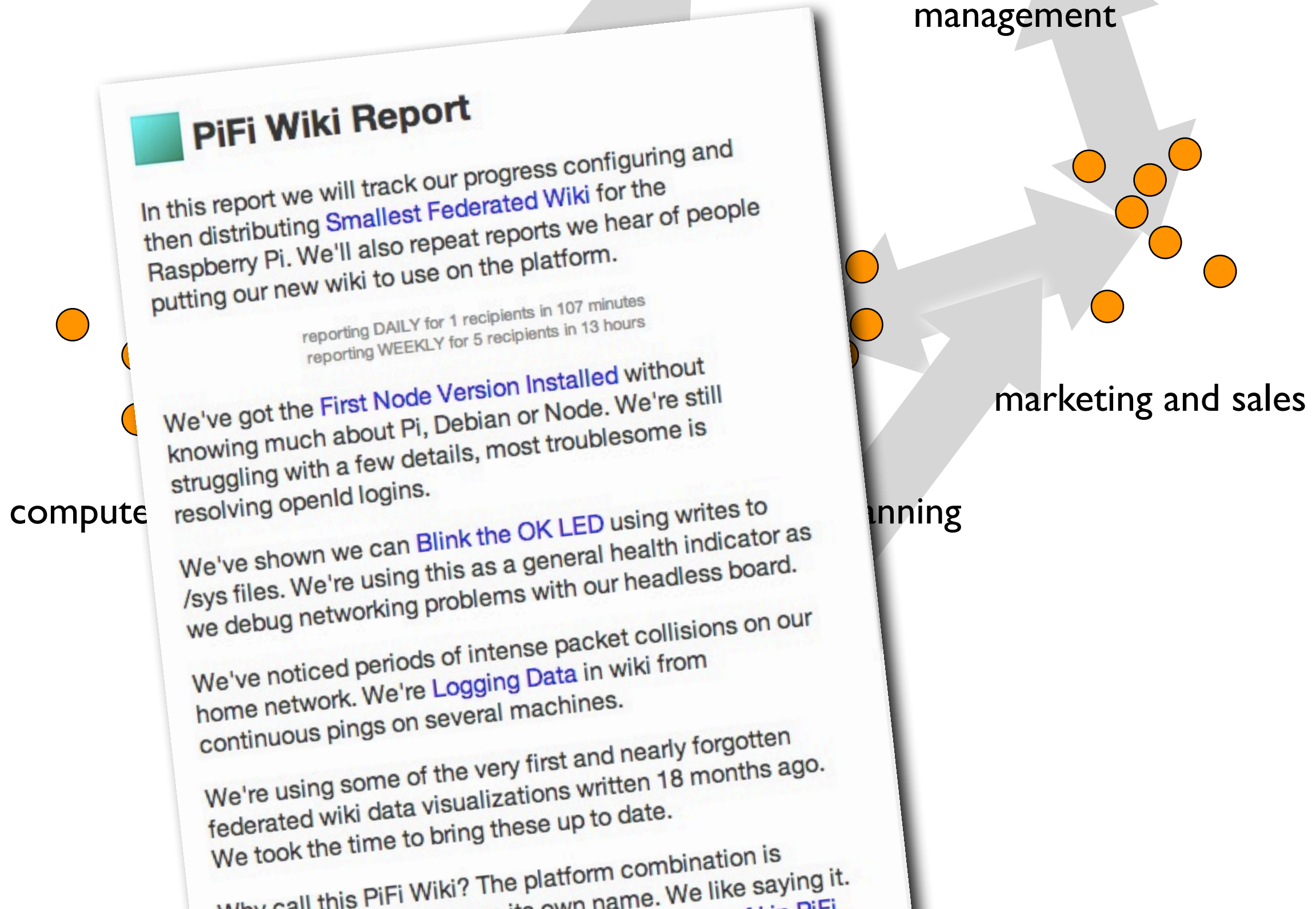
organizational communication as a chorus of voices



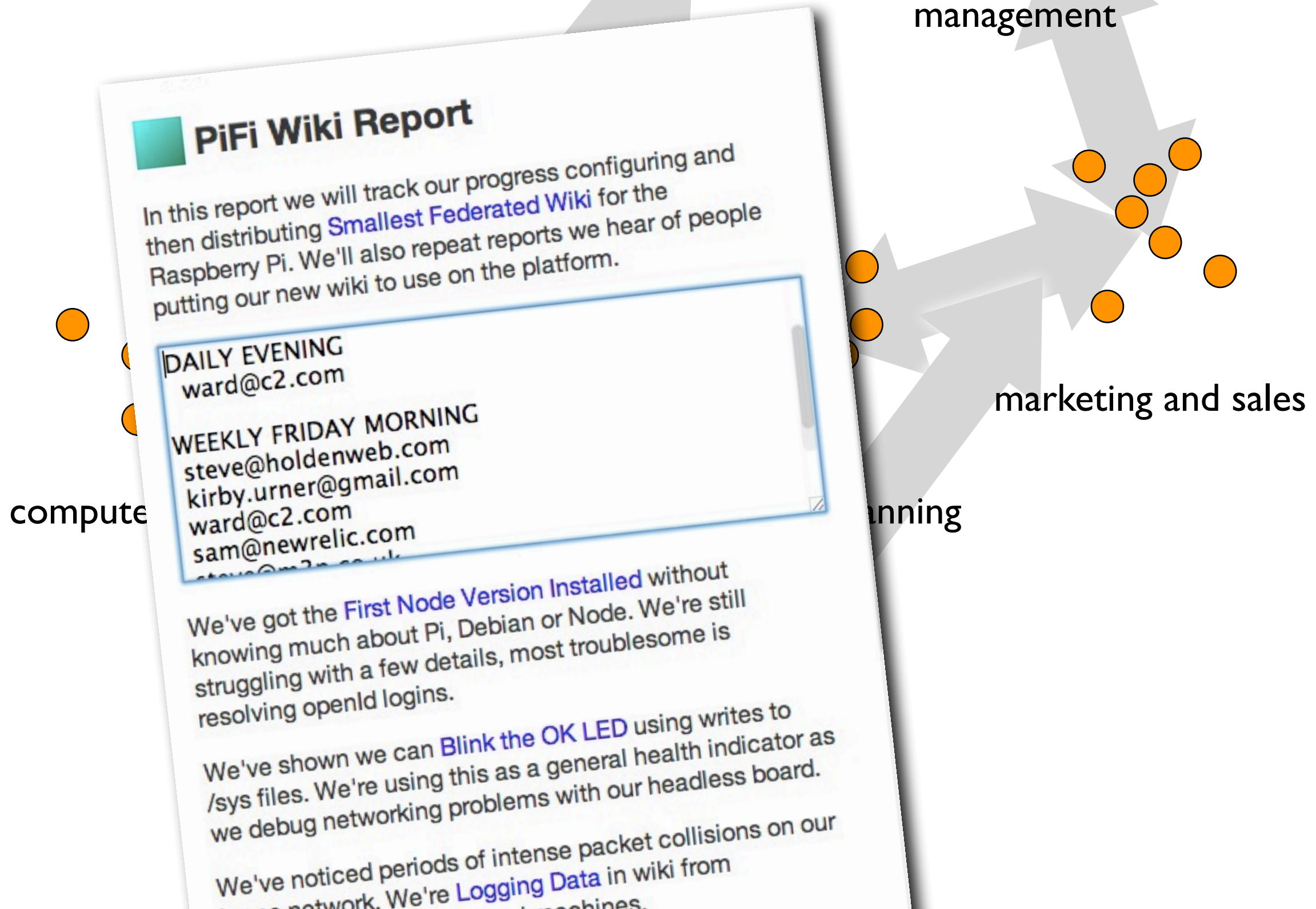
organizational communication as a chorus of voices



organizational communication as a chorus of voices



organizational communication as a chorus of voices



organizational communication as a chorus of voices

management

computer

PiFi Wiki Report

In this report we will track our progress configuring and then distributing **Smallest Federated Wiki** for the Raspberry Pi. We'll also repeat reports we hear of people putting our new wiki to use on the platform.

DAILY EVENING
ward@c2.com

WEEKLY FRIDAY MORNING
steve@holdenweb.com
kirby.urner@gmail.com
ward@c2.com
sam@newrelic.com

We've got the **First Node Version Installed** without knowing much about Pi, Debian or Node. We're still struggling with a few details, most troublesome is resolving openId logins.

We've shown we can **Blink the OK LED** using writes to /sys files. We're using this as a good example of how we debug networking problems.

We've noticed periods of intense network activity. We're **Logging**

From: Ward Cunningham
Subject: **PiFi Wiki Report (WEEKLY)**
Date: January 4, 2013 6:00:00 AM PST
To: Steve Holden, kirby urner, Ward Cunningham
Reply-To: Steve Holden, kirby urner, Ward Cunningham

PiFi Wiki Report
Published WEEKLY from Federated Wiki

NEW

In this report we will track our progress configuring and then distributing **[[Smallest Federated Wiki]]** for the Raspberry Pi. We'll also repeat reports we hear of people putting our new wiki to use on the platform.

NEW

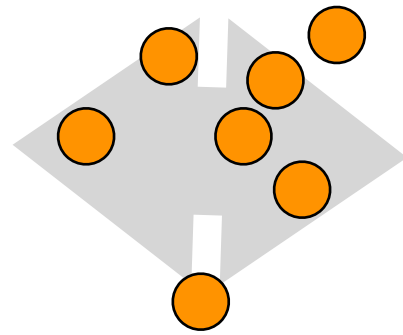
We've got the **[[First Node Version Installed]]** without knowing much about Pi, Debian or Node. We're still struggling with a few details, most troublesome is resolving openId logins.

NEW

We've shown we can **[[Blink the OK LED]]** using writes to /sys files. This is important because it's a control paradigm that is well aligned with server-side wiki plugins.

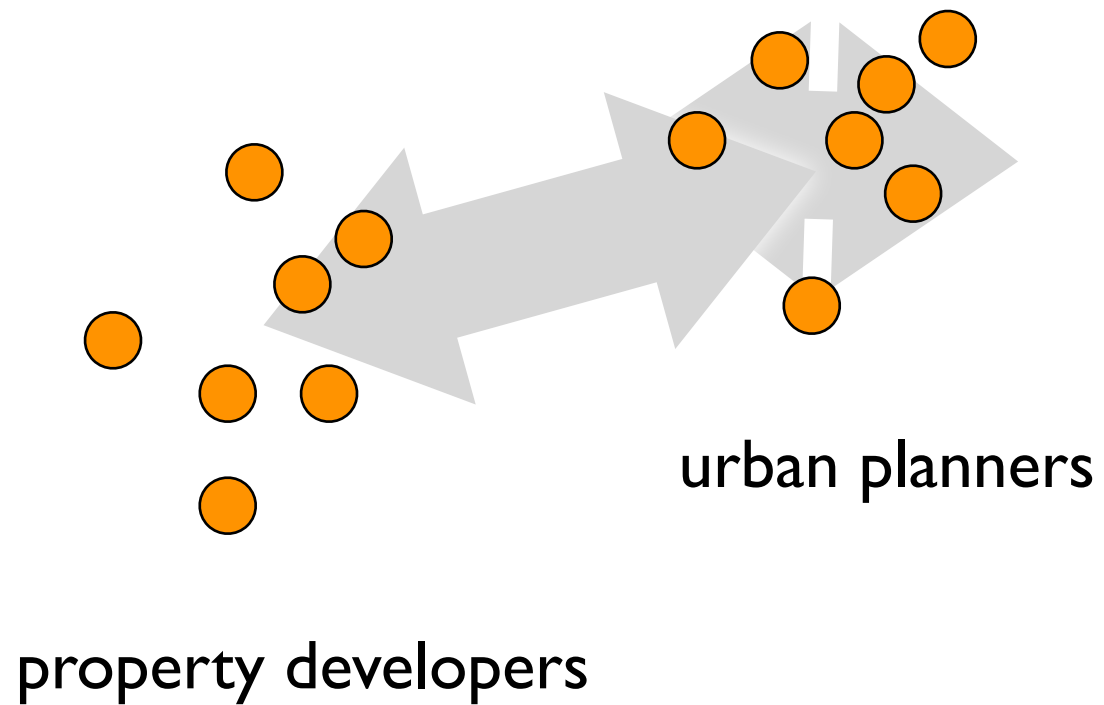
NEW

urban planning as a chorus of voices

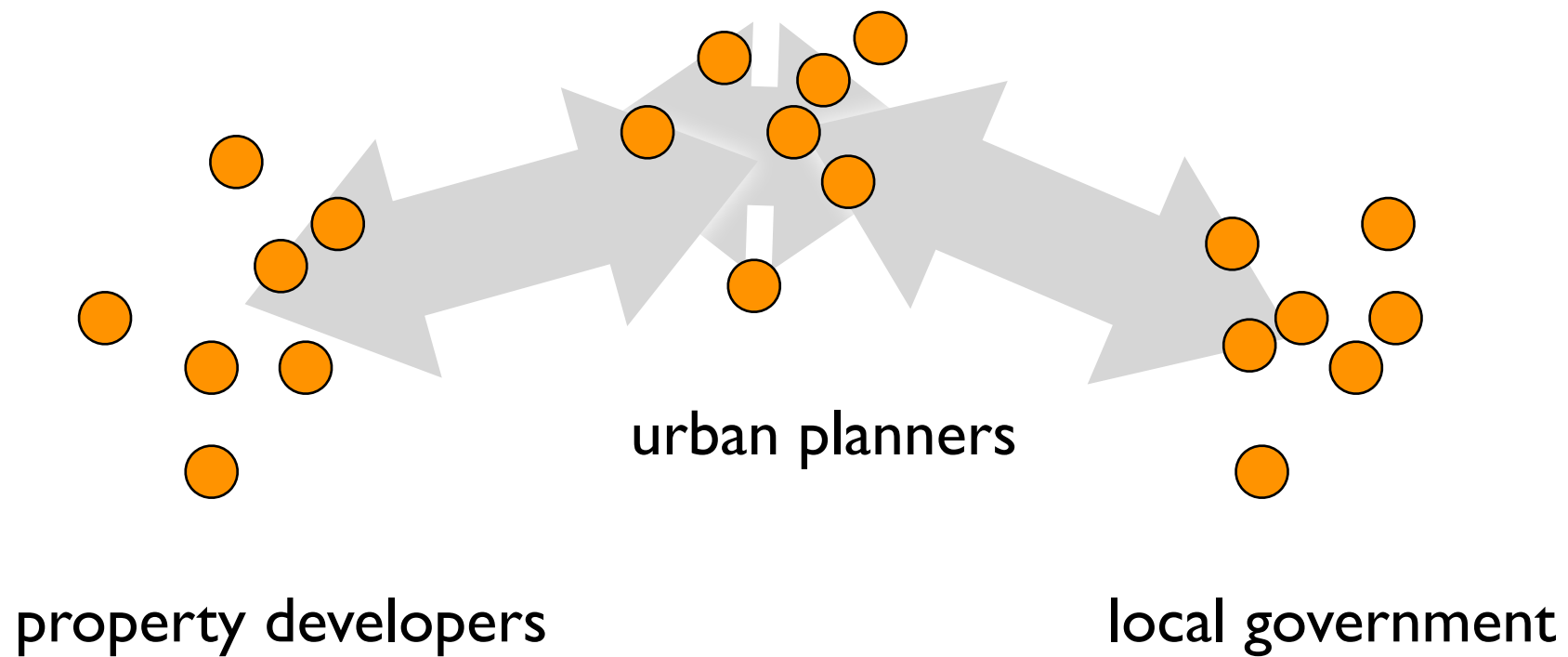


urban planners

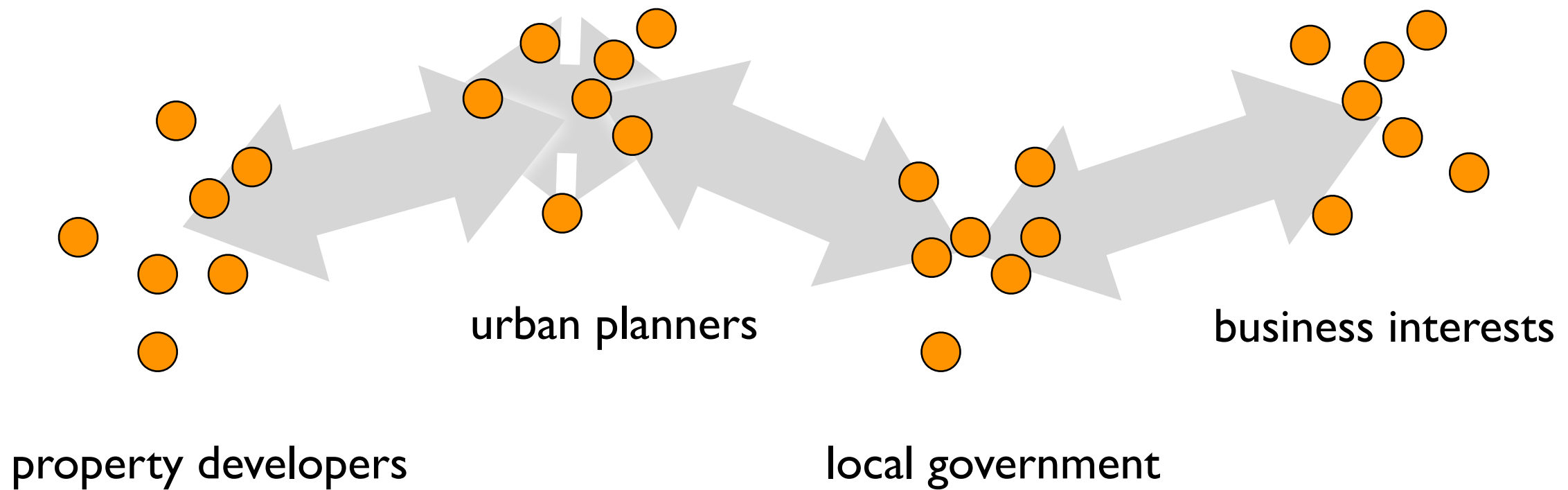
urban planning as a chorus of voices



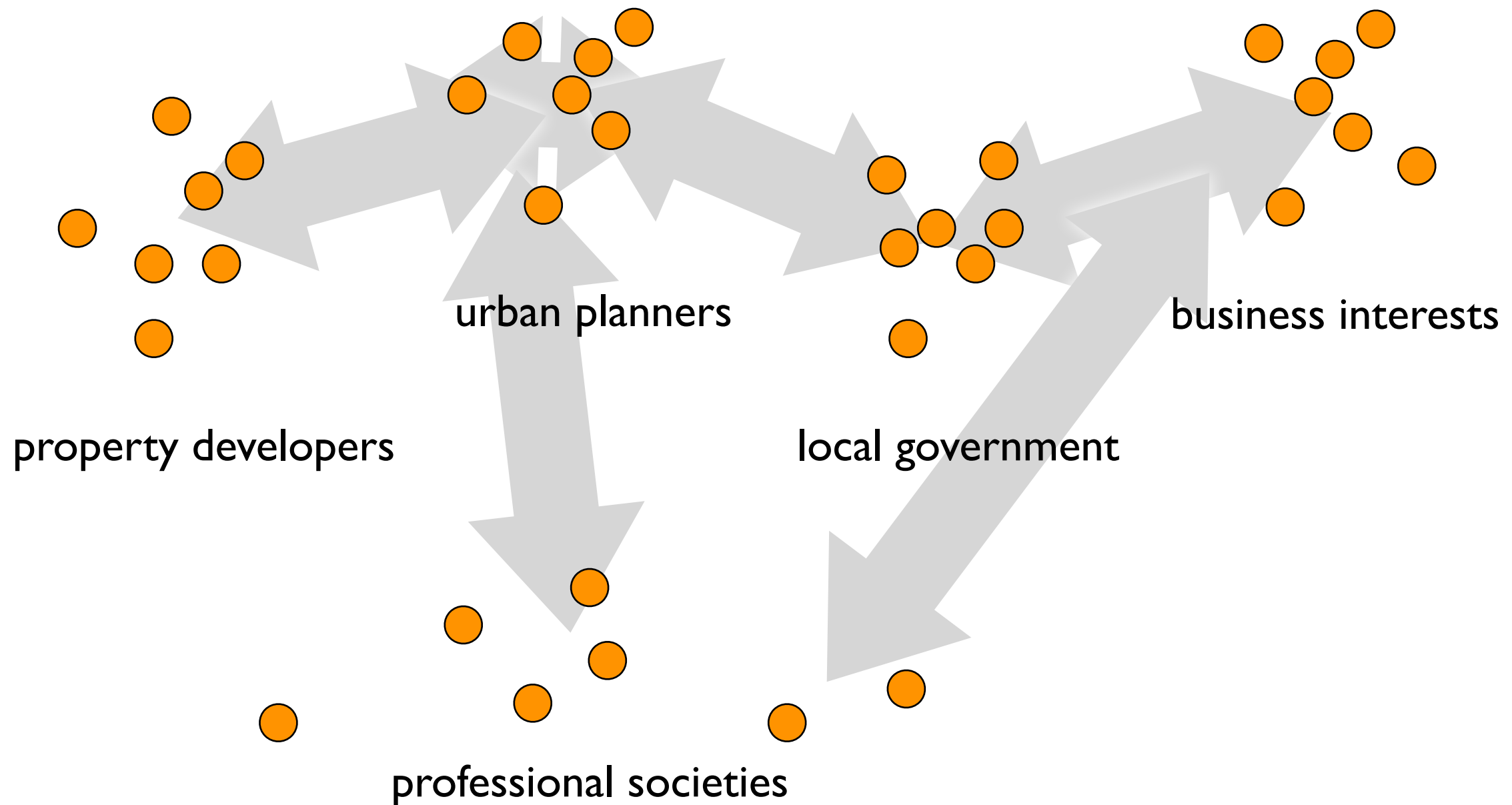
urban planning as a chorus of voices



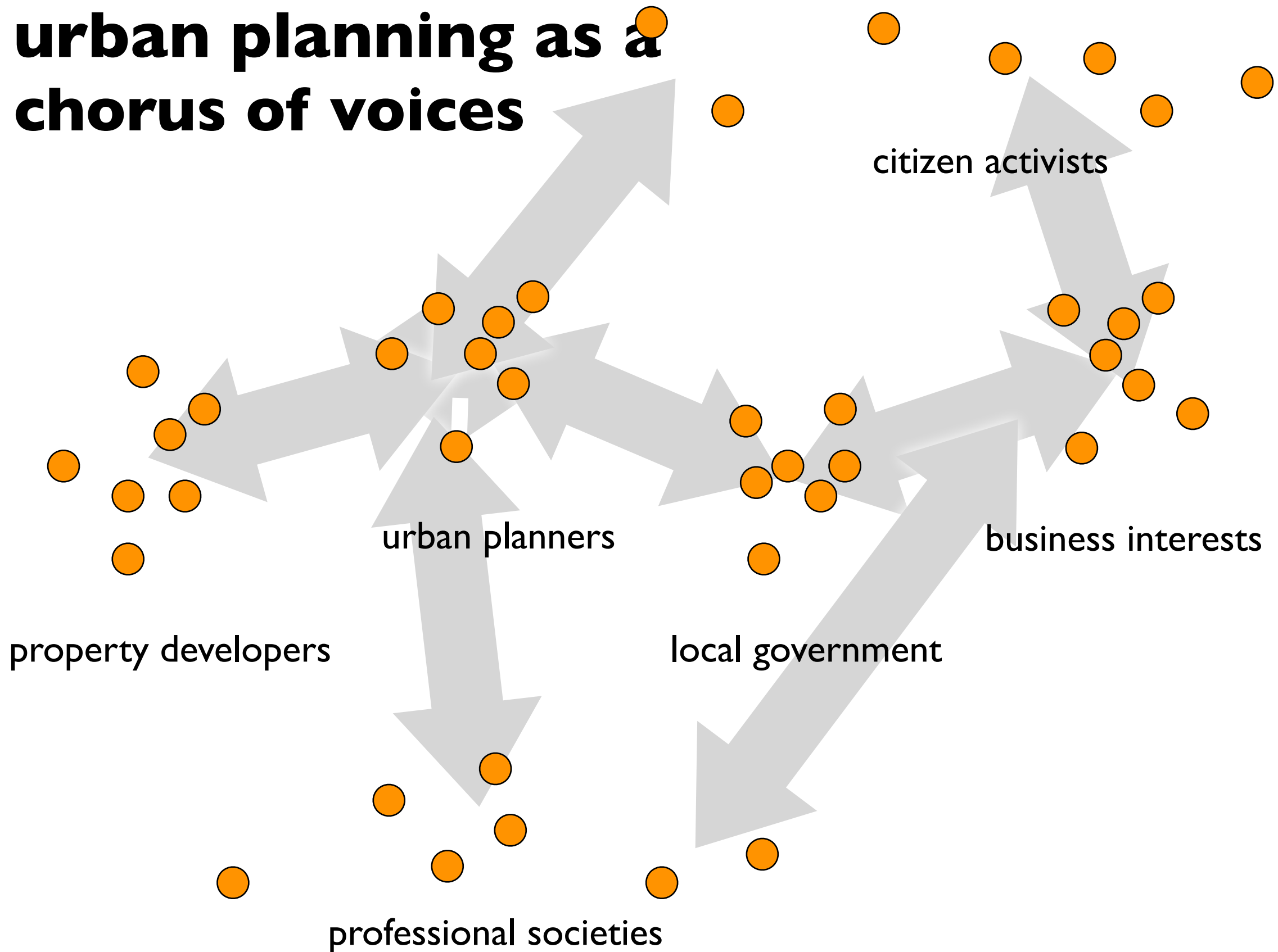
urban planning as a chorus of voices



urban planning as a chorus of voices



urban planning as a chorus of voices



urban planning as a chorus of voices

WikiPLACE Carbon Modeling Project

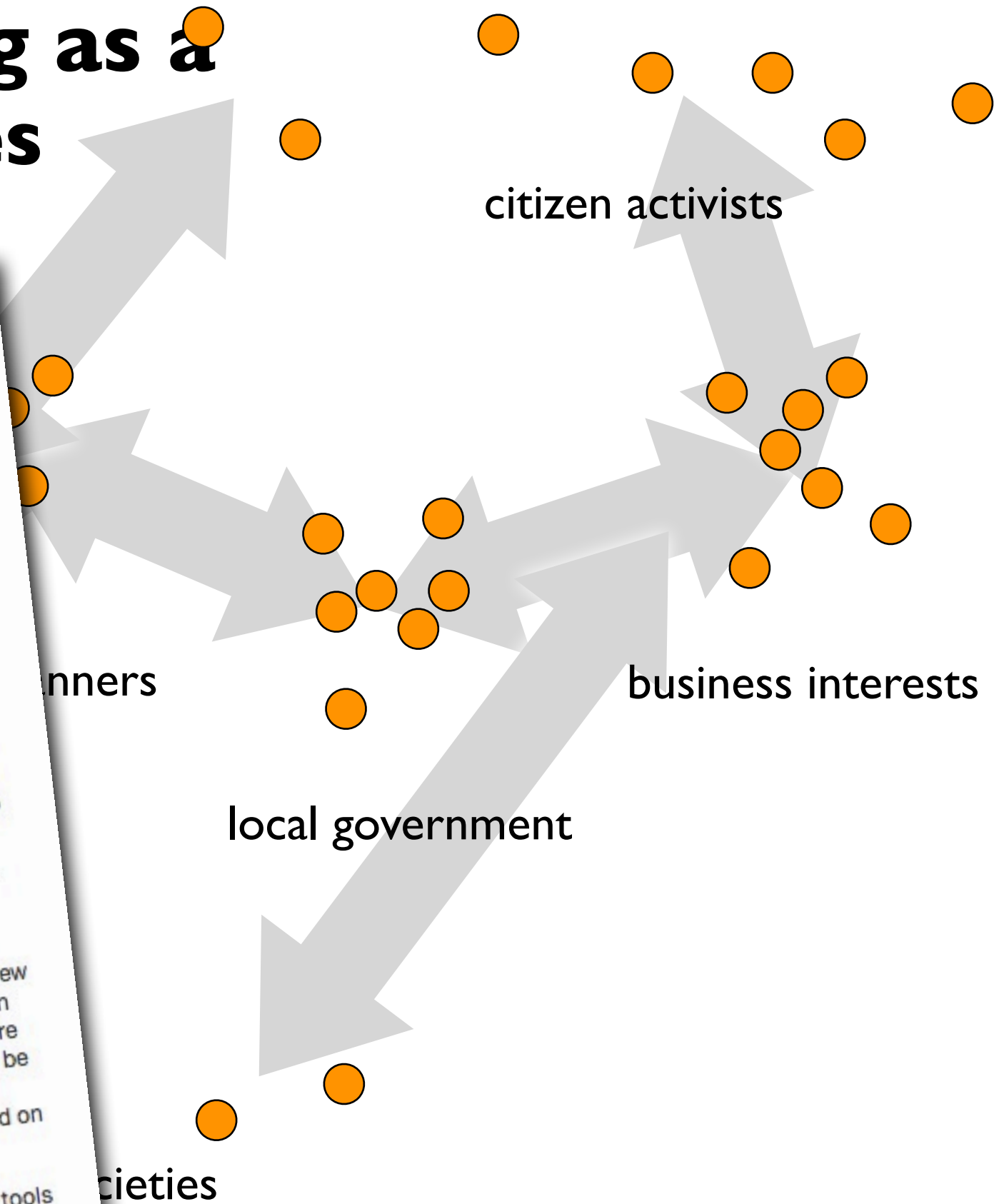
Welcome to the start page for the WikiPlace Carbon Modeling Project. If you want to jump into a demonstration, click on this link:

[Residential Neighborhood](#)

Or to learn more, just keep reading!

This module has several notable features:

- It tracks **performance metrics** for variables like cost, savings, tax cost, resource use, and greenhouse gas emissions. As you work with several tools in combination, you can see how these metrics are likely to perform, and to change based on your choices. In this way, Build Tomorrow serves as a **predictive model** of these metrics.
- It uses an advanced **wiki** format, which means that the information and resources can grow and become more accurate and useful. People who develop new tools, or new ways of using existing tools to achieve better results, can share that information, and others can thereby build more useful toolkits. Significant local improvements can also be uploaded to the main system, making it progressively smarter too. (This kind of improvement process is based on the Github open-source model of Linus Torvalds.)
- It uses a **pattern language** format, which means the tools can interface with each other as elements of "object-oriented design." In plain language, the tools work together in a design that is a better "fit" with your widespread use



urban planning as a chorus of voices

WikiPLAC Project

Welcome to the start Modeling Project. If you want a demonstration, click [Residential Neighborhood](#).

Or to learn more, just click [here](#).

This module has several sections:

- It tracks performance metrics like energy savings, tax cost, and greenhouse gas emissions. As you change the design, you can see how the performance changes based on your choices. Tomorrow serves as a baseline.
- It uses an advanced modeling tool to provide accurate and useful information. It also includes ways of using existing data to share that information with others. Significant information is uploaded to the model, making it smarter too. (This is the Github open-source project.)
- It uses a pattern-based design approach that can interface with other design-oriented design.

Residential Neighborhood

This is the **Place Pattern** for a neighborhood of homes. It establishes the characteristics of the homes within a residential neighborhood, and it allows you to see how changes are likely to affect its performance in a number of ways. These measurements are called *metrics*.



PLACE PATTERN for a neighborhood of homes

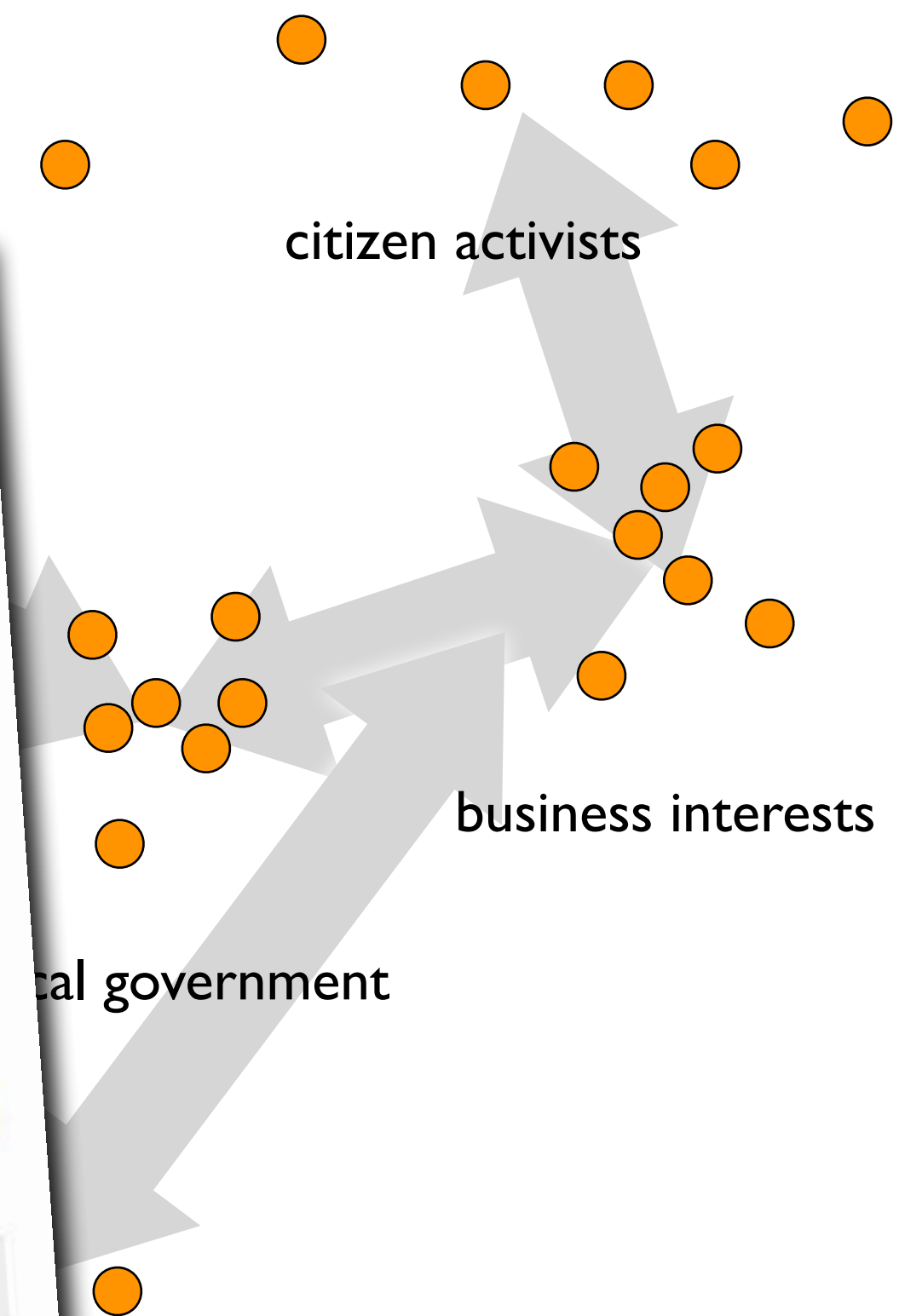
(NOTE: In the final version there will likely be several sections below folds, and GHG emissions will be one - also tax revenue and other externalities.)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

How will the neighborhood likely perform on GHG emissions per person? To predict this, we start with a "baseline" of emissions per person. The number we have below, the average for the USA, is from the US Energy Information Agency [website](#). NOTE: You can change this number if you have a more accurate one for your locality (this is called *local calibration*).

18MtCO2e per Person per Year

Now we set the number of persons per unit, and the required (or target) number of units. Go ahead and put in your own numbers, if you have them. But don't change "Persons" -- that will calculate for you the total number of persons living in your neighborhood.



urban planning as a chorus of voices

WikiPLAC Project

Welcome to the start of the Modeling Project. If you want to see a demonstration, click on the link below.

[Residential Neighborhood](#)

Or to learn more, just click on the link below.

This module has several sections:

- It tracks performance metrics such as energy savings, tax cost, and greenhouse gas emissions. As you change the allocation of single family residences, you can see how the performance metrics change based on your changes. Tomorrow serves as a baseline.

- It uses an advanced information and research tool to provide accurate and useful ways of using existing data. Share that information with others. Sign up for the useful toolkits. Sign up for the smarter too. (This is the Github open-source project.)

- It uses a pattern-oriented design that can interface with other tools.

Residential

This is the **Place Pattern** for a neighborhood of homes. It establishes the characteristics of the neighborhood within a residential neighborhood, and it allows you to see how changes in the neighborhood likely to affect its performance in a number of ways. These measures are called *metrics*.

(NOTE: In the final version, sections below fold, also tax revenue and other metrics.)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

How will the neighborhood's greenhouse gas emissions per person change based on your changes? Below, the average for the Information Agency is shown. (This is called *local*.)

18MtCO₂e

Now we set the number of persons required (or target) for your own number of "Persons" -- that is, the number of persons living in the neighborhood.

Single Family Detached Residences

Many people want to live in residences surrounded by yards and gardens, and not touching other homes. Larger families with children especially find these homes desirable. These isolated structures are separated by lot boundaries with no shared services beyond the street.



Single Family Residences are desired by many people

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Single family residences tend to increase the level of greenhouse gas emissions per person. (But as we will see, there are other ways to lower it too, even with single family residences.)

To recap, the current baseline of GHG emissions per person is:

18MtCO₂e per Person per Year

Here you can change the allocation of single family residences in your neighborhood:

2.5 Persons per Unit

50 Allocated Units

125 Persons in Single Family Residences

Now you have the number of persons living in single family residences. (You can change this if you want -- but it will override the number you had in the beginning.)

citizen activists

business interests

ent

urban planning as a chorus of voices

WikiPLAC Project

Welcome to the start of the Modeling Project. If you want a demonstration, click on the link below.

[Residential Neighborhood](#)

Or to learn more, just click on the link below.

This module has several sections:

- It tracks performance metrics such as energy savings, tax cost, and greenhouse gas emissions. As you change the design, you can see how the performance changes based on the metrics. Tomorrow serves as a baseline.

- It uses an advanced information and research tool to provide accurate and useful ways of using existing data to share that information with useful toolkits. Significant information is uploaded to the model, making it smarter too. (This is the Github open-source project.)

- It uses a pattern-based design that can interface with other design-oriented design."

Residential

This is the **Place Pattern** module. It establishes the characteristics of the neighborhood, and it allows you to see how changes in the design are likely to affect its performance in a number of ways. These measures are called *metrics*.

(NOTE: In the final version, the sections below fold, also tax revenue and other metrics.)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

How will the neighborhood's greenhouse gas emissions per person change? Below, the average for the Information Agency is shown. If you have your own number (this is called *local*), you can enter it.

18 MtCO₂e

Now we set the number of persons required (or target) for the neighborhood. Your own number is "Persons" -- that is, the number of persons living in the neighborhood.

Single Family Residences

Many people want to live in single family residences surrounded by yards and gardens, and they like touching other homes. Families with children especially find these desirable. These isolated structures are separated by lot boundaries with services beyond the neighborhood.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Single family residences have higher greenhouse gas emissions than attached residences. There are other ways to reduce emissions in single family residences.)

To recap, the current number of single family residences in your neighborhood is:

18 MtCO₂e

Here you can change the number of single family residences in your neighborhood.

2.5 Persons

50 Allocated

125 Persons

Now you have the number of single family residences. (You can override the number of single family residences in the neighborhood.)

Single Family Attached Residences

Many people do not want to care for large yards or pay the expense of a large lot. They prefer attached homes -- structures that share at least one wall with adjacent structures, and typically share sanitary and storm sewer services. Couples without children or with only one or two children, and those whose children are grown, often prefer this kind of home, especially if it is in a walkable neighborhood.



Many people love the convenience of attached homes

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Attached residences tend to have lower emissions than single family (detached) residences, because their shared walls are more energy efficient. In addition, the yards tend to be smaller, requiring less water and other resources.

First, we apply a *predictive delta* to the baseline of GHG emissions per person. This number is an average of the difference that is predicted by empirical research [citation needed].

18 MtCO₂e per Person per Year

0.9 Factor

16.2 MtCO₂e per Person per Year *

Now we change the allocation of attached residences in the neighborhood:

business interests

urban planning as a chorus of voices

WikiPLAC Project

Welcome to the start of the Modeling Project. If you want to see a demonstration, click on the link below.

[Residential Neighborhood](#)

Or to learn more, just click on the link below.

This module has several sections:

- It tracks performance metrics such as energy savings, tax cost, and greenhouse gas emissions. As you vary the density, you can see how the performance changes based on your choices. Tomorrow serves as a baseline.

- It uses an advanced information and research tool to provide accurate and useful ways of using existing data. Share that information with others. Sign up for the useful toolkits. Sign up for the smarter tool. (This is the Github open-source project.)

- It uses a pattern that can interface with other design tools.

Residential

This is the **Place Pattern** for a neighborhood of homes. It establishes the characteristics of the neighborhood within a residential neighborhood, and it allows you to see how changes in the neighborhood likely to affect its performance in a number of ways. These measures are called *metrics*.

(NOTE: In the final version, sections below fold, also tax revenue and other metrics.)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

How will the neighborhood's greenhouse gas emissions per person change? Below, the average for the Information Agency is shown. (This is called *local* or *baseline*.)

18MtCO₂e

Now we set the number of persons required (or target) for your own number. "Persons" -- that is, persons living in the neighborhood.

Single Family Residences

Many people want to live in single family residences surrounded by yards and gardens, and touching other homes. Families with children especially find these desirable. These isolated structures are separated by lot boundaries with services beyond the neighborhood.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Single family residences have higher greenhouse gas emissions than other types of residences. There are other ways to reduce emissions.

To recap, the current person is:

18MtCO₂e

Here you can change the number of residences in your neighborhood.

2.5Persons

50Allowed

125Persons

Now you have the number of residences. (You can override the number of persons.)

Single Family Residences

Many people do not want to care for large yards or the expense of a large lot. They prefer attached homes or structures that share one wall with adjacent structures, and typical sanitary and storm services. Couples with children or with only two children, and those whose children are especially if it is in the neighborhood.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Attached residences have lower greenhouse gas emissions than single family (detached) homes. Walls are more energy efficient and tend to be smaller, reducing emissions.

First, we apply a factor to the emissions per person difference that is needed].

18MtCO₂e

0.9Factor

16.2MtCO₂e

Now we change the neighborhood density.

Compact Neighborhood

One way to make a neighborhood more efficient -- and even more enjoyable to live in -- is to reduce the amount of land used by residences. That will improve energy efficiency, resource use, and cost. It will also allow people to walk more easily, and see their neighbors.



Many people love to live in compact, walkable neighborhoods.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Homes in more compact neighborhoods tend to have lower emissions than those in other neighborhoods, because the yards are smaller, requiring less water and other resources. People also tend to drive less, and drive shorter distances.

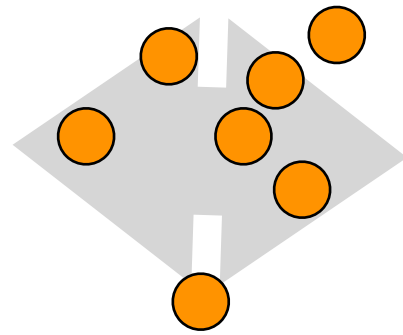
First, we take a baseline of density, an average of many cities in the USA, 8 homes per acre.

8 Standard Density

Then we specify a factor to increase the density (as a baseline, 1.2, or 25% more dense). This number is applied to a *function* (a factor that adjusts the result) representing difference that is predicted by empirical research [citation needed].

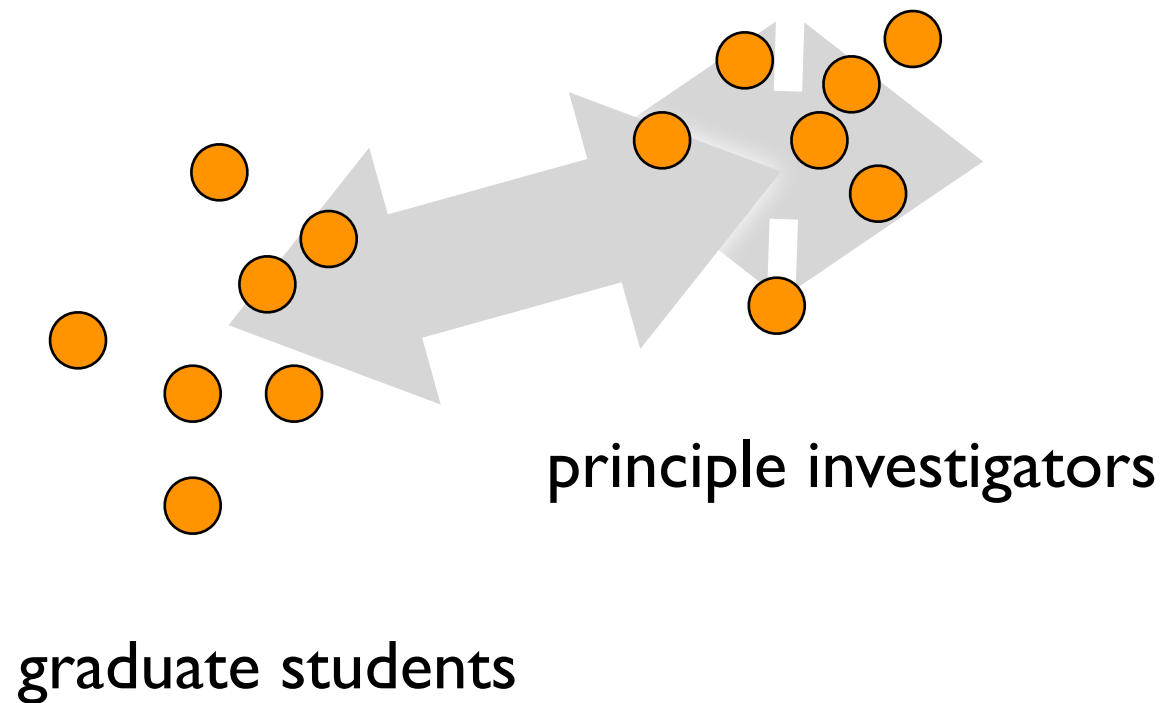
1.2 Neighborhood Density Increase
8 Standard Density
9.6 Standard Density

collaborative research as a chorus of voices

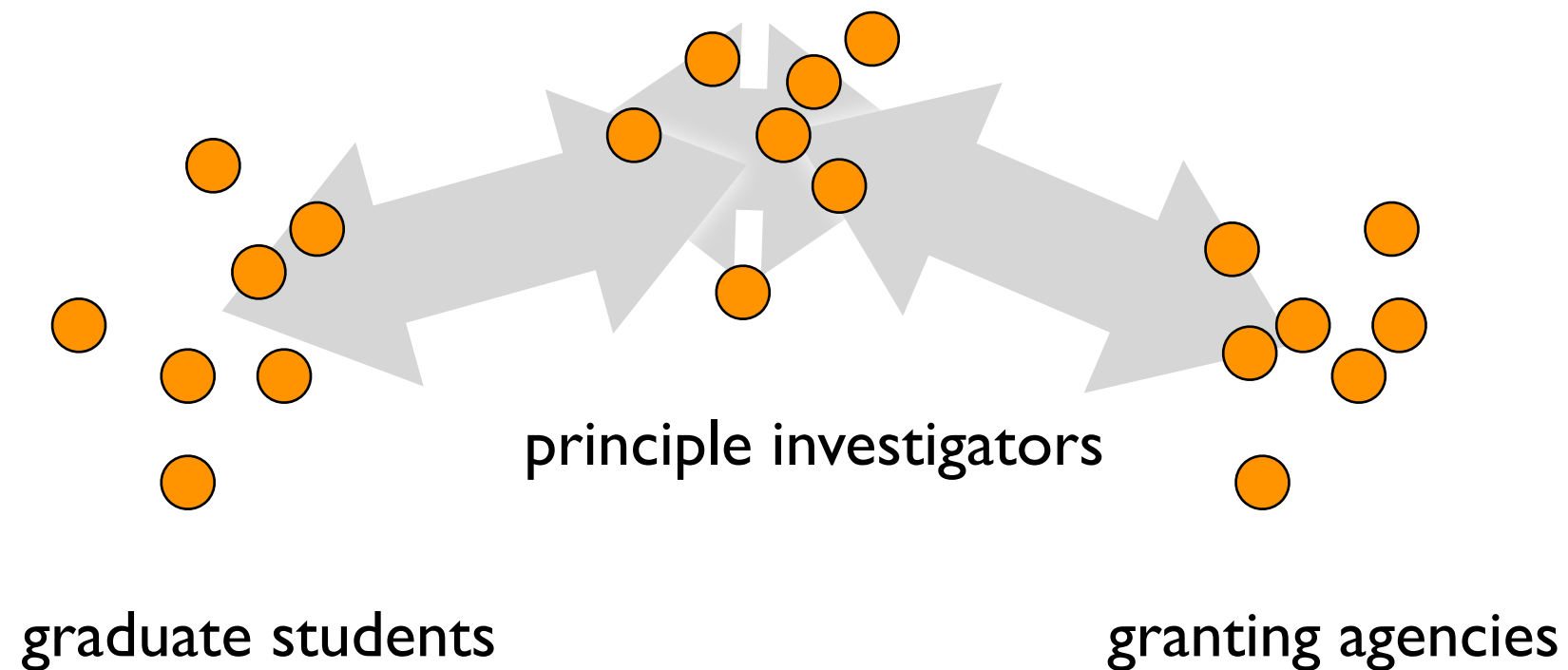


principle investigators

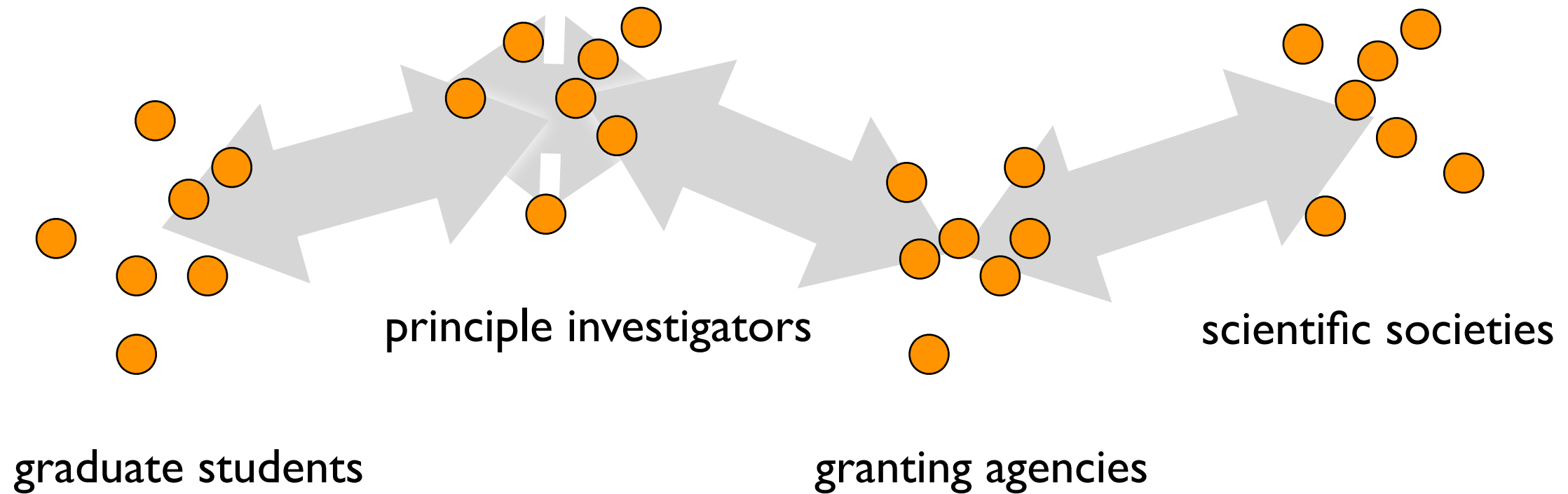
collaborative research as a chorus of voices



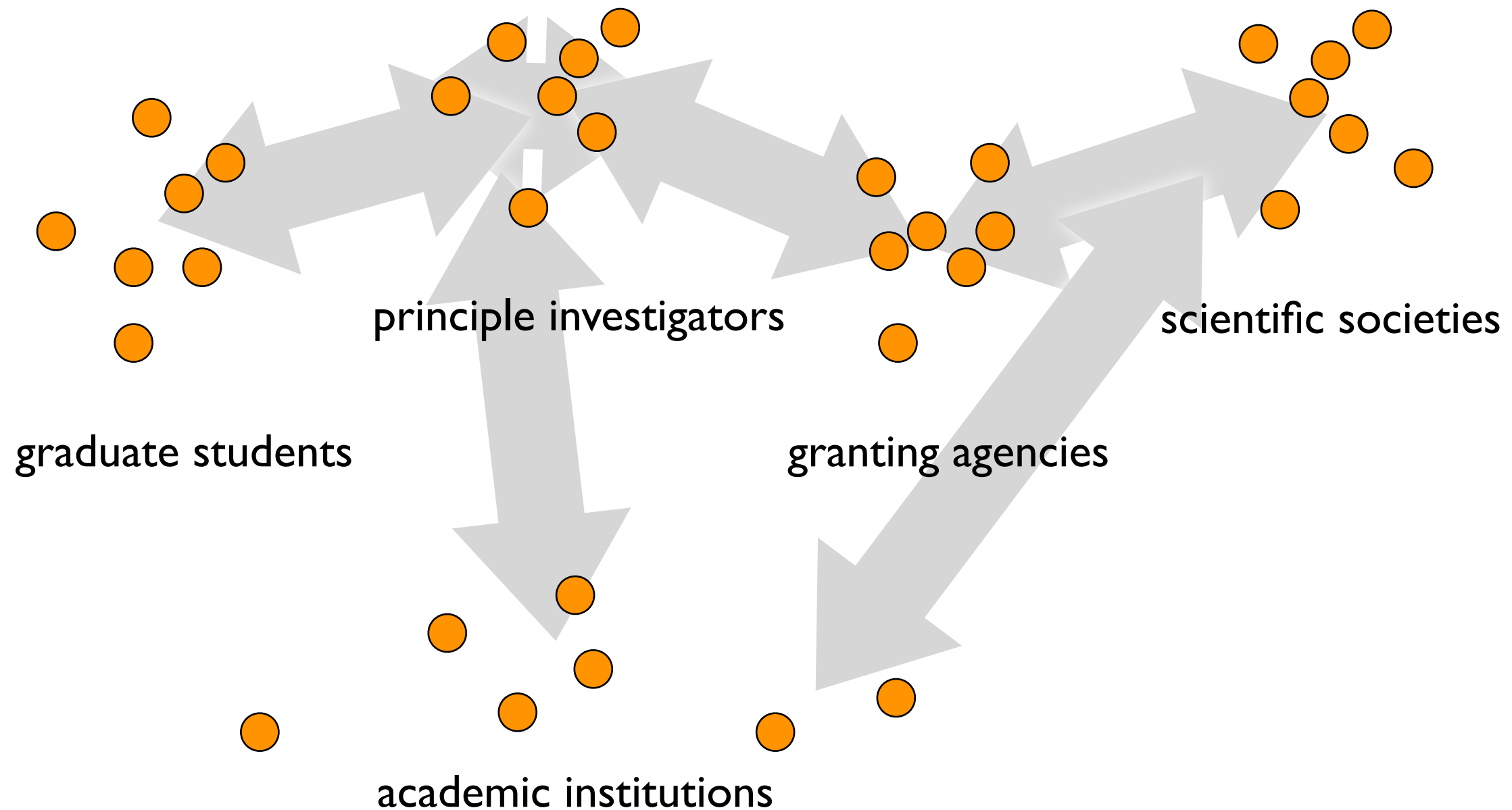
collaborative research as a chorus of voices



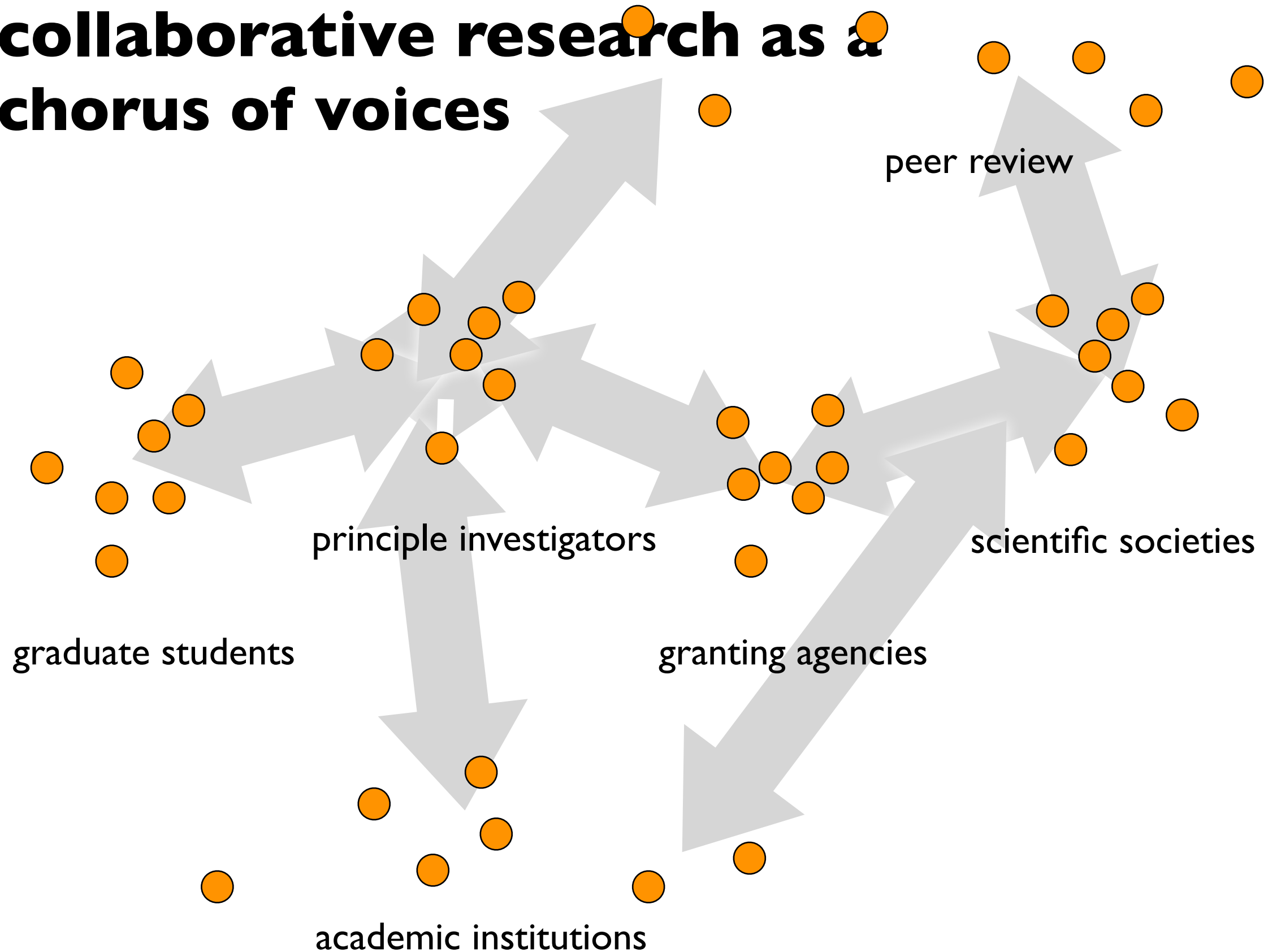
collaborative research as a chorus of voices



collaborative research as a chorus of voices



collaborative research as a chorus of voices



collaborative research as a chorus of voices

peer review

Exploratory Parsing
[Home](#) [Data](#) [Runs](#) [Proc](#) [Log](#) [Code](#)

Recent Runs

run	leg	vers	data	dot
114703	339	wikispec	72.786.140	808
125956	581	wikispec	72.786.140	1370
130607	649	wikispec	72.786.140	1547
130757	649	wikispec	72.786.140	1546
131013	653	wikispec	72.786.140	1335
133605	966	wikispec	72.786.140	2198
134525	1022	wikispec	72.786.140	2648 x
135832	1048	wikispec	72.786.140	2836
153955	1202	wikispec	72.786.140	3478
160240	1378	wikispec	72.786.140	3638
160552	1379	wikispec	72.786.140	3634
161513	1511	wikispec	72.786.140	4171
161922	1582	wikispec	72.786.140	4438
162637	1642	wikispec	72.786.140	4623
164411	1723	wikispec	72.786.140	5088
164807	1722	wikispec	72.786.140	4935
165052	1727	wikispec	72.786.140	5089
094648	1834	wikispec	72.786.140	5832
102244	1846	wikispec	72.786.140	5832
103326	1926	wikispec	72.786.140	5830
103749	1910	wikispec	72.786.140	5830
172648	1910	wikispec	72.786.140	5830

New Run

Wikipedia-20130101-Selected (69M)

```
wikispec = page-tag | .  
## dump xml #####  
page-tag = '<page>' << ( specific-tag | !'</page>' . ) * >> '</page>' >>  
specific-tag = title-tag | text-tag | redirect-tag  
redirect-tag = '<redirect>' << ( !'</>' c ) + >> '</>'  
title-tag = '<title>' << c + >> '</title>' {bind(0)}  
text-tag = '<text xml:space=\\"preserve\\">' << ( text | other-text? ) >> '</text>'  
c = ( !'<' . )  
other-text = << ( c ) + >>  
## article #####  
text = redirect | article  
redirect = << '#REDIRECT' i c * >>  
article = nl * << ( ( special-block | paragraph | other-block ) nl * ) + >>  
other-block = << ( !nl c ) + >>  
nl = - '\n' '\n'? | '\n'  
- = [ \t ] *  
special-block = !.  
paragraph = !.  
## preprocess #####  
lt = '&lt;'  
gt = '&gt;'
```


collaborative research as a chorus of voices

peer review

Exploratory Parsing

Recent advances in parsing combine context and backtracking into a single language. We use both attributes to explore semi-structured texts by supporting parser generation with experiment management and continuous visualization of partial results.

See previous [Exploratory Parsing Webapp](#).

Datasets

We describe various server-resident datasets. For each we provide the record framing and information coding conventions as we know them and suggest approaches to extracting additional features.

Wikipedia

[3,500,000 Articles](#) from English Wikipedia dump. ★

[47,200,000 Surveys](#) for wikipedia article quality.

AboutUs

[18 000,000 AboutUs](#) domain pages. ★

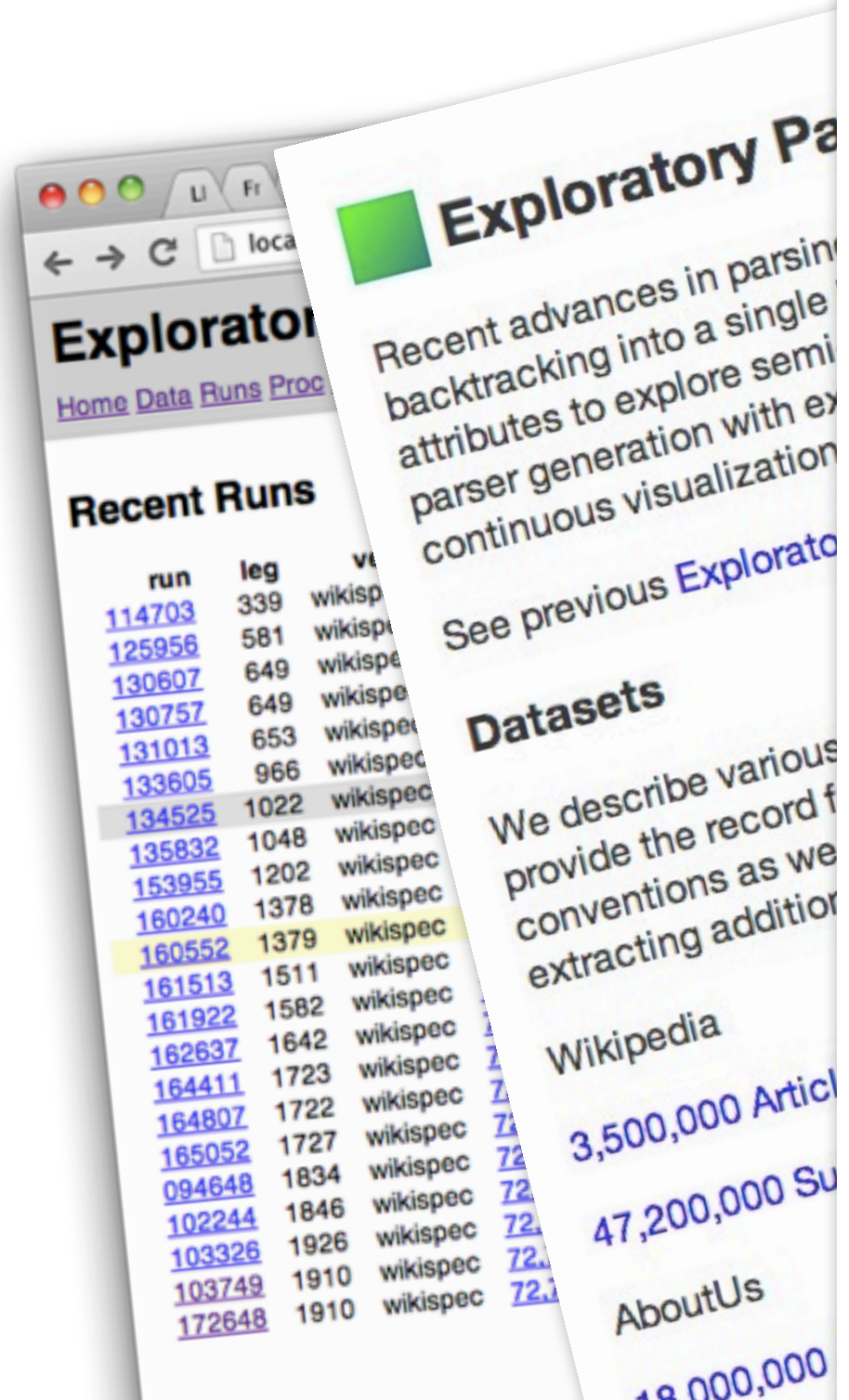
[from .com zone file scrape.](#) ★

run	leg	vs
114703	339	wikisp
125956	581	wikisp
130607	649	wikisp
130757	649	wikisp
131013	653	wikisp
133605	966	wikisp
134525	1022	wikisp
135832	1048	wikisp
153955	1202	wikisp
160240	1378	wikisp
160552	1379	wikisp
161513	1511	wikisp
161922	1582	wikisp
162637	1642	wikisp
164411	1723	wikisp
164807	1722	wikisp
165052	1727	wikisp
094648	1834	wikisp
102244	1846	wikisp
103326	1926	wikisp
103749	1910	wikisp
172648	1910	wikisp

```
{page>' >>  
    {bind(0)}  
xt? ) >> '</text>'  
)+ >>
```

eties

collaborative research as a chorus of voices



Exploratory Parser

Recent advances in parsing
backtracking into a single
attributes to explore semi
parser generation with ex
continuous visualization

See previous Exploratory Parser

Recent Runs

run	leg	ve
114703	339	wikispe
125956	581	wikispe
130607	649	wikispe
130757	649	wikispe
131013	653	wikispe
133605	966	wikispec
134525	1022	wikispec
135832	1048	wikispec
153955	1202	wikispec
160240	1378	wikispec
160552	1379	wikispec
161513	1511	wikispec
161922	1582	wikispec
162637	1642	wikispec
164411	1723	wikispec
164807	1722	wikispec
165052	1727	wikispec
094648	1834	wikispec
102244	1846	wikispec
103326	1926	wikispec
103749	1910	wikispec
172648	1910	wikispec

Datasets

We describe various
provide the record f
conventions as we
extracting addition

Wikipedia

3,500,000 Articles

47,200,000 Summaries

AboutUs

18,000,000 Summaries

3,500,000 Articles

We retrieved the English Wikipedia current-articles-only xml dump sometime in 2011. We extract title and text elements for each article. We'll develop a variety of useful parsers while we understand there is no reliable spec for markup. [wikipedia](#)

```
dump-xml = page-tag | .  
page-tag =  
  '<page>'  
  << ( specific-tag | !'</page>' . ) * >>  
  '</page>'
```

```
specific-tag = title-tag | text-tag  
title-tag =  
  '<title>'  
  << ( !'<' . ) + >>  
  '</title>'
```

```
text-tag =  
  '<text xml:space=\"preserve\">'  
  << wikitext >>  
  '</text>'
```

Start Parse

state stopped
server closed

Discard Parse

eties

collaborative research as a chorus of voices

Explorator
Home Data Runs Proc

Recent Runs

run	leg	ve
114703	339	wikispe
125956	581	wikispe
130607	649	wikispe
130757	649	wikispe
131013	653	wikispe
133605	966	wikispec
134525	1022	wikispec
135832	1048	wikispec
153955	1202	wikispec
160240	1378	wikispec
160552	1379	wikispec
161513	1511	wikispec
161922	1582	wikispec
162637	1642	wikispec
164411	1723	wikispec
164807	1722	wikispec
165052	1727	wikispec
094648	1834	wikispec
102244	1846	wikispec
103326	1926	wikispec
103749	1910	wikispec
172648	1910	wikispec

Exploratory Parser

Recent advances in parsing
backtracking into a single
attributes to explore semi
parser generation with ex
continuous visualization

See previous Explorator

Datasets

We describe various
provide the record f
conventions as we
extracting addition

Wikipedia

3,500,000 Article

47,200,000 Su

AboutUs

18,000,000

3,500,000 Article

We retrieved the English W
xml dump sometime in 20
elements for each article
parsers while we underst
markup. [wikipedia](#)

```
dump-xml = page-tag  
page-tag =  
  '<page>'  
  << ( specific-tag  
  '</page>'
```

```
specific-tag = ti  
title-tag =  
  '<title>'  
  << ( !'<' . )+  
  '</title>'
```

```
text-tag =  
  '<text xml:s  
  << wikitext  
  '</text>'
```

Start Parse

state sto
server cl

Discard Pa

Start Tags

We look for start tags and then observe how arguments
are used in specific cases.

We look for begin tags, possibly with arguments, and
complete the parse when we find them.

```
html-document = << html-markup+ >>  
html-markup = tag | end-tag | other-text |  
other-char  
tag = << ( familiar-tag | other-tag ) >>  
end-tag = << '</' [a-zA-Z]+ '>' >>  
tag-arguments = << (!'>' ch)+ >>  
other-tag = << '<' [a-zA-Z]+ tag-arguments? '>' >>  
other-char = << ch >>  
other-text = << '<*' (!'<' ch)+ >>
```

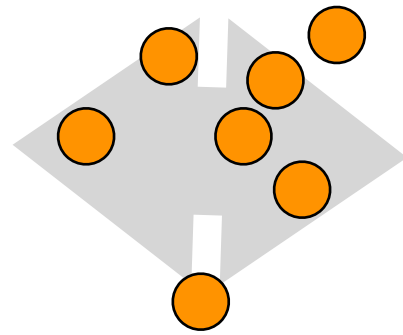
Results

real	2m4.497s
user	2m3.299s
sys	0m0.900s

/root/

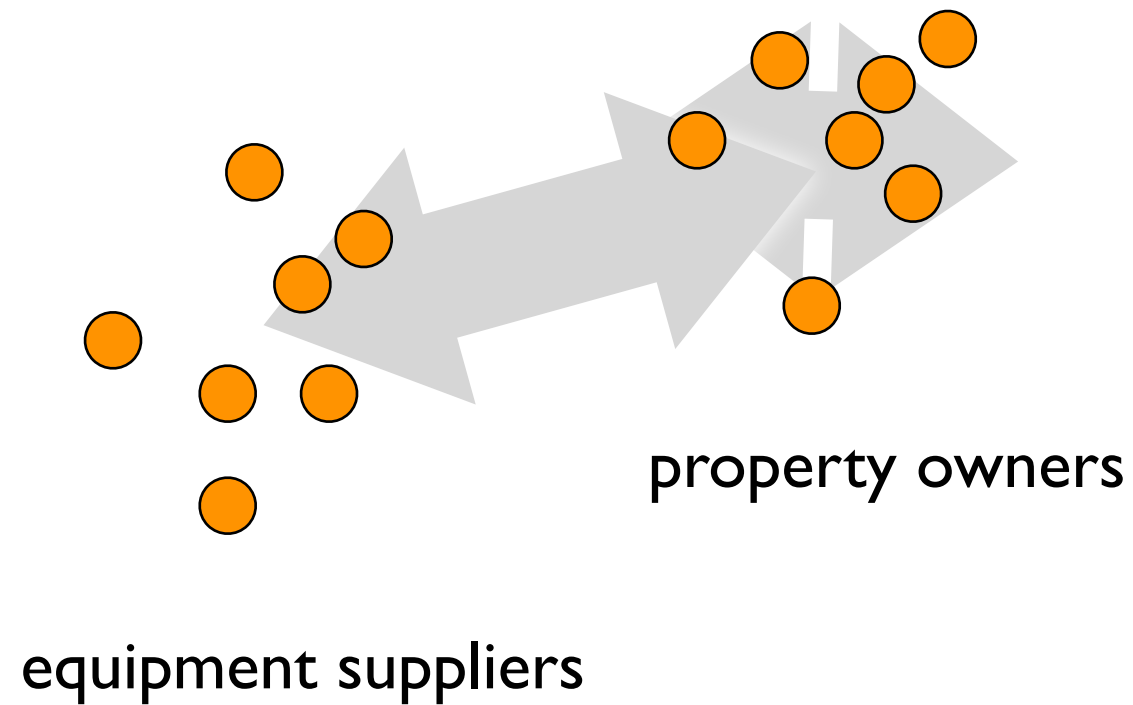
41,594

sensor networks as a chorus of voices

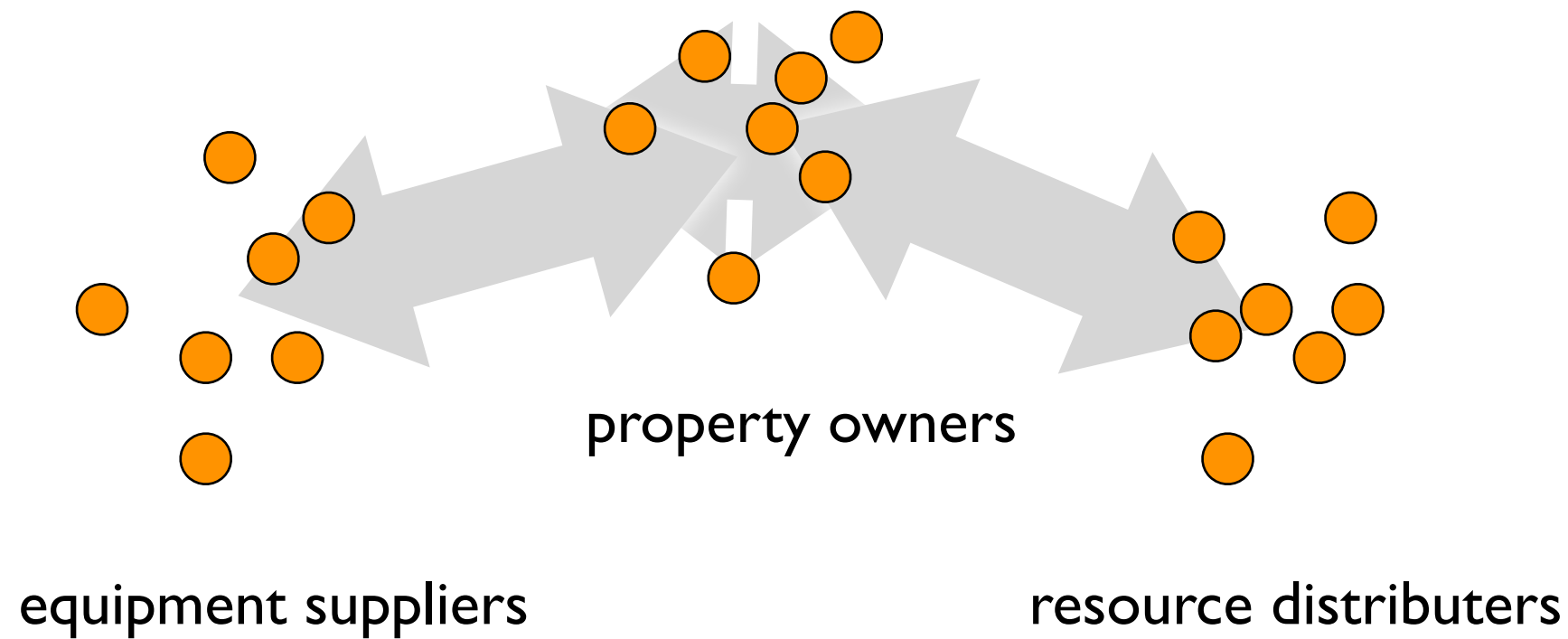


property owners

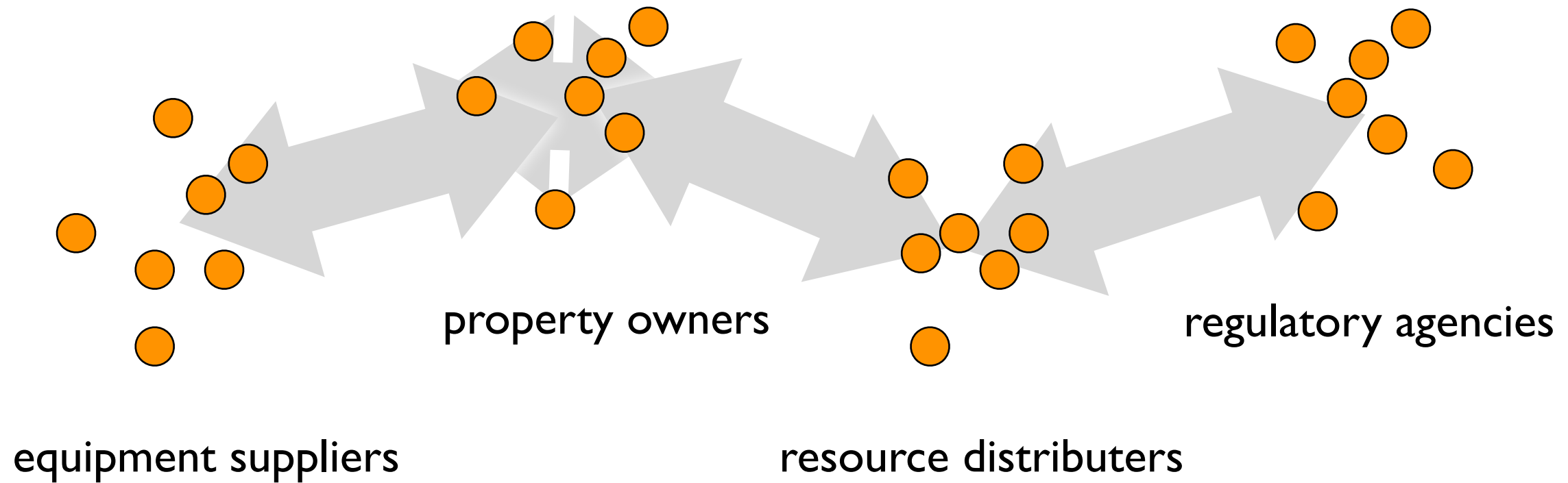
sensor networks as a chorus of voices



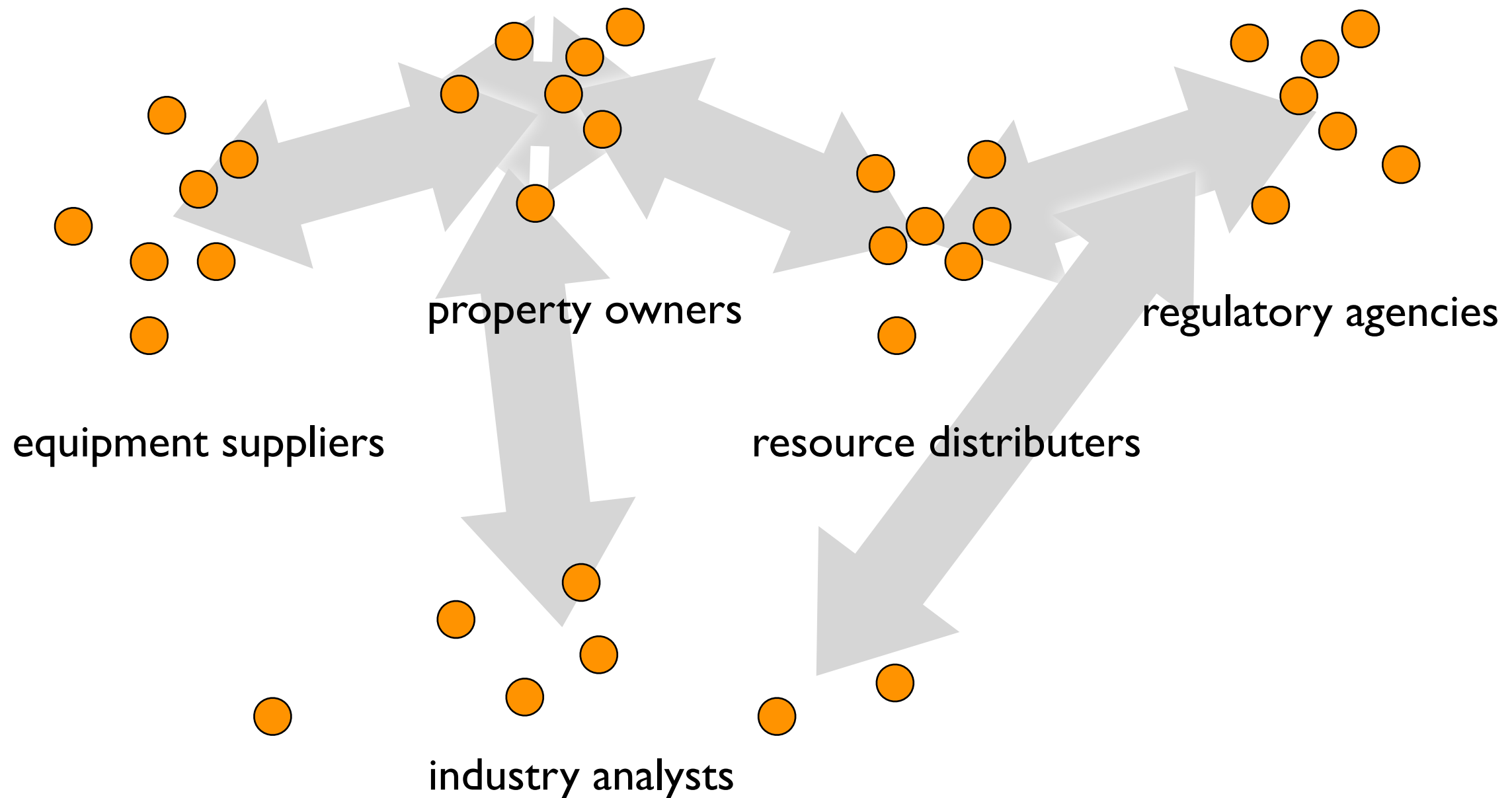
sensor networks as a chorus of voices



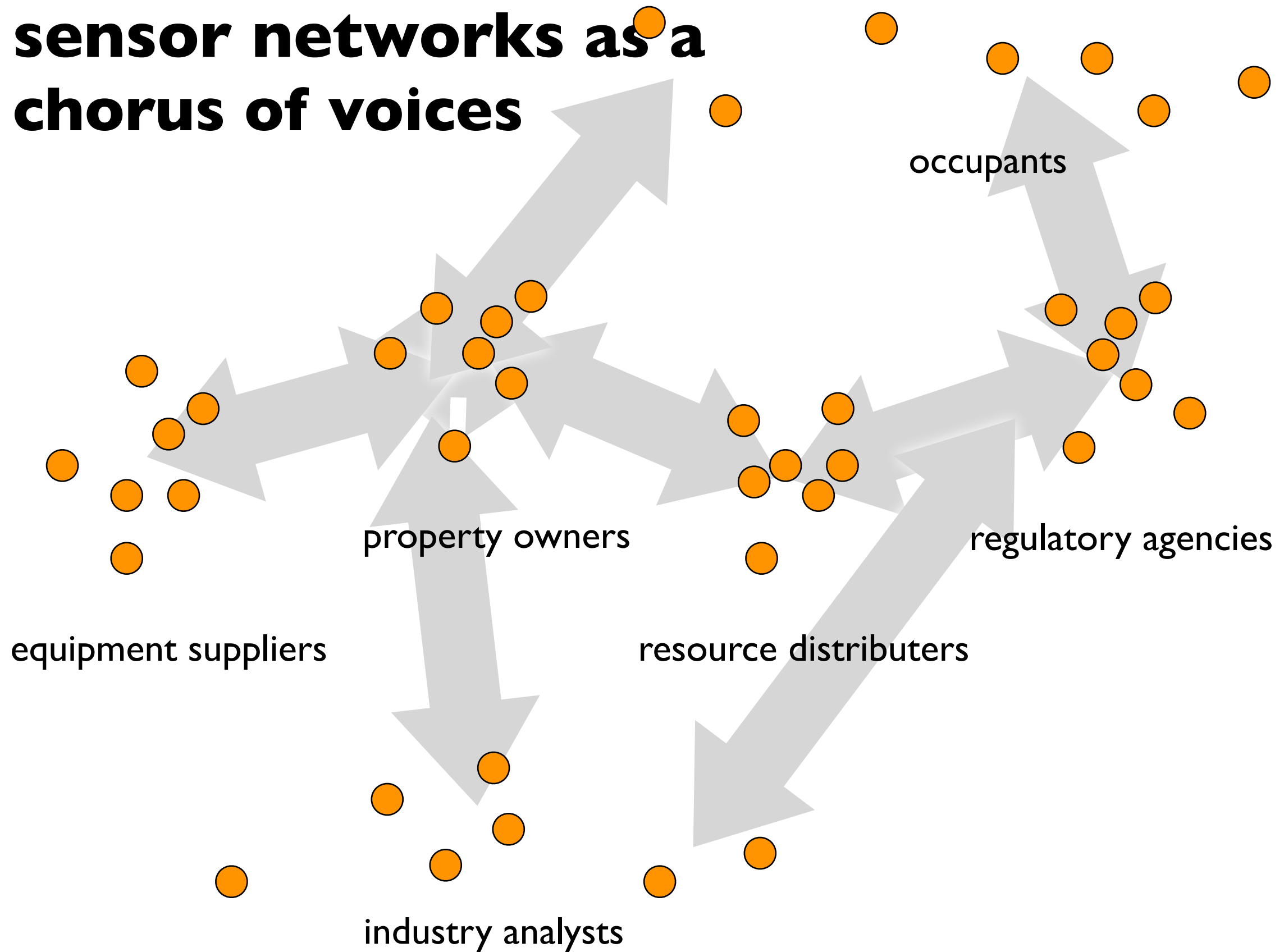
sensor networks as a chorus of voices



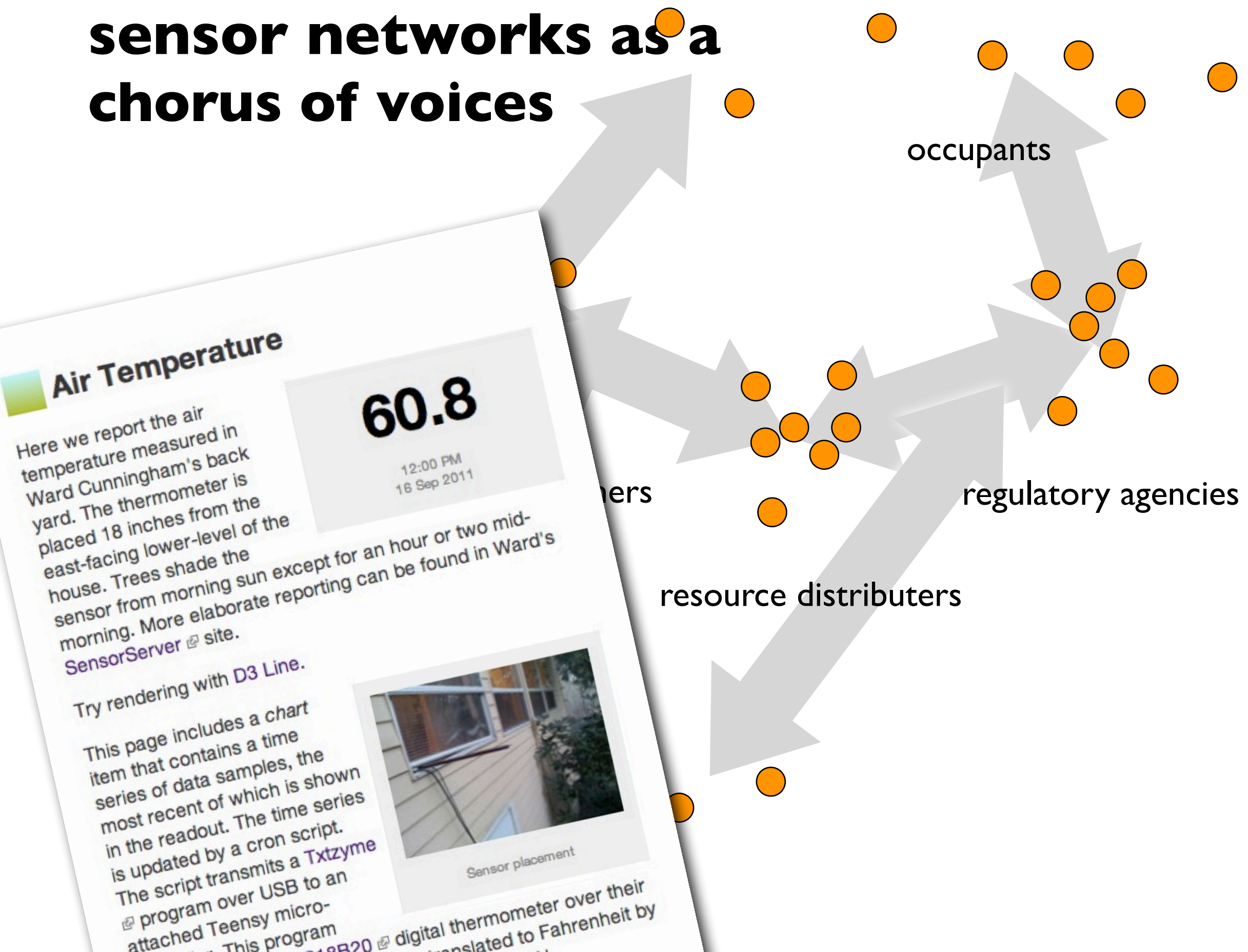
sensor networks as a chorus of voices



sensor networks as a chorus of voices



sensor networks as a chorus of voices



sensor networks as a chorus of voices

occupants

Air Temperature

Here we report the air temperature measured in Ward Cunningham's back yard. The thermometer is placed 18 inches from the east-facing lower-level of the house. Trees shade the sensor from morning sun except for an hour or two in the morning. More elaborate reporting can be found in Ward Cunningham's [SensorServer](#) site.

Try rendering with [D3 Line](#).

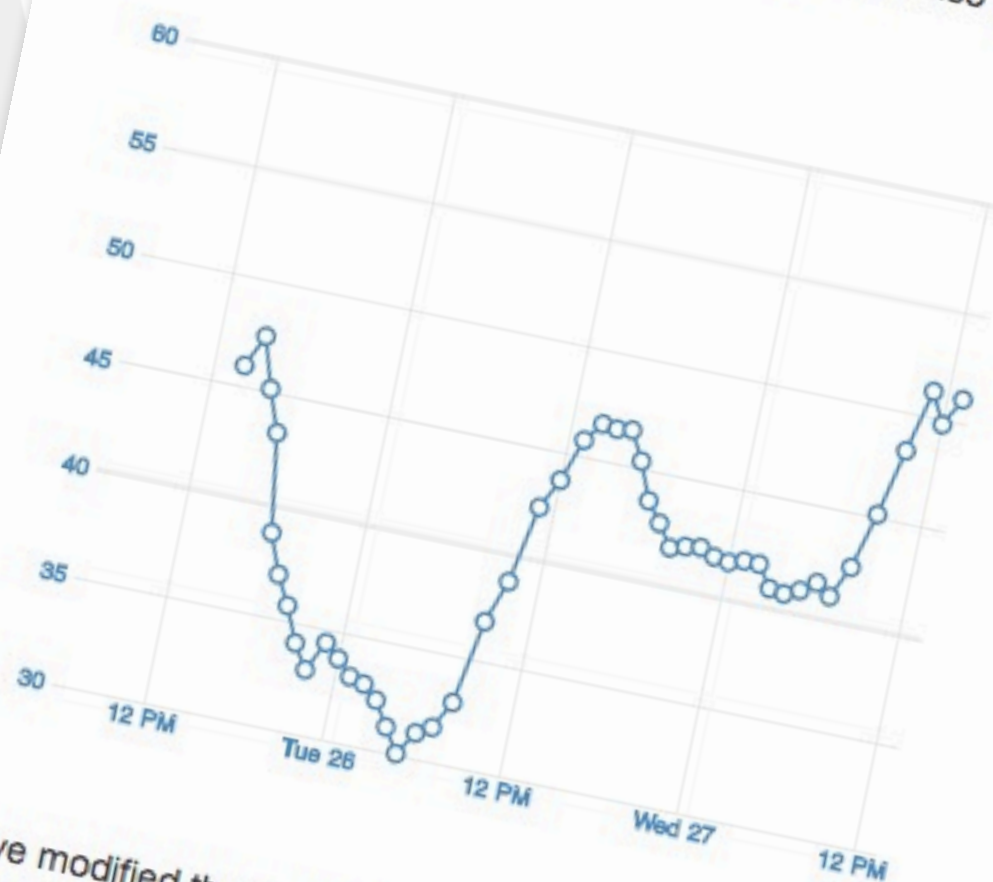
This page includes a chart item that contains a time series of data samples, the most recent of which is shown in the readout. The time series is updated by a cron script. The script transmits a [Txtzyme](#) program over USB to an attached Teensy micro-controller. This program

60.8

12:00 PM
16 Sep 2011

D3 Line

This is the *line* example from the [d3.js](#) distribution. If you see an error above, don't panic, keep reading. See also [D3 Bars](#) example.



We've modified the example to retrieve data from the page that contains it. We start by searching the page. Failing that, we search any other visible pages (soon). We'll be developing heuristics for best-fit of data when multiple sources are present.

agencies

sensor networks as a chorus of voices

occupants

agencies

Air Temperature

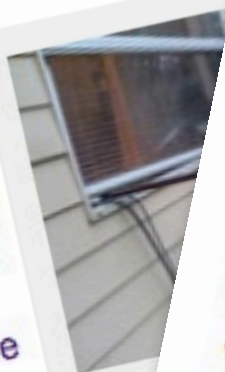
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60.8

12:00 PM
16 Sep 201



D3 Line

This is the *line* example from the [D3.js](#) library. It's a good example of how to use the [D3.js](#) library. Don't use it as an example.

Txtzyme Oscilloscope

We use Txtzyme to read an analog input and report what it finds back to wiki. We'll pulse a piezoelectric speaker on pin 4d and then observe the signal it produces as it rings like a bell. [wikipedia](#)

```
4d 1o 50u 22 uu 0oi 50 {11sp 100u}
```

16 sent 776 rcvd 168

The most recent sample shows in the status linke. Click [rcvd](#) to see more analog samples.

Try rendering with [D3 Line](#).

On **SECOND** we PULSE then SAMPLE. We use the seconds argument to slowly lengthen the pulse.



sensor networks as a chorus of voices

occupants

Air Temperature

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4d 1o 50u 22 uu 0oi 50 {11sp 10
16 sent 776 rcv

The most recent sample shows
rcvd to see more analog samples

Try rendering with [D3 Line](#).

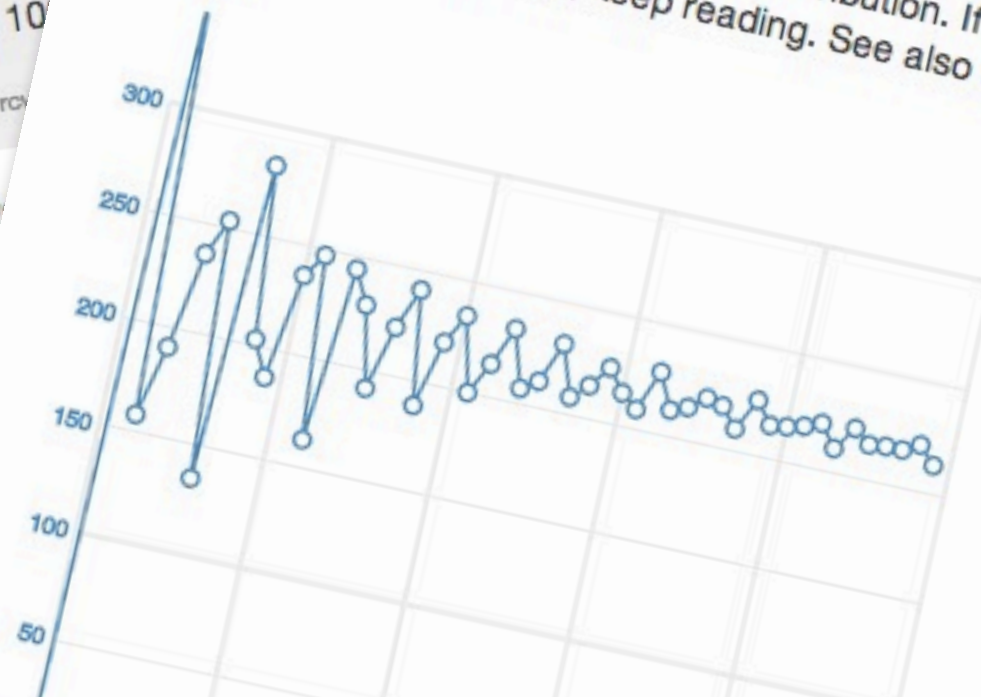
On **SECOND** we PULSE the
SAMPLE. We use the
seconds argument to
lengthen the pulse.

D3 Line

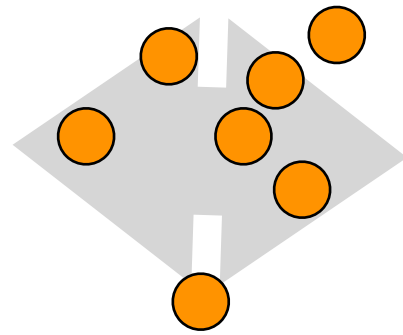
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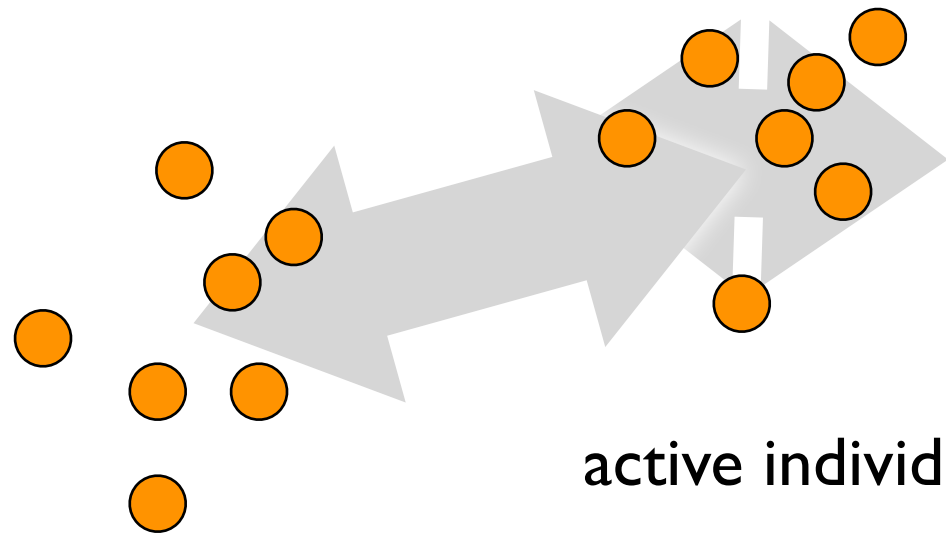


quantified self as a chorus of voices



active individuals

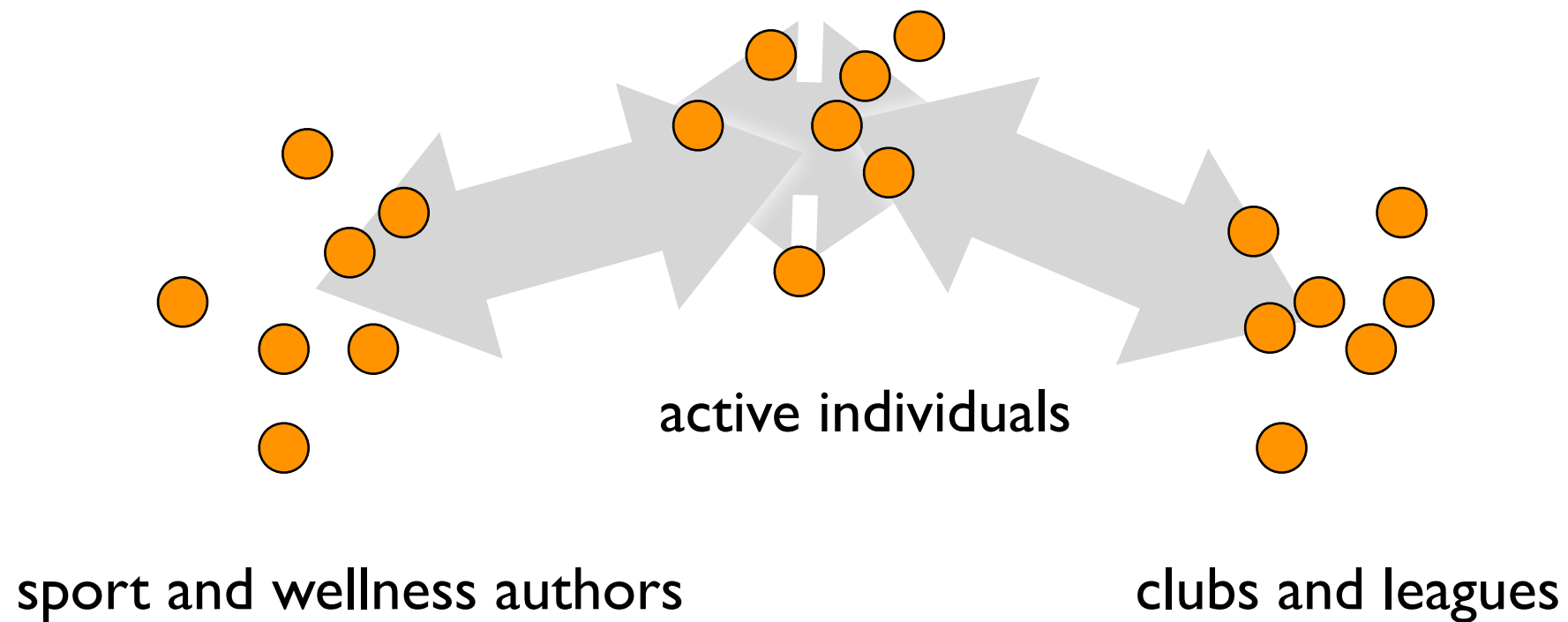
quantified self as a chorus of voices



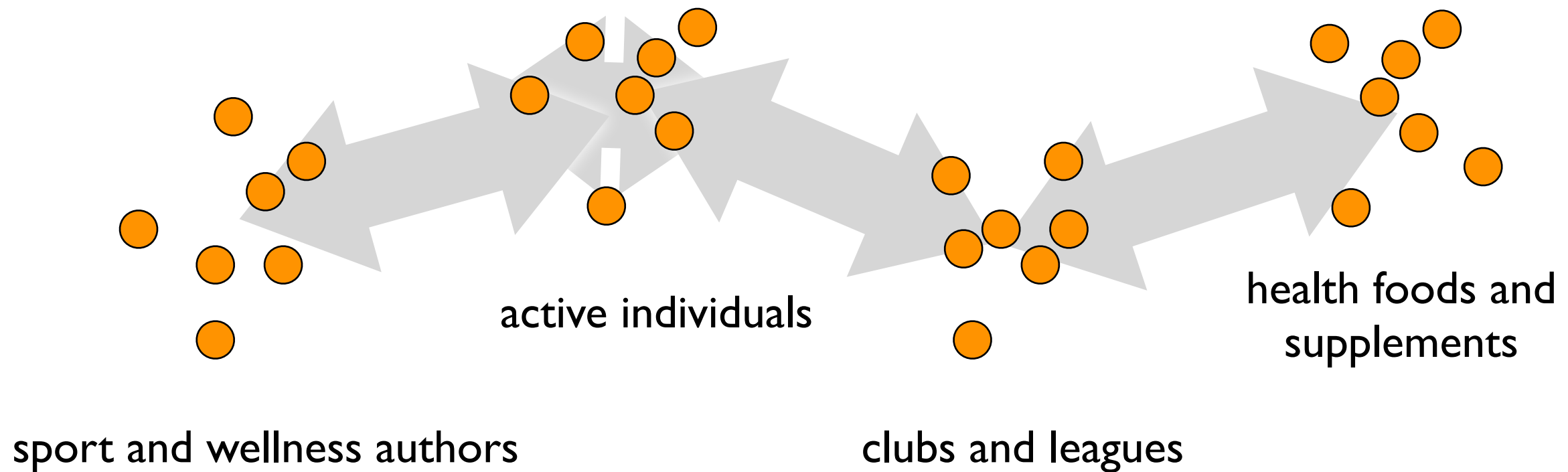
active individuals

sport and wellness authors

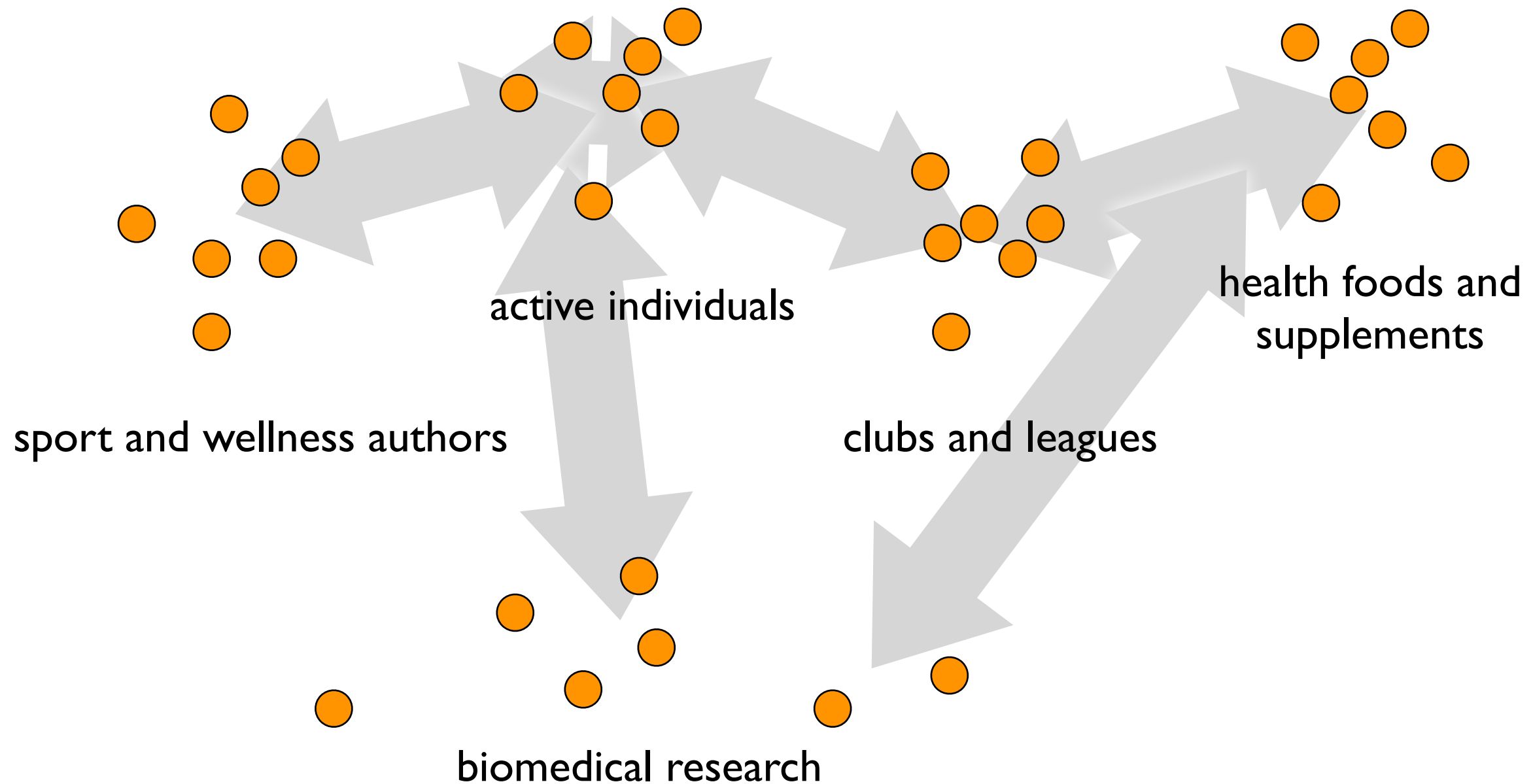
quantified self as a chorus of voices



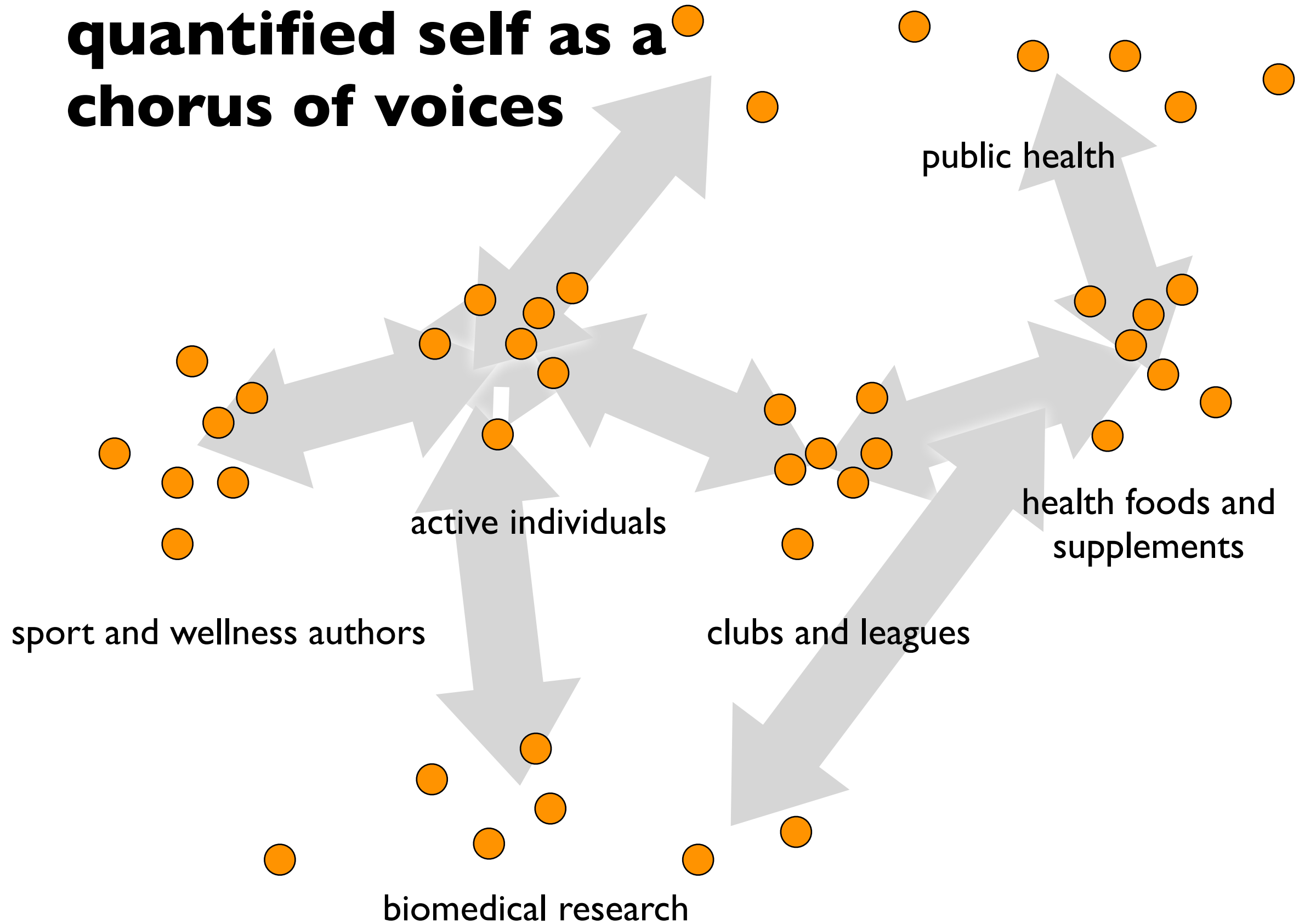
quantified self as a chorus of voices



quantified self as a chorus of voices



quantified self as a chorus of voices



quantified self as a chorus of voices

Weight Change Calculator

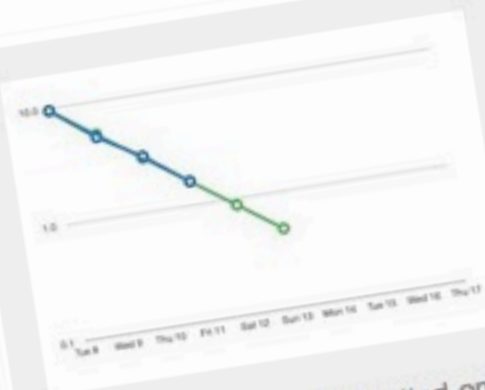
We will develop a wiki based calculator that will be useful for **Projecting Weight Loss** after a step-change in caloric balance. We hope to improve the utility of a bathroom scale while offering insight and encouragement to those who aspire to eat differently.

Our strategy is to capture data measurements while there is still enthusiasm for a change in habit. Then, with interactive modeling of the changing rate of change, we will produce encouraging numbers that respond appropriately to small fluctuations.

We are currently using a spreadsheet model. With each new measurement we perform three steps that we would prefer to see done here.

Record the data to 0.2 pound resolution.

Adjust the presumed Asymptotic Weight to achieve the straightest possible curve plotting Loss on a logarithmic scale.



Expected Loss Today plotted on a logarithmic scale. Adjusting the Asymptotic Weight makes

public health

health foods and supplements

and leagues

sports

quantified self as a chorus of voices

Weight Change

We will develop a wiki b for [Projecting Weight Loss](#) balance. We hope to in scale while offering ins who aspire to eat differ

Our strategy is to cap is still enthusiasm for interactive modeling will produce encour appropriately to sm

We are currently us new measurement prefer to see done

Record the data t resolution.

Adjust the presu Asymptotic We achieve the str possible curve

Metabolic Equivalent of Task

The metabolic equivalent of task (MET), or simply [metabolic equivalent](#), is a physiological measure expressing the energy cost of physical activities.

See [Metabolic Calculator](#).

One MET is defined as the ratio of metabolic rate (and therefore the rate of energy consumption) during a specific physical activity to a reference metabolic rate, set by convention to:

- $3.5 \text{ ml O}_2 \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ or equivalently
- $1 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ or
- $4.184 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$

Originally, a MET of 1.0 was considered as the [resting metabolic rate](#) (RMR) obtained during quiet sitting. MET values of activities range from 0.9 (sleeping) to 18 (running at 17.5 km/h or a 5:31 mile pace).

The [Compendium of Physical Activities](#) was developed for use in epidemiologic studies to standardize the assignment of MET intensities in physical activity.

823x4

2011 Compendium of Physical Activities

public health

health foods and supplements

sports

quantified self as a chorus of voices

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Originally, a MET of 1.0 [metabolic rate](#) (RMR) values of activities rang at 17.5 km/h or a 5:31

The [Compendium of F](#) for use in epidemiolog assignment of MET is

Metabolic Calculator

You lead an active life. How active? Here we compute your daily average activity as a multiple of an idle-hour.

A sedentary person could expect an average of a little less than 24 idle-hours of activity per day. (Sleeping takes less energy than idle waking.)

A vigorously active person might average 48 idle-hours a day. That's two days of [basal metabolic calories](#) every day. Enjoy seconds every meal.

Physical Activities		
sleeping		
computer office work	8	7.6
reading newspaper	8	12
sitting eat *	1	1.3
driving automobile	2	3
slow bicycling	0.5	1.25
bicycling racing *	0.75	5.1
REMAINDER	0.2	3.2
SUM		3.55
		37

Try rendering these numbers in Compare with

quantified self as a chorus of voices

Weight Char

We will develop a wiki b for [Projecting Weight L](#) balance. We hope to in scale while offering ins who aspire to eat differ

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8 sleeping
8 computer office work
1 reading newspaper
2 sitting eat
.5 driving automobile
.75 slow bicycling
.2 bicycling racing
REMAINDER
SLIM

Try rendering these numbers in a [D3 Radar Chart](#). Compare with [Metabolic Goals](#).

The metabolic calculator tallies idle-equivalent rates from the [Metabolic Equivalent of Task](#) database and scales them by the average hours/day you specif

REMAINDER

quantified self as a chorus of voices

Weight Change

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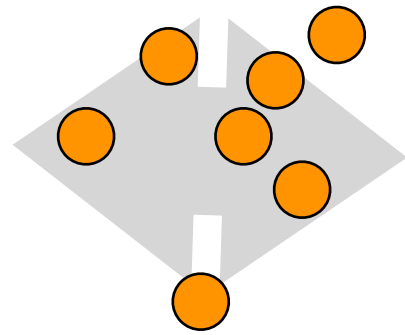
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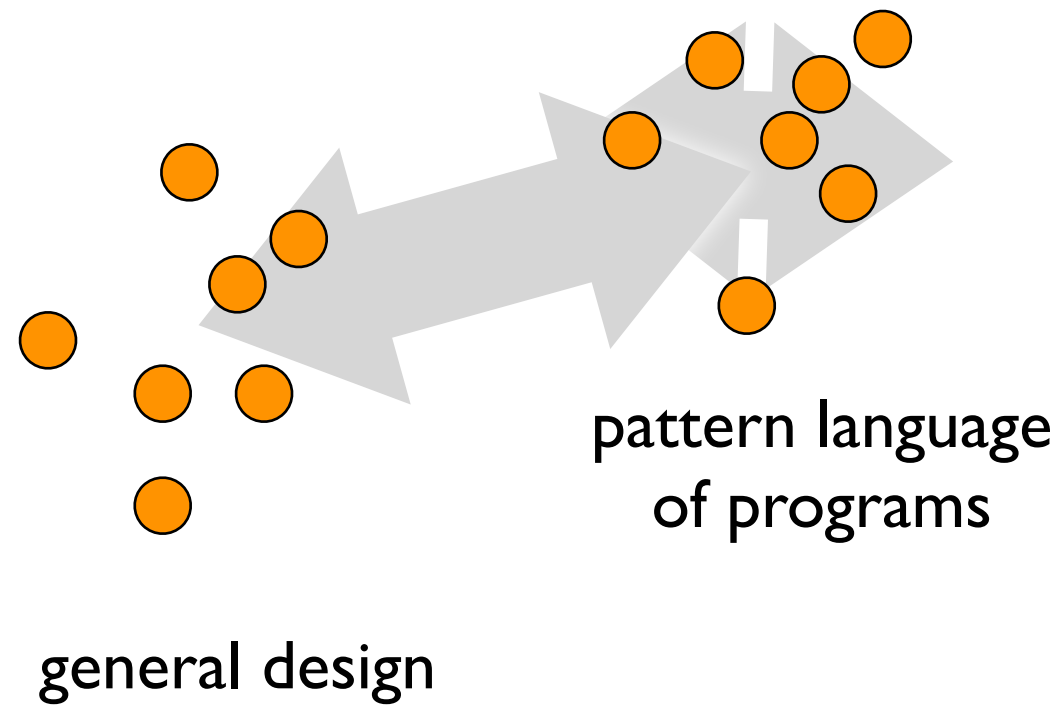
Try rendering these numbers in
Compare with

legacy wikis as a chorus of voices

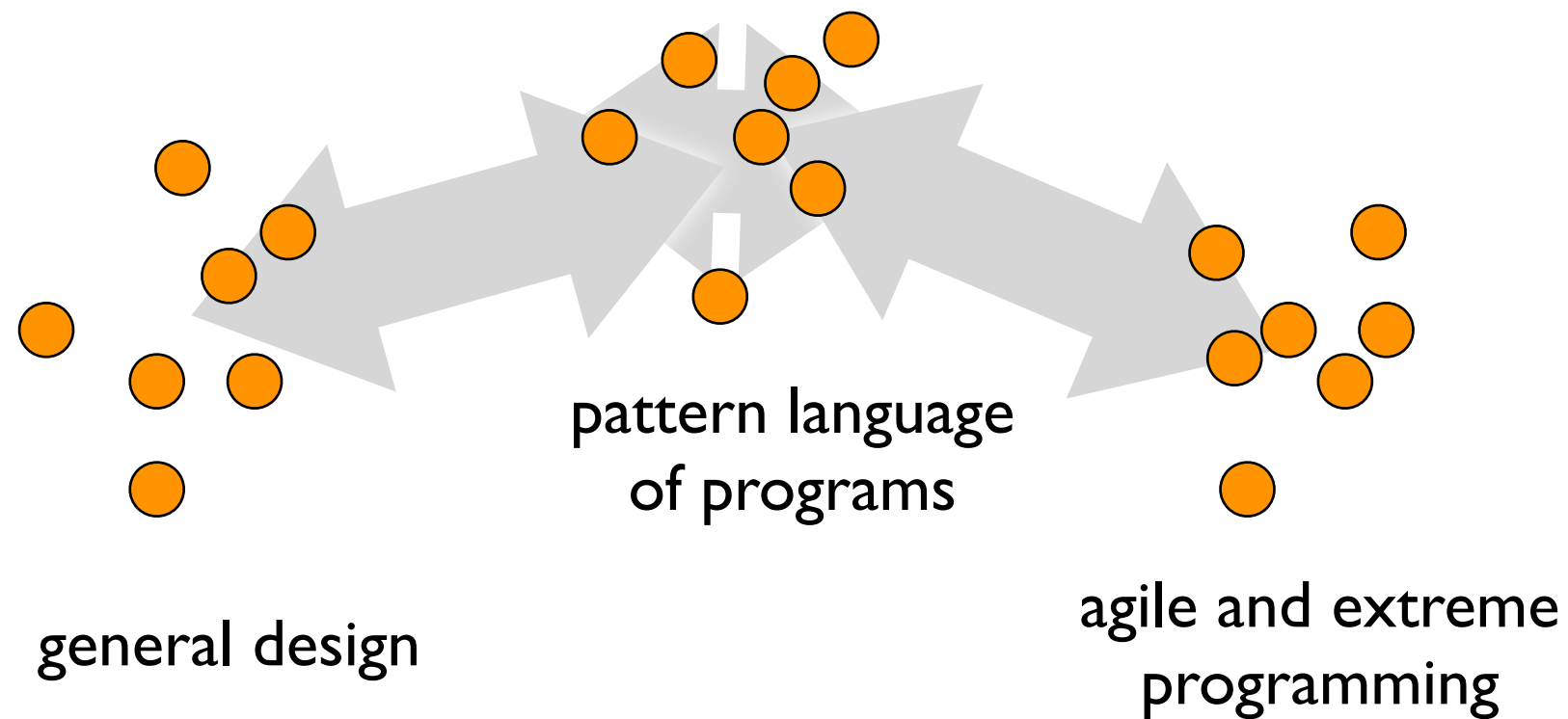


pattern language
of programs

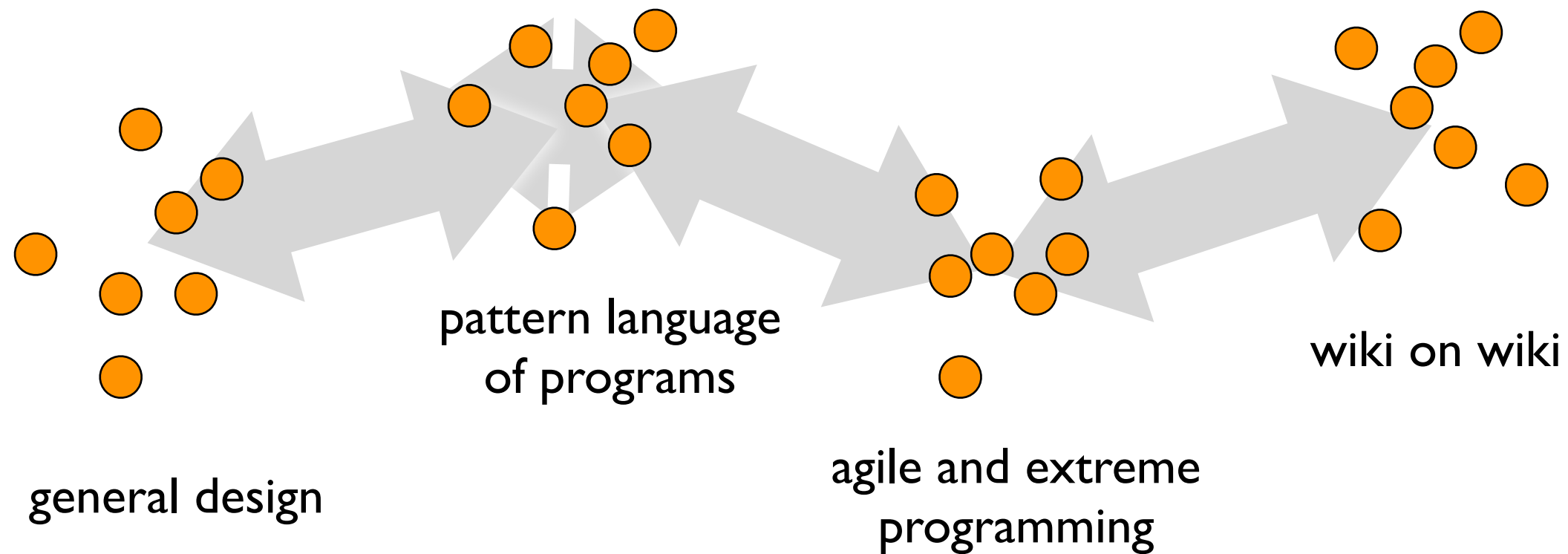
legacy wikis as a chorus of voices



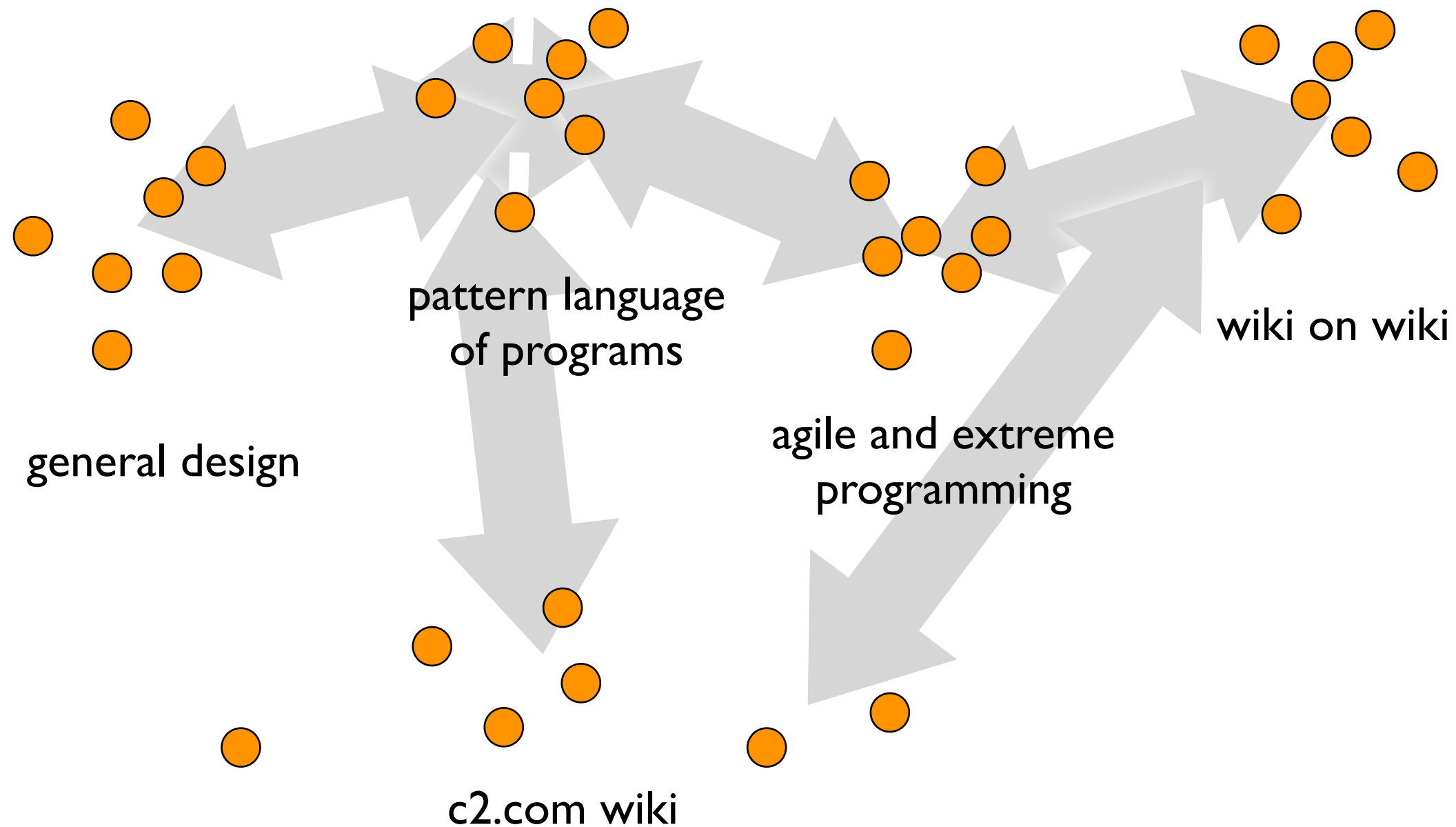
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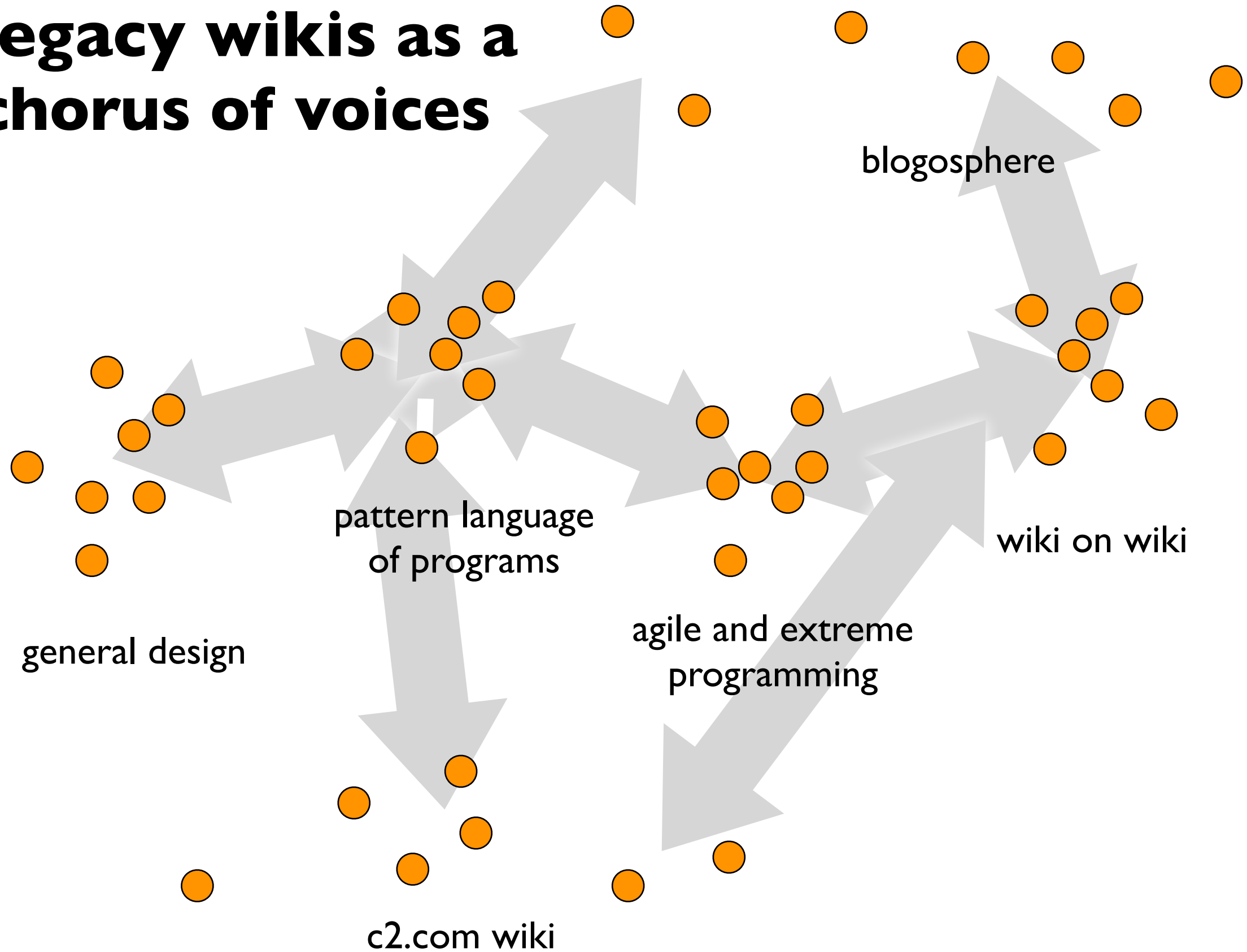
legacy wikis as a chorus of voices



legacy wikis as a chorus of voices



legacy wikis as a chorus of voices




legacy wikis as a chorus of voices

C2 Wiki Federation

We will invite people to refactor content from [Wards Wiki](#) and track their progress here. This is an experiment. If successful, something like this will become the whole wiki going forward.

Read about [Acquiring Mastery](#) of our subject and its expression in this new form.








See [C2 Wiki Neighbors](#) to add their activities to this integrated list of changes.

We occasionally meet for video chats. [hangout](#) 

Within a Month

 [C2 Wiki Migration Report](#)

Within a Season

-  [How To Wiki](#)
-  [Recent Submissions](#)
-  [Learn Wiki by Doing Wiki](#)
-  [Ward Cunningham](#)
-  [Interesting Pages](#)
-  [Things Not Addressed Much In Agile](#)
-  [Home Visitors](#)

blogosphere

wiki on wiki

and extreme
programming

legacy wikis as a chorus of voices

blogosphere

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Within a Month

C2 Wiki Migration Rep

Within a Season

- How To Wiki
- Recent Submissi
- Learn Wiki by Doing
- Ward Cunningham
- Interesting Pages
- Things Not Address
- Home Visito

C2 Wiki Neighbors

You can browse from here to see what individuals are doing to migrate [Wards Wiki](#) to a federation of their own making. Just looking at this page will add their work to to your search neighborhood.

Donald Noyes

Donald Noyes, began as member of this Wards Original Wiki when it had less than 20000 pages, always busy [Doing Stuff 20130224](#)

Michael Kelley Harris

Developing lean startup content.

Sunir Shah

Started Meatball and other cool things.

Donald Noyes

Presently involved in a project designed to produce a refactoring of C2 [Wards Wiki](#) into a federation wiki.

Ron Jeffries

Ron was instrumental on the C3 project that brought XP into the world.

on wiki

legacy wikis as a chorus of voices

blogosphere

C2 Wiki Federation

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Ron was instrumental in the world.

newer

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Within a Minute

C2 Wiki Neighbors

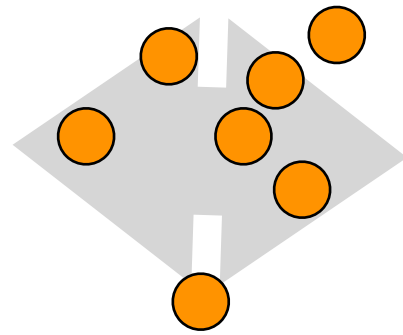
Within an Hour

Wards Wiki

Within a Week

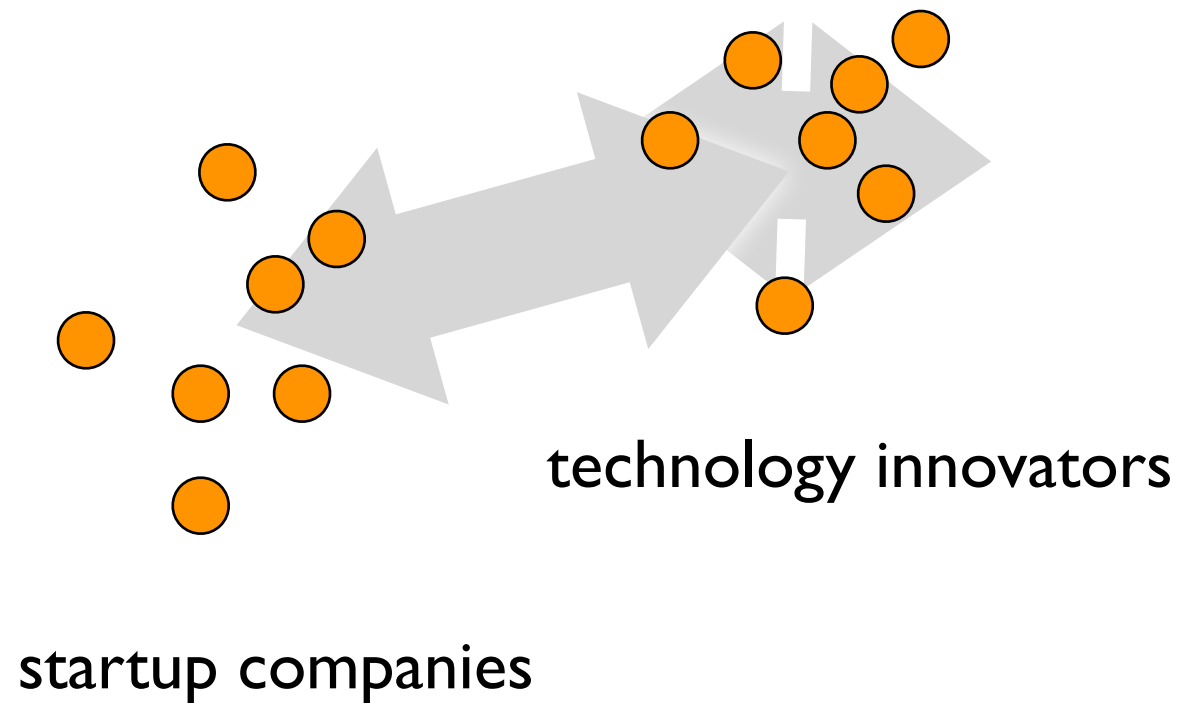
- Category Wiki Collaboration
- Heat Death Of Wiki

history of computing as a chorus of voices

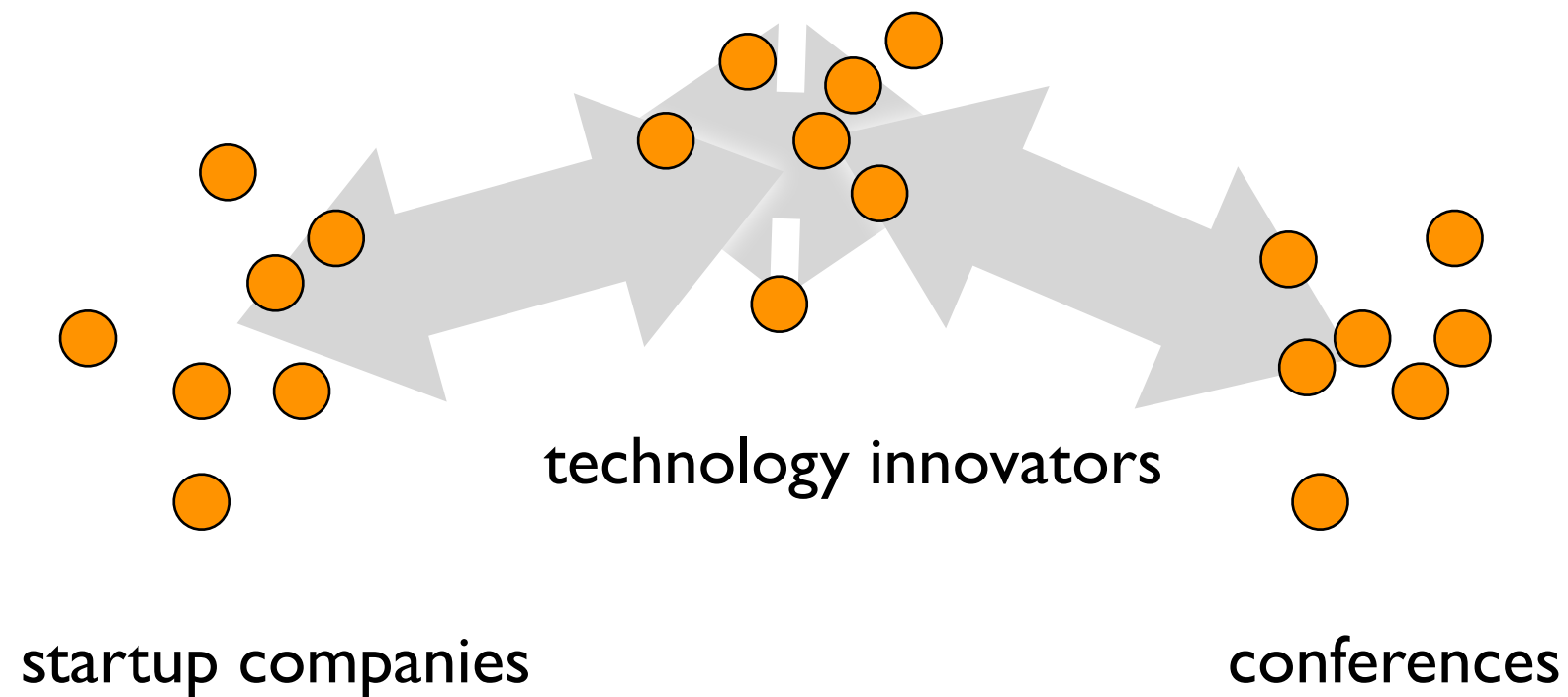


technology innovators

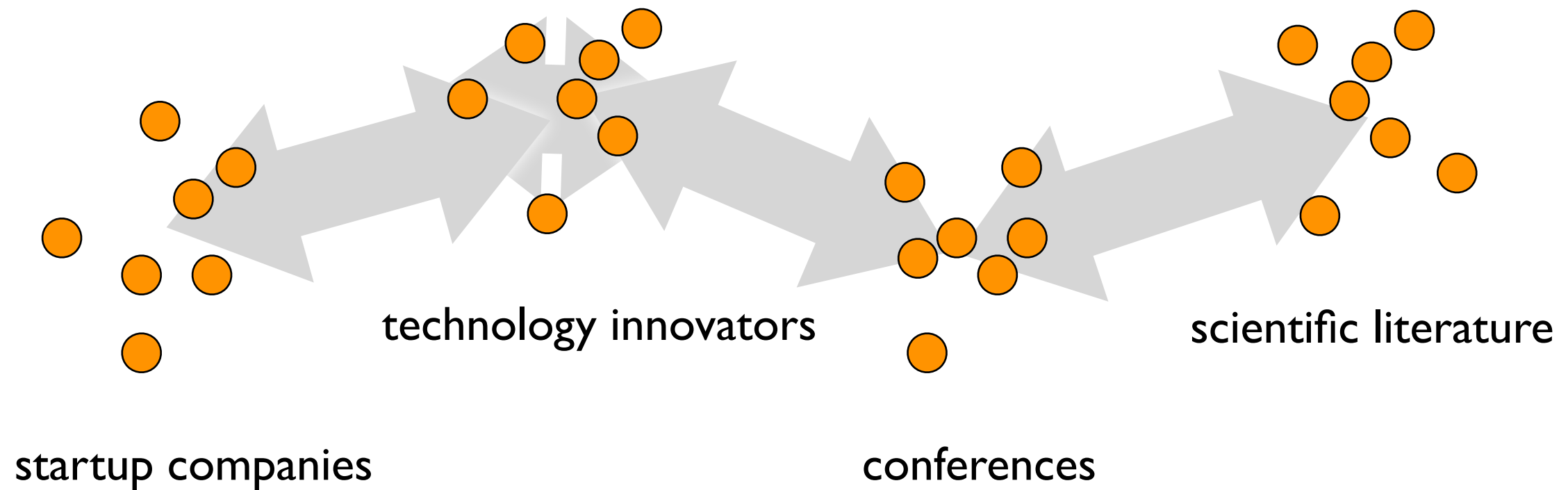
history of computing as a chorus of voices



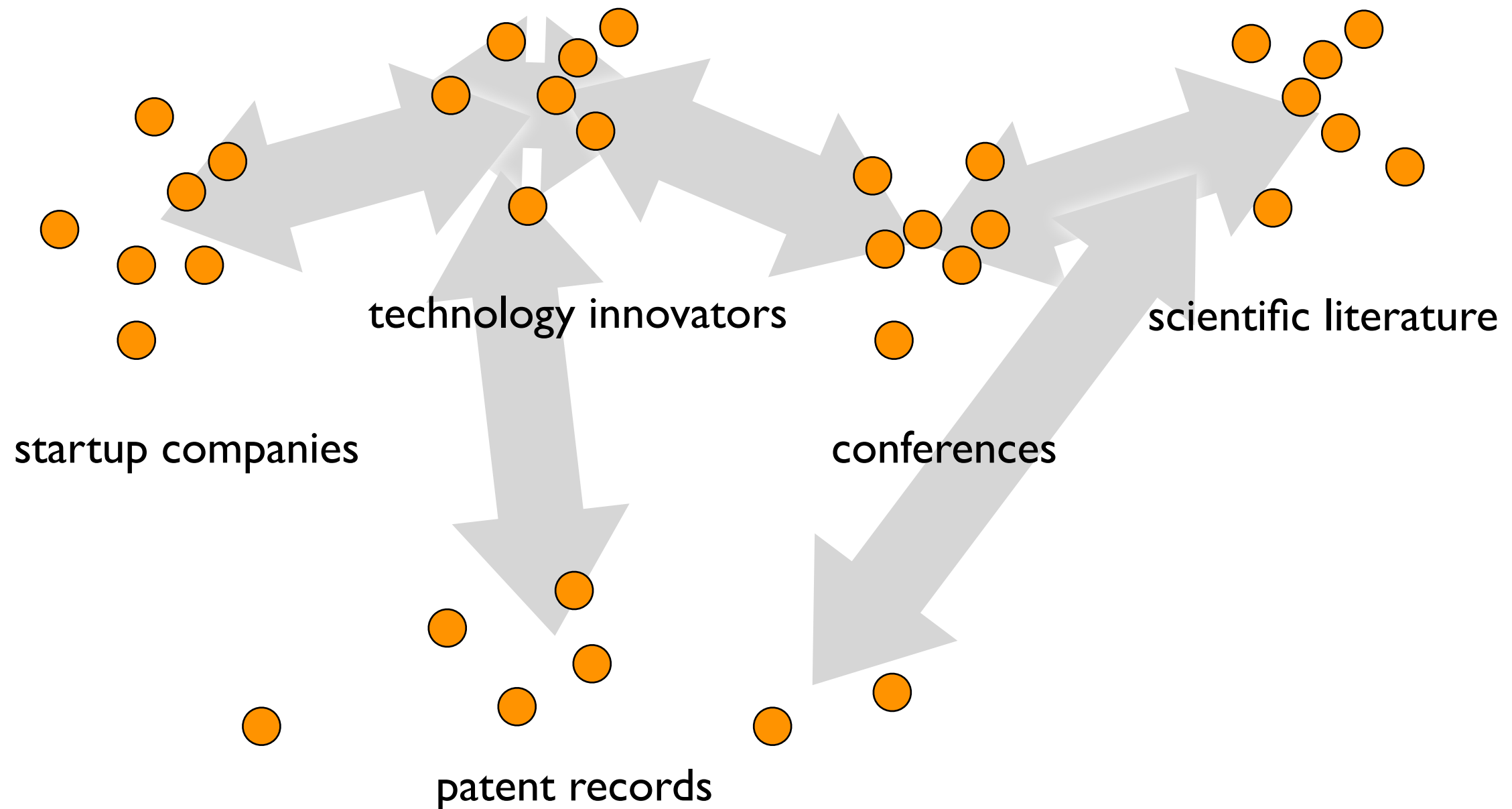
history of computing as a chorus of voices



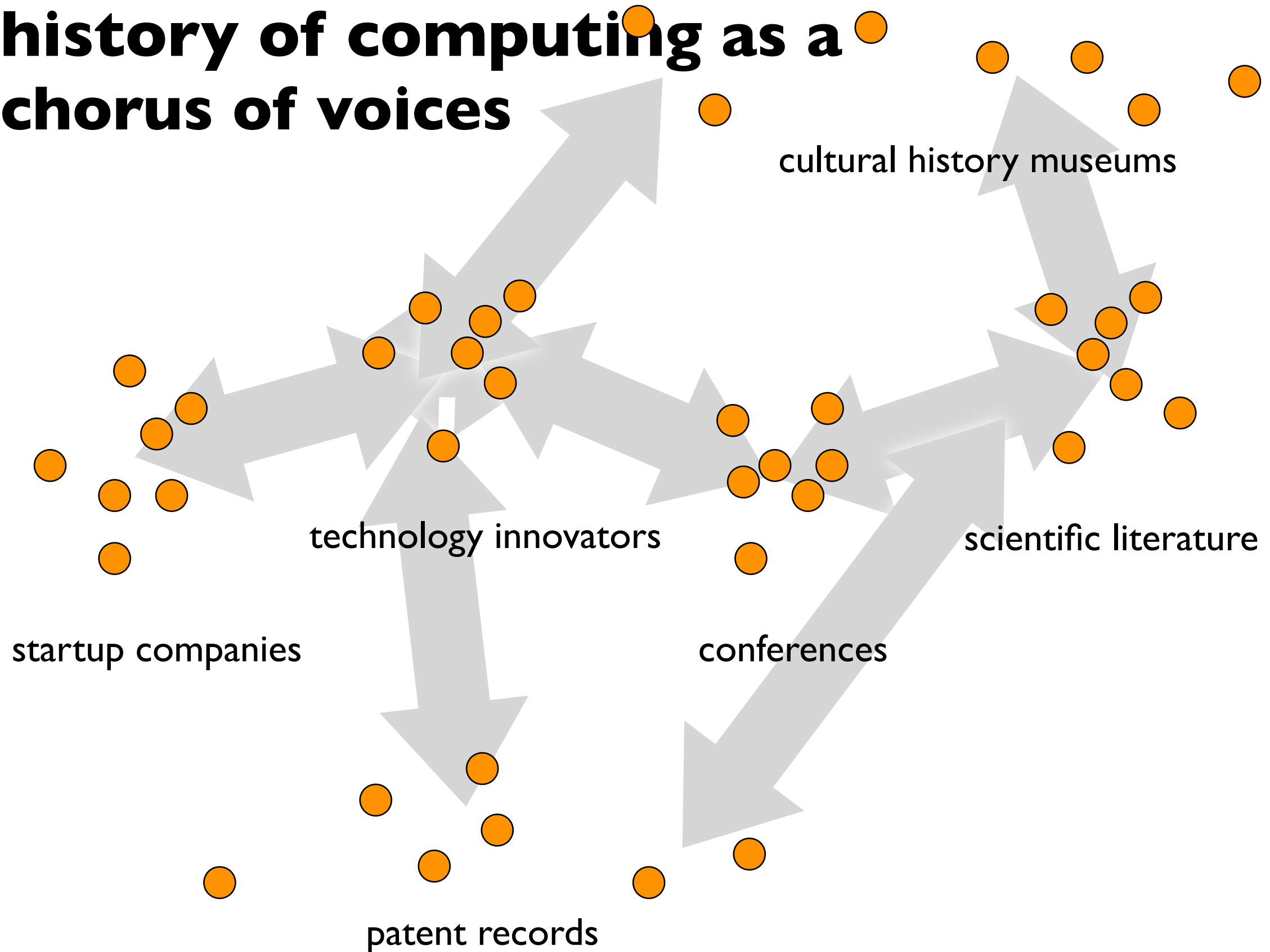
history of computing as a chorus of voices



history of computing as a chorus of voices



history of computing as a chorus of voices



history of computing as a chorus of voices

cultural history museums

scientific literature

conferences

Original Dataset

These are both dumps from the Virtual Worlds timeline on that date. As I recall the RSS version is very primitive, just text, the JSON has all the metadata and links.

You can find the current version of the timeline at: nethistory.org, then click on 'view in dipity'.

Field Value Distributions

eid 147x unique

username 147x'50bd56d682b4c670'

title 147x unique

utc_ts 2x'315561600', 3x'410245200', 2x'441792000',
2x'1009861200', 2x'1072933200', 4x'1104555600',
3x'1136091600', 3x'1167627600', 2x'1188619200',
2x'1199163600', 2x'-94676400', 120x unique

descriptn 8x'', 139x unique

17.html'

1x147

60023be4a37f6294

history of computing as a chorus of voices

cultural history museums

specific literature

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nethistory.org, th

Field Value Dis

eid 147x unique

username 147x'5

title 147x unique

utc_ts 2x'31556

2x'1009861200'

3x'1136091600'

2x'1199163600'

descriptn 8x", 1

1x147

60023be4a37f6294

JSON for VW timeline JSON BU 11:9:08.w...

```
{
  "type": "data",
  "data": {
    "3b88e6748d1b366d": {
      "eid": "3b88e6748d1b366d",
      "username": "50bd56d682b4c670",
      "title": "Revolutionary War",
      "utc_ts": "-6144231600",
      "descriptn": "War when colonies fought for indenpendence f",
      "link": "",
      "img_url": "http://dipity.s3.amazonaws.com/uploads/events",
      "media_url": "",
      "year": "1775",
      "month": "4",
      "day": "19",
      "hour": "0",
      "minute": "0",
      "second": "0.000",
```


history of computing as a chorus of voices

cultural history museums

Original Dataset

These are both dumps from the Virtual Worlds timeline on that date. As I recall the RSS version is very primitive, just text, the JSON has all the metadata and links

You can find the c
nethistory.org, th

Field Value Dis

eid 147x unique

username 147x'5

title 147x unique

utc_ts 2x'31556

2x'1009861200'

3x'1136091600'

2x'1199163600'

descriptn 8x", 1

JSON for VW ti

```
{  
  "type": "data",  
  "data": {  
    "3b88e6748d1b"  
    "eid": "3bf"  
    "username"  
    "title": "  
    "utc_ts": "  
    "descriptn"  
    "link": "  
    "img_url"  
    "media_u"  
    "year": "  
    "month"  
    "day": "  
    "hour"  
    "minut"  
    "secon
```

Event Catalog

Here we list each imported event and some context extracted from the longer title in the [Original Dataset](#).

[Revolutionary War](#)
april 19, 1775

[Panorama](#)
1787

Invention of the [Stereoscope](#) by Sir Charles Wheatstone
1840 Egypt

[The Machine Stops](#), by E.M Forester
November 1909

[We](#), a novel by Yevgeny Zamyatin
1921

Edouard Le Roy coins the term "[noosphere](#)"
1927

Publication of [V.I. Vernadsky's Several Words About the Noosphere](#)
1944

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2x'1199163600'

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```
{  
  "type": "data",  
  "data": {  
    "3b88e6748d1b"  
    "eid": "3b"  
    "username"  
    "title": "  
    "utc_ts": "  
    "descriptn"  
    "link": "  
    "img_url"  
    "media_u"  
    "year": "  
    "month": "  
    "day": "  
    "hour": "  
    "minut"  
    "secon"
```

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[We](#), a novel b
1921

Edouard Le
1927

Publication
[Noosphere](#)
1944

Panorama

Panorama 1787

See also [link](#)

The panoramic painting, the first mass medium in history, was a truly immersive visual experience invented by Robert Baker and patented in 1787 as "La Nature a coup d'Oeil" a new painting technic to create a total representation of nature.



image

1787

Timeline

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**overlapping communities that
comprise a productive ecosystem.**

**many dimensions deserving of
interpretation among people who
may not be friends.**

**how to
participate**

github
screencasts
hangouts
ward.fed.wiki.org

...through federation, composes development on GitHub or just watch our work-in-progress videos here.

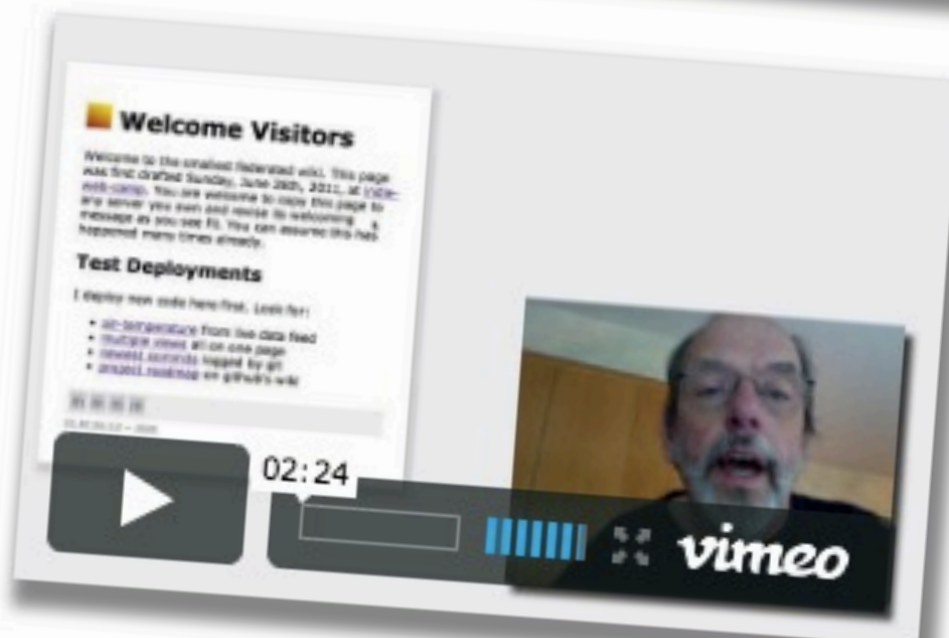
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Search for [federated wiki](#).

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Follow [@WardCunningham](#).

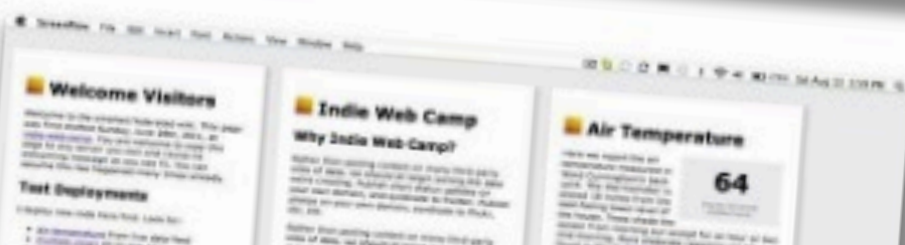
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We show how drag-and-drop between federated wiki pages creates a new model for sharing. A simple JSON model of the page makes this all straightforward.



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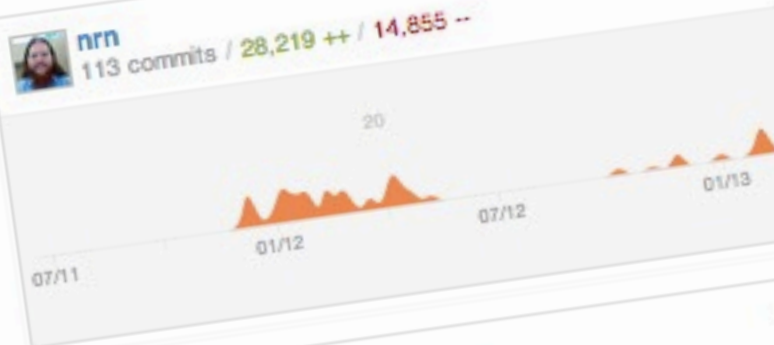
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how drag-and-drop between federated pages creates a new page. A simple example of the page sharing all the data.

a page
verted to



...ing and wraps data with visualization. Follow our open development on GitHub or just watch our work-in-progress videos here.

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WardCunningham
739 commits / 92,300 ++ / 21,245 --



nrn
113 commits / 28,219 ++ / 14,855 --



hallahan
38 commits / 2,691 ++ / 1,232 --



SvenDowdelt
32 commits / 2,096 ++ / 464 --



asolove
24 commits / 709 ++ / 263 --



paul90
14 commits / 264 ++



Ward Cunningham Feb 27, 2013 (edited) - Hangout - Limited

You hung out
50 people hung out with you



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Ward Cunningham Feb 27, 2013 (edited) - Hangout - Limited

Tweets



Ward Cunningham @WardCunningham
My interview in Possible Quarterly: [possible.com/collective/war...](#)
five minutes of well-edited video.
Expand



Ward Cunningham @WardCunningham
[@RobotDeathSquad](#) try turning the screen 90 degrees. try a slow shutter speed.
[View conversation](#)



John Resig @jeresig
Great news for web standards: IE 10 is coming for Windows 7 and IE 9 will be auto-updating! [blogs.msdn.com/b/ie/archive/2...](#)
[Retweeted by Ward Cunningham](#)
Expand



Ward Cunningham @WardCunningham
Federated Wiki of Things? Let's watch this week's screencast together. [bit.ly/SFWhangout](#) Starts in 10 min.
Expand

Allen Wirfs-Brock @awbjs

...turning federated wikis into a



...through federation, composes
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I announce new...
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am.

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Feb 27, 2013 (edited) - Hangout - Limited

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Tweets



Ward Cunningham @WardCunningham
My interview in Possible Quarterly:
five minutes of well-edited video.

Historic Pattern Language

Kent Beck and I
for guiding software
object-oriented

We made several
whole. This
community

Raspberry Pi Federated Wiki

The Pi makes an nice little server easily placed next to
devices that source or sink information about the
others the... and wiki for this purpose

Wikiduino Deployed

Wikiduino is a web server
implemented in an Arduino
provides enough JSON
the Garden



Federated Wiki

Coding

Even simple things

Common Names

We describe names we use (or would like to use) and the
conventions that produce them.

Globals

\$ — jQuery

Underscore

Coding Portfolio

A list of programs I've written and now recall. There are
lots, organized first by where I was.

5% named and 3% documented. Even at this low
penetration, there are some good reads here.

The programs I remember
a social...

wiki
\$page

