

Vzdělávací okruh Základy práce s wikisystémy

eduard.petiska@gmail.com

Název projektu: **Zvýšení kvality vzdělávání na UK a jeho relevance pro potřeby trhu práce**
Registrační číslo ESF projektu: CZ.02.2.69/0.0/0.0/16_015/0002362



EVROPSKÁ UNIE
Evropské strukturální a investiční fondy
Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

Wikisystémy na Univerzitě Karlově

- Wikiskripta;
- Wiki Pedf;
- Wikisofia;
- Enviwiki;
- VCSEWiki;
- IUS Wiki (nespadá pod UK);
- Studenti píší Wikipedii (nespadá pod UK);
- Wiki.knihovna (ne UK)

Wikisystémy

System pochází z latinského slovo *systema*, od *syn* (spolu) + *histani* (příčina, stát).

Ale co je *Wiki*?





Základní charakteristiky

- **Otevřenost**
- **Kolaborativní editování**
- **Hypertext** (přesměrování na související odkazy). Myšlenka hypertextu prakticky navazuje na křížové odkazy.



CYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, AN

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY

OF

ARTS and SCIENCES;

CONTAINING

The DEFINITIONS of the TERMS;

And ACCOUNTS of

The THINGS signify'd thereby,

In the several ARTS,

Both LIBERAL and MECHANICAL,

And the several SCIENCES,

HUMAN and DIVINE:

The Figures, Kinds, Properties, Productions, Preparations, and Uses,
of Things NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL;

The Rise, Progress, and State of Things ECCLESIASTICAL,
CIVIL, MILITARY, and COMMERCIAL:

With the several Systems, Sects, Opinions, &c. among Philosophers, Divines,
Mathematicians, Physicians, Antiquaries, Critics, &c.

The Whole intended as a Course of Ancient and Modern LEARNING.

Compiled from the best Authors, Dictionaries, Journals, Memoirs,
Transactions, Ephemerides, &c. in several Languages.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By E. CHAMBERS Gent.

*Floris feris ut apes in saltibus omnia libant,
Omnia nos* — LUCRET.

VOLUME the FIRST.

LONDON:

Printed for James and John Knapton, John Darby, Daniel Midwinter, Arthur Bettesworth,
John Stacey, Robert Galsing, John Pemberton, William and John Leary, John Osborn and Tho
Loague; Charles Rivington, John Hoole, Rowce Robinson, Francis Cley, Aaron Ward,
Edward Syms, Daniel Browne, Andrew Johnson, and Thomas Osborn. MDCCLXXXVIII.



110-570

ENCYCLOPÉDIE,

O U

DICTIONNAIRE RAISONNÉ DES SCIENCES, DES ARTS ET DES MÉTIERS,

PAR UNE SOCIÉTÉ DE GENS DE LETTRES.

Mis en ordre & publié par M. *DIDEROT*, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences & des Belles-Lettres de Prusse; & quant à la PARTIE MATHÉMATIQUE, par M. *D'ALEMBERT*, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Paris, de celle de Prusse, & de la Société Royale de Londres.

*Tantum series juncturaque pollet,
Tantum de medio sumptis accedit honoris!* HORAT.

TOME PREMIER.



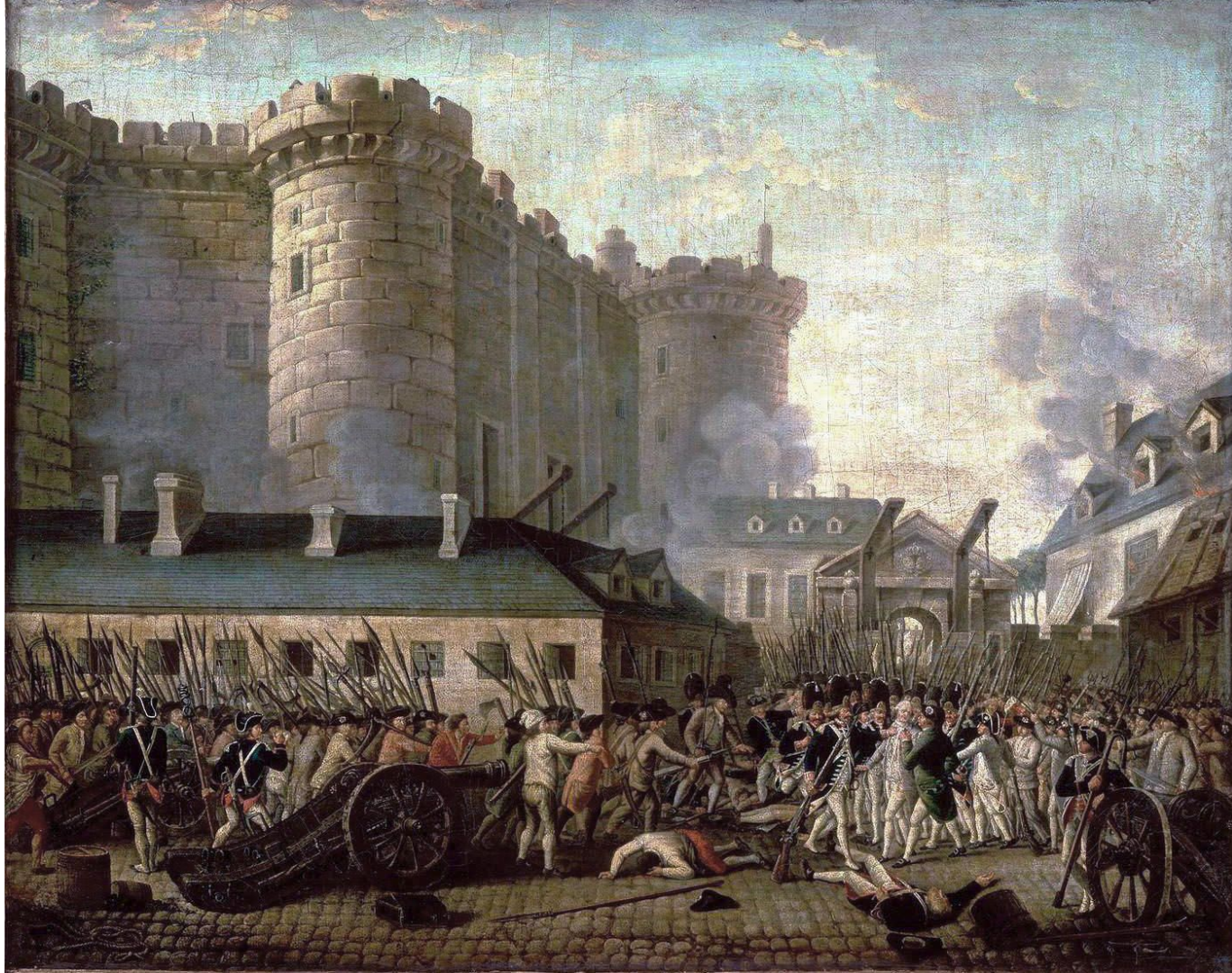
A P A R I S,

Chez { *BRIASSON*, rue Saint Jacques, à la Science.
DAVID l'aîné, rue Saint Jacques, à la Plume d'Or.
LE BRETON, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roy, rue de la Harpe.
DURAND, rue Saint Jacques, à Saint Landry, & au Griffon.

M. D C C. L I.

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROY.





Encyclopædia Britannica;

OR, A

D I C T I O N A R Y

O F

A R T S and S C I E N C E S,

COMPILED UPON A NEW PLAN.

I N W H I C H

The different S C I E N C E S and A R T S are digested into
distinct Treatises or Systems;

A N D

The various T E C H N I C A L T E R M S, &c. are explained as they occur
in the order of the Alphabet.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY COPPERPLATES.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN in SCOTLAND.

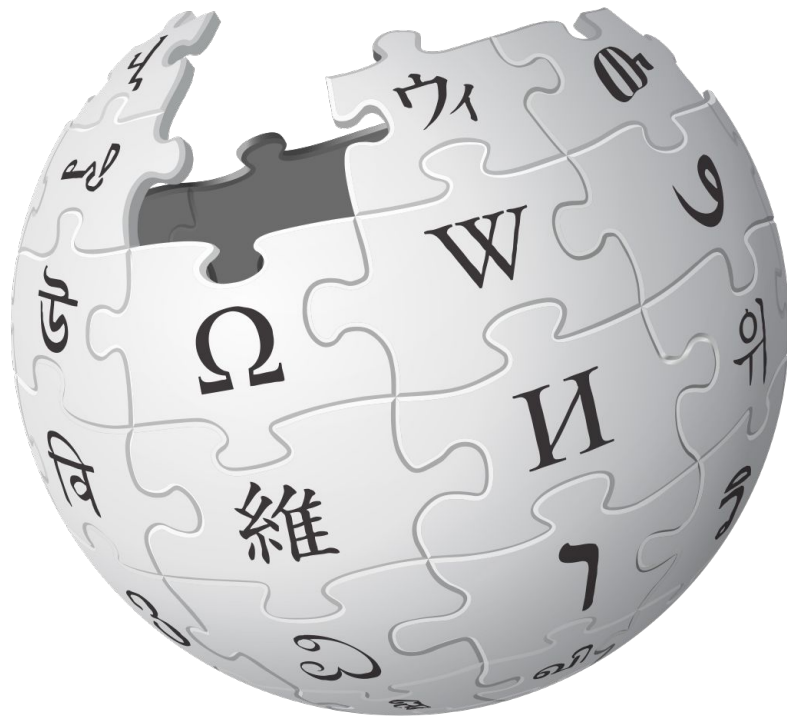
I N T H R E E V O L U M E S.

V O L. I.

E D I N B U R G H:

Printed for A. BELL and C. MACFARQUHAR;
And sold by COLIN MACFARQUHAR, at his Printing-office, Nicolson-street.

M.DCC.LXXI.



Wikipedie

- Nejznámější Wikisystém.
- Ostatní wikisystémy ji často více či méně kopírují.
- Naučit se pracovat s Wikipedií je proto dobrý základ i pro editaci jiných wikisystémů.

Co je Wikipedie?

Podle Wikipedie je Wikipedie:

„mnohojazyčná webová encyklopedie se svobodným (otevřeným) obsahem, na jejíž tvorbě spolupracují dobrovolní přispěvatelé z celého světa. Jejím cílem je tvorba a celosvětové šíření volně přístupných encyklopedických informací. Wikipedie existuje ve více než 270 jazykových verzích různého rozsahu, přičemž rozsah zhruba třetiny z nich je spíše symbolický.”

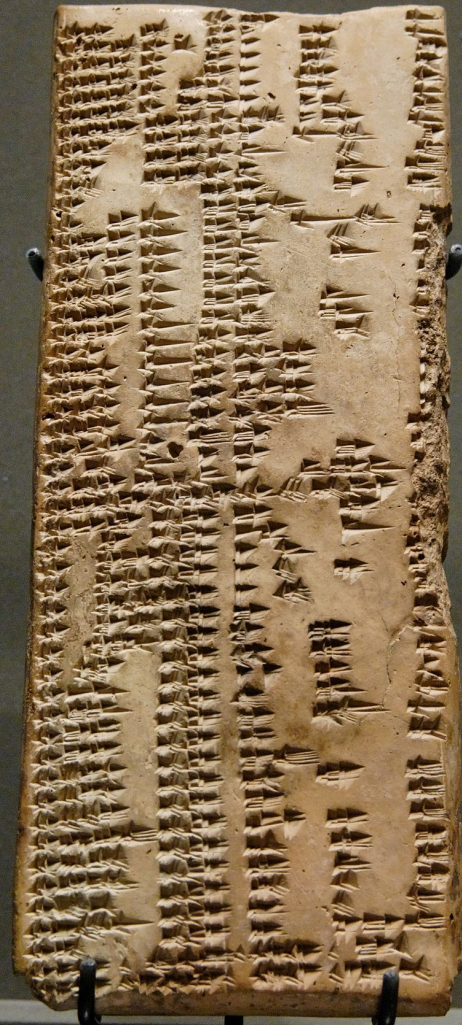
Svým významem přesahuje běžnou encyklopedii

- 5. nejnavštěvovanější web světa.
- Obsahuje přes 48 milionů článků ve více než 300 jazycích a počty jejich zobrazení se počítají v miliardách za měsících.
- Facebook a YouTube uvažují o jejím využití při vyvracení dezinformací a Google podle ní vytváří infoboxy a primární definice pro hlasové asistenty.
- Podle výzkumu věří Britové Wikipedii více než BBC.
- Studie v Nature, konstatovala, že kvalita Wikipedie je srovnatelná s Encyklopedií Britannicou (Britannica hned zpochybnila). Pochybení např. John Seigenthaler a válka mezi Portugalskem a Maráthskou říší.
- 50% amerických lékařů využívá Wikipedii v rámci své práce, zejména pro speciální podmínky.
- Wikipedie ovlivňuje jazyk vědy, slova z Wikipedie se objevují ve vědeckých pracích a vědecké články přidané do Wikipedie jsou více citované.
- Významné instituce najímají Wikipedisty rezidenty.
- Předvídání akciových trhů a nemocí.
- Problém citogeneze. Je veganská strava bezpečná v těhotenství?

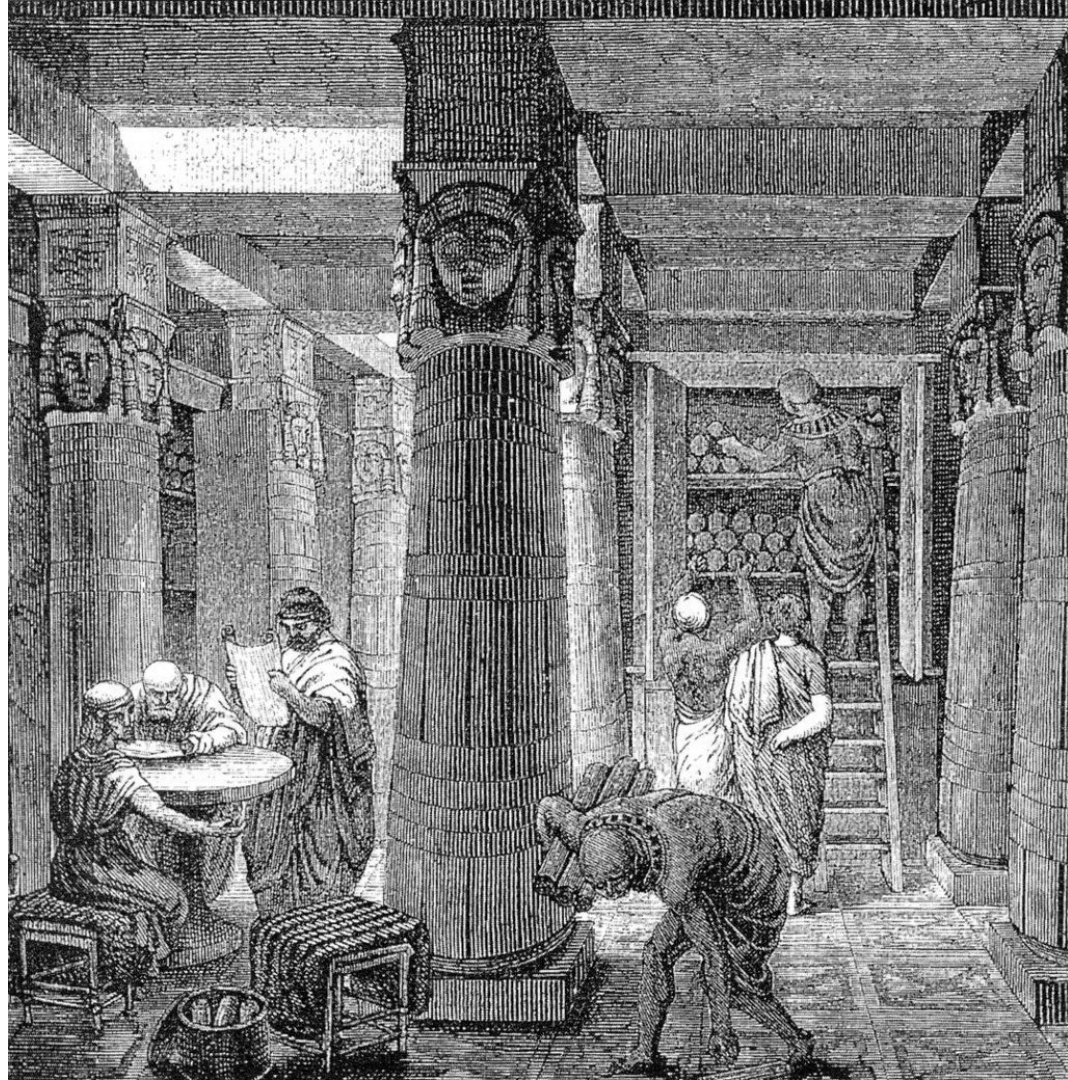
Wikipedie navazuje na encyklopedické projekty

- Encyklopedie vznikla složením řeckých slov enkyklios (obecný) a paideia (výchova, vzdělání), enkyklios paideia se pak může přeložit jako obecné vzdělání či kompletní znalost.









a
u
f
h
m
e
u
s
h
a
R
a
n
e
p
u
n
s
e
s

deprehendimus quemque iudicantem tolli
gimus Quis enim iudicatus sine mendacitate
possit fundus hinc de disciplina iudicacione
eum perantur quicquid quid dignum
mendaciter sit licet sit mendaciter



HISTORIAE AUTEM

IDEO MONUMENTA DI

eunus est quod monumentum
attribuere possumus sum

Scriptura uero dicitur perantem
legationem uel scriptis floribus huius

etiam comprehensum hinc dicitur uero uel uel
nas. primum menses de hinc mundi consensu

Apud gentes uero primum dies frigidus de
gentibus et gentibus hinc dicitur quomodo in

solis prelium uel uel consensu et se fundit
post die uero uero in gredere et dicitur

hinc dicitur primum uel uel et postea quomodo
et dicitur et dicitur hinc dicitur quibus et dicitur

legem se sit



consensu

鳥與雅實一聲之轉。皆因其鳴聲巨謂之。非有二字也。人發聲曰鳥。亦借用之。書曰。黎民於變音雖。又曰於赫哉。曰鳥吟。亦作於吟。皆發語辭解也。鳥皆有雅呀之音。俗亦作啾。啾有啾啾之音。皆一聲之轉也。又借為烏吳之鳥。亦作惡。與安馬於皮切聲義相通。鳥色黑。故俗亦謂黑曰鳥。於天衣俱切。借為解助。與于義相近。又借為於邑之於。於邑。猶鬱也。李肩吾字通。給古文鳥。辨馬於字。今古同作。韓通昭五音類聚。又於加切。鳥耗村。女加切。西域國名。長安九十九百五十里。鳥開切。鳥耗。漢西羌國名。鄭氏讀楊桓六書統。影母。鳥小篆作此。未詳鳥隸因之。蓋從鳥形。谷其目曰鳥。巽不辨目也。熊志韻。會舉要羽。清音陸佃曰。鳥一名雅。其名自呼。詳見魚韻。鶴字注。又曰鳥陽物也。故日中有三足鳥。又渴鳥引水者也。後張讓傳作翻車渴鳥。注渴鳥。鳥曲角以氣引水上也。又俗謂黑色曰鳥。果韻古作繆。或作於。果古文繆乃今於字。本象鳥形。今但以馮歎解及語解字。遂無以於為鴉鳥字者矣。又見本韻於字下注。李錡存古正字。鳥與非親。果充正字韻。綱又鳥。故切。歎傷也。趙鍊聲音文字通景。活切。因鳥色純黑。故借為黑色也。又姓。又歎詞。作嗚。非天女也。亦轉惡語。惡守成。名孟居。惡在。又鳥為泰聲。李斯傳。歎呼嗚嗚。俗字韻會定正。影摸切。三足鳥。俗以

名日中闕虛字切
影摸影因煙鳥

篆書

鳥

篆隸

鳥

篆隸

鳥

隸書

鳥

篆隸

鳥

篆隸

鳥

篆隸

鳥

隸書

鳥

篆隸

鳥

篆隸

鳥

篆隸

鳥

隸分

鳥

篆隸

鳥

篆隸

鳥

篆隸

鳥

篆書

鳥

篆隸

鳥

篆隸

鳥

篆隸

鳥

總敘

陸佃埤雅說文曰。鳥孝鳥。象形。林罕以鳥全象鳥形。但不注其目睛。萬類目特皆黑。鳥體全黑。遠而不分。列其睛也。鳥一名鴉。其名自呼。淮南子曰。鳥之啞啞。鴉之啞啞。豈為寒暑燥濕變其聲哉。詩曰。莫亦匪狐。莫黑匪鳥。蓋狐群者也。鳥合者也。故詩以啞啞之君臣。並為威虐。其惡如一。又曰。哀我人斯。于何從棘。鴉鳥爰止。于誰之屋。言富人之屋。利之所在。故鳥集焉。民之從棘。將如此矣。大夫欲王。鴉之也。又曰。匪手摺

CYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, AN

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY

OF

ARTS and SCIENCES;

CONTAINING

The DEFINITIONS of the TERMS;

And ACCOUNTS of

The THINGS signify'd thereby,

In the several ARTS,

Both LIBERAL and MECHANICAL,

And the several SCIENCES,

HUMAN and DIVINE:

The Figures, Kinds, Properties, Productions, Preparations, and Uses,
of Things NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL;

The Rise, Progress, and State of Things ECCLESIASTICAL,
CIVIL, MILITARY, and COMMERCIAL:

With the several Systems, Sects, Opinions, &c. among Philosophers, Divines,
Mathematicians, Physicians, Antiquaries, Critics, &c.

The Whole intended as a Course of Ancient and Modern LEARNING.

Compiled from the best Authors, Dictionaries, Journals, Memoirs,
Transactions, Ephemerides, &c. in several Languages.

In TWO VOLUMES.

By E. CHAMBERS Gent.

*Floriferis ut apes in salubris omnia libans,
Omnis nos* LUCRET.

VOLUME the FIRST.

LONDON:

Printed for James and John Knapp, John Darby, David Midwinter, Arthur Bettsworth,
John Swan, Robert Giffing, John Pemberton, William and John Lewis, John Osborn and The
Longman, Charles Rowington, John Hoole, Rowen Robinson, Francis Cley, Aaron Ward,
Edward Syson, Daniel Browne, Andrew Johnson, and Thomas Osborn. MDCCLXXXVIII.

ENCYCLOPÉDIE,

OU

DICTIONNAIRE RAISONNÉ

DES SCIENCES,

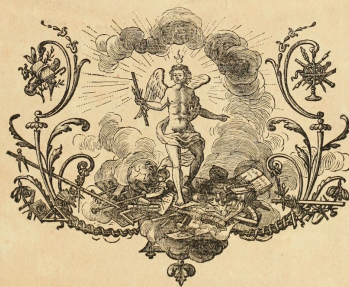
DES ARTS ET DES MÉTIERS,

PAR UNE SOCIÉTÉ DE GENS DE LETTRES.

Mis en ordre & publié par M. DIDEROT, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences & des Belles-Lettres de Prusse; & quant à la PARTIE MATHÉMATIQUE, par M. D'ALEMBERT, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Paris, de celle de Prusse, & de la Société Royale de Londres.

*Tantum series juncturaque pollet,
Tantum de medio sumptis accedit honoris! HORAT.*

TOME PREMIER.



A PARIS,

Chez { BRIASSON, rue Saint Jacques, à la Science.
DAVID l'aîné, rue Saint Jacques, à la Plume d'Or.
LE BRETON, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roy, rue de la Harpe.
DURAND, rue Saint Jacques, à Saint Landry, & au Griffon.

M. DCC. LI.

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

Encyclopædia Britannica;

OR, A

DICTIONARY

OF

ARTS and SCIENCES,

COMPILED UPON A NEW PLAN.

IN WHICH

The different SCIENCES and ARTS are digested into
distinct Treatises or Systems;

AND

The various TECHNICAL TERMS, &c. are explained as they occur
in the order of the Alphabet.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY COPPERPLATES.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN in SCOTLAND.

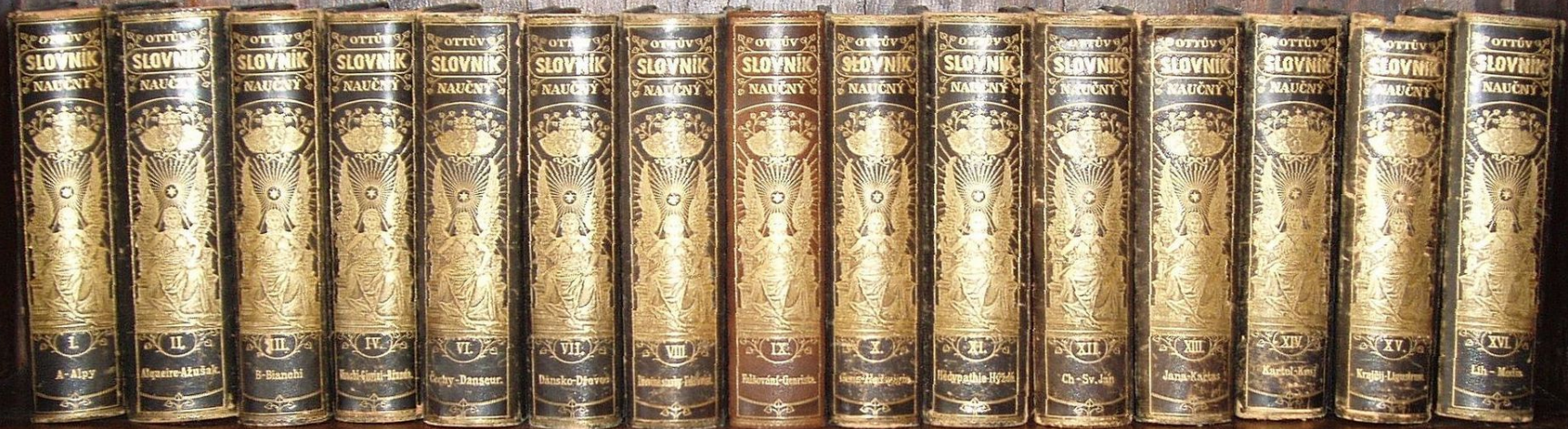
IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

EDINBURGH:

Printed for A. BELL and C. MACFARQUHAR;
And sold by COLIN MACFARQUHAR, at his Printing-office, Nicolson-street.

MDCCLXXXI.



Ottův slovník naučný

Ottův slovník naučný, také **Ottova encyklopedie**, je **česká encyklopedie** (konverzační lexikon) z let 1888–1909. Dlouhých sto let byl největší českou encyklopedií a až někdy v letech 2010–2011 ho v počtu hesel překonala česká verze internetové encyklopedie *Wikipedie*.

Ještě dnes je *Ottův slovník naučný* dobrým zdrojem informací, zejména o historických faktech. Derek Sayer ve své knize říká: „Ottův slovník naučný zůstává skvělou příručkou, nepřekonanou ničím, co (v Čechách) od té doby vyšlo. Ve své době to byla jedna z nejlepších encyklopedií na světě, snad druhá co do počtu hesel a ilustrací za *Encyclopædií Britannicou*.“^[1]

Slovník je velmi podrobný; hesla o několika desítkách stran nejsou výjimkou, hesla jako *Jihoslované*, *Francie*, *Morava*, *Rakousko* nebo *Rusko* mají i více než sto stran, *Čechy* dokonce přes pět set. Některá hesla byla v upravené podobě vydána i v samostatném knižním vydání, např. heslo o *Františku Palackém*, které zpracoval historik *Josef Pekař*.

Obsah [skrýt]

- Ottův slovník naučný 1888–1909
- Dodatky 1930–1943: Ottův slovník naučný nové doby
- Vydání Ottova slovníku naučného po roce 1989
- Odkazy
 - Reference
 - Digitalizované svazky Ottova slovníku online
 - Externí odkazy



WIKIPEDIE
Otevřená encyklopedie

- Hlavní strana
- Nápověda
- Potřebuji pomoc
- Nejlepší články
- Náhodný článek
- Poslední změny
- Komunitní portál
- Pod lípou
- Podpořte Wikipedii

- Nástroje
- Odkazuje sem
- Související změny
- Načíst soubor
- Speciální stránky
- Trvalý odkaz
- Informace o stránce
- Položka Wikidat

Wikipedie vznikla náhodou

Nupedia

Za prvních 18 měsíců se podařilo publikovat pouze přes 20 článků.

Wikipedie

V prvním roce fungování bylo na Wikipedii napsáno 20 000 článků.

V roce 2003 to bylo 100 000 článků

V roce 2004 obsahovala Wikipedie již 1 000 000 milion článků ve více než 105 jazycích.



[Search Nupedia](#)

Search

Read Nupedia

[By Subject](#)

[Alphabetically](#)

[Newest Articles](#)

Receive an encyclopedia article in your mailbox every morning!

Just enter your e-mail address.

Subscribe!

[More info on this](#)

Welcome to Nupedia.com!

We are building the world's largest international, peer-reviewed encyclopedia. It is free.

Nupedia is open content: the contents are not proprietary and are freely distributable under our [open content license](#). This is a revolutionary concept.

We have the time, money, personnel, and commitment. But we need your involvement, too, particularly if you are a scholar or scientist.

[Join this massive effort!](#)

[Join the Effort!](#)
[Write Articles](#)
[Edit and Review](#)
[Copyedit](#)

[Our Editors and Peer Reviewers](#)

[Our Writers](#)

[About Nupedia](#)
[Editorial Policy](#)
[Nupedia News](#)
[Press Mentions](#)

[Discussion Groups](#)
[Open Content License](#)

[Member Area](#)

[All Assignments](#)
[Your Assignments](#)
[Requested Topics](#)
[Volunteer to Write on a Topic](#)
[Join Here](#)

[Links](#)

[Contact Nupedia](#)

[Home](#)

Komunita Wikipedie

- Většinu článků může editovat každý i bez přihlášení. Funguje ale i hierarchie. Nováčci jsou pod větším dohledem, volení správci mohou blokovat uživatele, zamykat stránky k editacím atd.
- Univerzitní profesor nebo podivínský autista?
- Wikipedii editují i roboti.
- Robot Lsjbot napsal 2 700 000 článků.
- Vedou i války.
- roboti Xqbot a Darknessbot prý válčili ve více než třech tisících článků. Xqbot zrušil Darknessbotovi přes 2000 editací, ten mu zrušil 1700 jeho změn.
- Většinou editují asi vzdělání, bílí, IT gramotní, mladí muži z větších měst, kteří mají dobrý socioekonomický status, liberální pohledy na svět a západní smýšlení (do projektů Wikimédie v roce 2018 přispívalo 90% mužů).
- Podle výzkumu téměř 80% obsahu Wikipedie bylo napsáno pouze 1% jejích editorů.
- Steven Pruitt provedl přes tři miliony editací a napsal přes 35 000 článků. A celkem se prý podílel na editaci třetiny článků na anglické Wikipedii (kterých je přes 5 800 000).
- Není úplně pravda, že Wikipedie je anonymní.



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

- Main page
- Contents
- Featured content
- Current events
- Random article
- Donate to Wikipedia
- Wikipedia store

- Interaction
- Help
- About Wikipedia
- Community portal
- Recent changes
- Contact page

Tools

Article [Talk](#)

Read [Edit](#) [View history](#)

Search Wikipedia



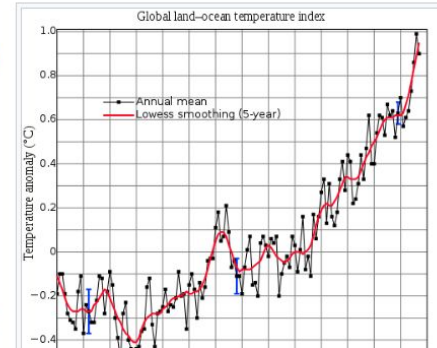
Global warming

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This page is about the current warming of the Earth's climate system. "Climate change" can also refer to climate trends at any point in Earth's history. For other uses see [Global warming \(disambiguation\)](#).

Global warming is the observed century-scale rise in the average temperature of the [Earth's climate system](#) and its related effects,^[2] as part of [climate change](#). Multiple lines of scientific evidence show that the climate system is warming.^{[3][4][5]} Many of the observed changes since the 1950s are unprecedented in the [instrumental temperature record](#), and in [paleoclimate proxy records](#) of climate change over thousands to millions of years.^[6] The terms *Global warming* and *climate change* are often used interchangeably; a 2008 NASA article defines *global warming* as "the increase in Earth's average surface temperature due to rising levels of greenhouse gases", and *climate change* as "a long-term change in the Earth's climate, or of a region on Earth".^[7]

In 2013, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) [Fifth Assessment Report](#) concluded, "It is *extremely likely* that human influence has been the *dominant cause* of the observed warming since the mid-20th century."^[8] The largest human influence has been the emission of [greenhouse gases](#) such as [carbon dioxide](#), [methane](#), and [nitrous oxide](#). In view of the dominant role of human activity in causing it, the phenomenon is sometimes called "*anthropogenic* global warming" or "*anthropogenic* climate change". [Climate model](#) projections summarized in the report indicated that during the 21st century, the global surface temperature is likely to rise a further 0.3 to 1.7 °C (0.5 to 3.1 °F) to 2.6 to 4.8 °C (4.7 to 8.6 °F) depending on the [rate of greenhouse gas emissions](#).^[9] These findings have been recognized by the national science academies of the major industrialized nations^{[10][a]}





Global warming: Revision history

[View logs for this page](#) ([view filter log](#))

Show revision history

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

External tools: [Find addition/removal](#) · [Find edits by user](#) · **[Page statistics](#)** · [Pageviews](#) · [Fix dead links](#)

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

- [\(cur | prev\)](#) [09:00, 19 October 2018](#) William M. Connolley ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) . . (193,784 bytes) **(-1,202)** . . (→ *Climate change feedback*{{anchor|Feedback}}): *rm para of grinding detail about IPCC uncertainty quantification we don't need in an overview*) ([undo](#) | [thank](#))
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) [08:59, 19 October 2018](#) William M. Connolley ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) . . (194,986 bytes) **(-27)** . . (→ *Climate change feedback*{{anchor|Feedback}}): *and now there's no need for a sub heading*) ([undo](#) | [thank](#))
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) [08:58, 19 October 2018](#) William M. Connolley ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) . . (195,013 bytes) **(-844)** . . (→ *Arctic amplification: fold. rm over-refs, which anyway ref from AA to mid-lat; which again, *isn't* feedbacks*) ([undo](#) | [thank](#))
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) [08:56, 19 October 2018](#) William M. Connolley ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) . . (195,857 bytes) **(-485)** . . (→ *Arctic amplification: winds weakening: kinda true, but not much to do with feedbacks, which is what this section is about; for wider consequences of AA, see that article*) ([undo](#) | [thank](#))
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) [08:54, 19 October 2018](#) William M. Connolley ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) . . (196,342 bytes) **(-1,800)** . . (→ *Climate change feedback*{{anchor|Feedback}}): *2018: speculative, far too long for here. Also the hothouse links to runaway, which is factually wrong*) ([undo](#) | [thank](#))
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) [08:52, 19 October 2018](#) William M. Connolley ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) . . (198,142 bytes) **(-70)** . . (→ *Arctic amplification: compress; [] links back here so rm*) ([undo](#) | [thank](#))
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) [08:51, 19 October 2018](#) William M. Connolley ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) . . (198,212 bytes) **(-64)** . . (→ *Climate change feedback*{{anchor|Feedback}}): *compress; seemain*) ([undo](#) | [thank](#))
- [\(cur | prev\)](#) [08:50, 19 October 2018](#) William M. Connolley ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) . . (198,276 bytes) **(-36)** . . (→ *Arctic amplification: don't need to name source in text*) ([undo](#) | [thank](#))

[History](#) · [Log](#) · [Pageviews \(All languages · Redirects\)](#) · [Resonator \(Wikidata\)](#)[General statistics](#) • [Top editors](#) • [Authorship](#) • [Year counts](#) • [Month counts](#) • [\(Semi-\)automated edits](#) • [Assessments](#) • [Bugs](#)General statistics [hide]

ID: [5,042,951](#)
Wikidata ID: [Q7942](#) · 147 sitelinks
Page size: 252,286 bytes
Total edits: 21,648
Editors: 4,871
Assessment: ★ [FA](#)
Bugs: 1
Page watchers: 2,097
Pageviews (60 days): [688,793](#)

Minor edits: 5,109 · (23.6%)
IP edits: 3,293 · (15.2%)
Bot edits: 292 · (1.3%)
(Semi-)automated edits: 2,679
Reverted edits: 4,569

First edit: [2001-10-30 17:25](#) · [Zundark](#) · [-84,456](#)
Latest edit: [2019-04-16 08:47](#) · [Femkemilene](#) · [-50](#)
Max. text added: [2019-03-19 19:22](#) · [NewsAndEventsGuy](#) · [+202,143](#)
Max. text deleted: [2001-10-30 17:25](#) · [Zundark](#) · [-84,456](#)

Edits:

Average time between edits (days): 0.3 days
Average edits per user: 4.4
Average edits per day: 4.3
Average edits per month: 103.3
Average edits per year: 1,239.1

Edits in the past 24 hours: 4
Edits in the past 7 days: 37
Edits in the past 30 days: 70
Edits in the past 365 days: 566

Links:

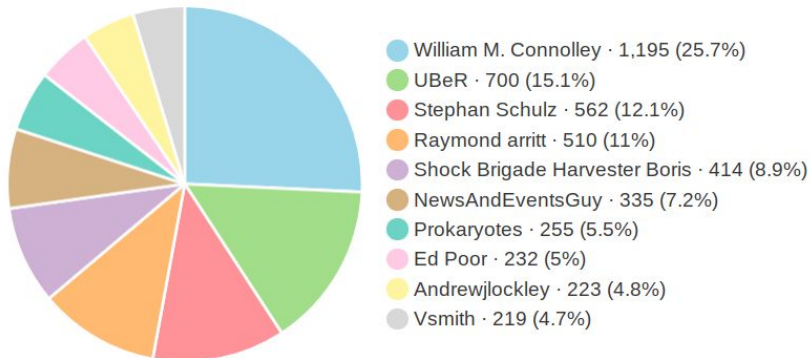
Links to this page: [9,332](#)
Redirects: [62](#)
Links from this page: 706
External links: 914

Categories: 21
Files: 41
Templates: [146](#)

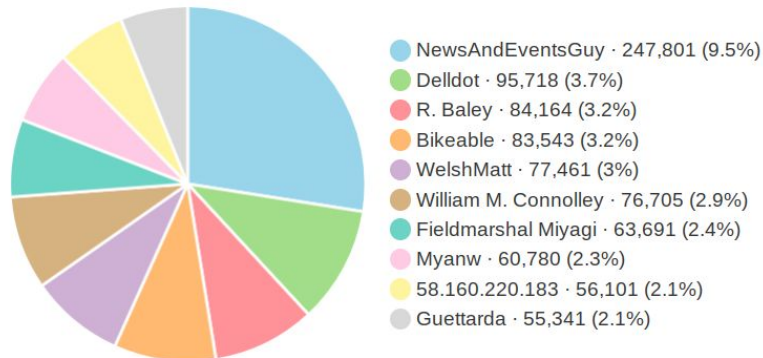
Prose:

Characters: 40,464
Words: 6,152
Sections: 31
References: 343
Unique references: 307

Top 10 by edits



Top 10 by added text

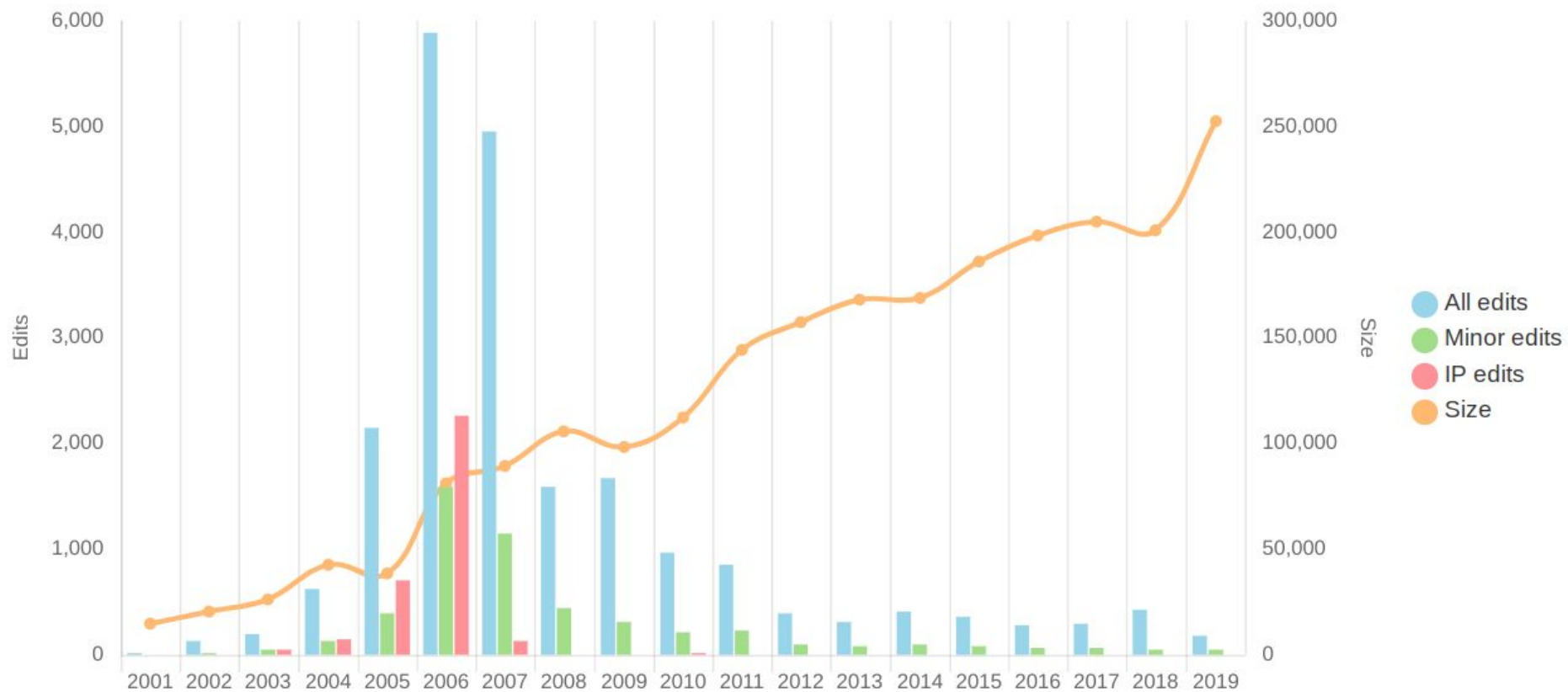


| Rank | Username | Links | Edits | Minor edits | Minor edits % | First edit | Latest edit | atbe ¹ | Added (bytes) ² |
|------|---|--|-------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | William M. Connolley | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 1,195 | 267 | 22.3% | 2003-46-7 11: | 2019-5-29 8: | 4.9 | 76,705 |
| 2 | UBeR | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 700 | 208 | 29.7% | 2006-28-25 18: | 2013-57-16 5: | 3.7 | 29,976 |
| 3 | Stephan Schulz | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 562 | 87 | 15.5% | 2003-22-9 1: | 2017-12-17 0: | 8.7 | 37,322 |
| 4 | Raymond arritt | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 510 | 28 | 5.5% | 2006-6-30 13: | 2008-5-25 7: | 1.4 | 11,840 |
| 5 | Shock Brigade Harvester Boris | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 414 | 0 | 0% | 2008-26-23 1: | 2018-4-30 12: | 8.9 | 13,742 |
| 6 | NewsAndEventsGuy | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 335 | 62 | 18.5% | 2011-0-30 11: | 2019-22-19 19: | 8.5 | 247,801 |
| 7 | Prokaryotes | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 255 | 20 | 11.4% | 2013-11-6 15: | 2019-45-28 23: | 7.8 | 32,836 |














Bot list

| Rank | Bot | Links | Edits |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------|
| 1 | AnomieBOT | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 46 |
| 2 | ClueBot (<i>Former bot</i>) | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 26 |
| 3 | SmackBot (<i>Former bot</i>) | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 25 |
| 4 | InternetArchiveBot | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 12 |
| 5 | Citation bot | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 12 |
| 6 | Dexbot | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 10 |
| 7 | Bibcode Bot | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 10 |
| 8 | Yobot | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 8 |
| 9 | Helpful Pixie Bot | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 8 |
| 10 | Monkbot | Top Edits · Edit Counter | 8 |
| 60 others | | | |

Year counts [hide]



Assessments [hide]

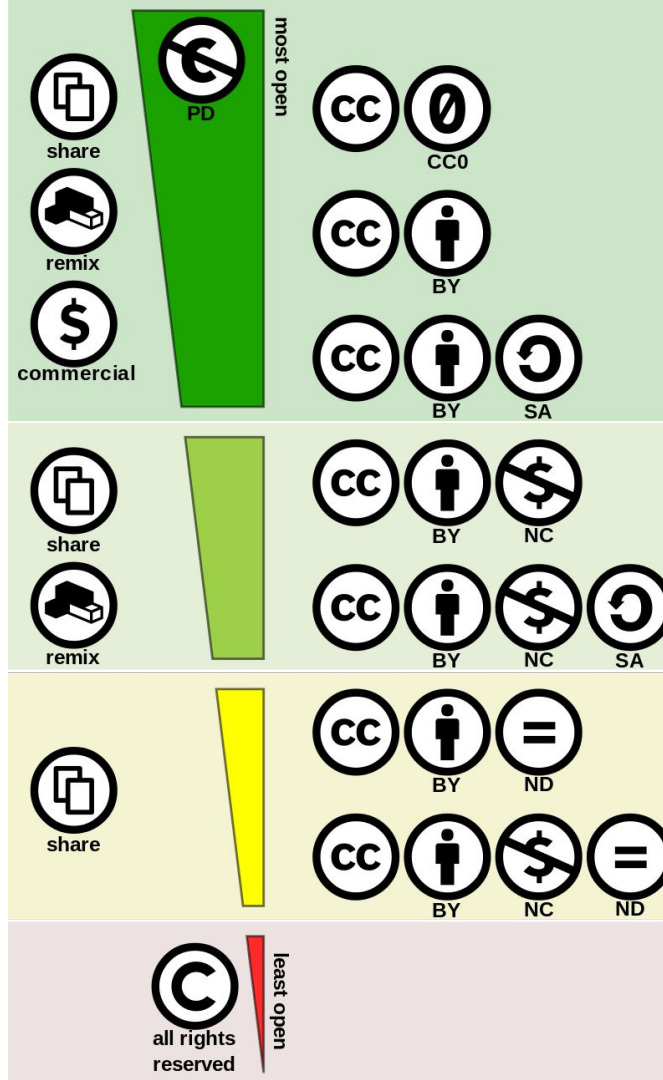
| WikiProject | Assessment | Importance |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------|
| Arctic |  FA | High |
| Geography |  FA | Top |
| Wikipedia 1.0 |  FA | ??? |
| Antarctica |  FA | High |
| Environment |  FA | Top |
| Geology |  FA | High |
| Meteorology |  FA | Top |
| Globalization |  FA | High |
| Sanitation |  FA | Mid |
| Environment/Climate change task force |  FA | ??? |
| Wikipedia 1.0/Version 0.5 |  FA | ??? |
| Wikipedia 1.0/Vital articles |  FA | ??? |
| Wikipedia 1.0/Core topics/Supplement |  FA | ??? |

Filozofie Wikipedie

- Přispívá Wikipedie, podobně jako francouzská Encyklopedie, k revoluci v našem myšlení?
- Přejdu z uzavřené do otevřené společnosti (pokud použijeme koncept Karla Poppera).
- Otevřený přístup ke znalostem je důležitý, aby se jedinec rozhodoval sám za sebe ale podle zvyklostí.
- Zpřístupňování znalostí je hlavní misí Wikipedie, což ilustruje výrok jejího zakladatele: „Představte si svět, ve kterém má každá osoba na Zemi volný přístup k veškerému lidskému poznání. To je to, co děláme.”
- Wikipedie pomohla rozšířit povědomí o otevřených licencích a myšlence svobodně sdílet obsah, tak aby k němu měl každý přístup. Její rozvoj souvisí s rozvojem MOOC, OER, Open Access.
- Na jejích sesterských projektech je možné zdarma sdílet různý obsah (Wikimedia Commons), data (Wikidata) nebo vydávat knihy (Wikibooks).

Otevřené licence

- Creative Commons



Zanikne Wikipedie?

- Odliv editorů.
- Spekuluje se i o odlivu čtenářů.
- Obsah je pod otevřenou licencí, nikomu nebrání si ho zadarmo vzít.
- V budoucnu možná budou dělat encyklopedie spíše stroje (algoritmy) než lidé.



WIKIPEDIE
Otevřená encyklopedie

Hlavní strana
Návoděda
Potřebuji pomoc
Nejlepší články
Náhodný článek
Poslední změny
Komunitní portál
Pod lípou
Podpořte Wikipedii

Nástroje

Odkazuje sem
Související změny
Načíst soubor
Speciální stránky
Trvalý odkaz
Informace o stránce
Položka Wikidat
Citovat stránku

Tisk/export

Vytvořit knihu
Stáhnout jako PDF
Verze k tisku

Na jiných projektech

Wikimedia Commons
Wikicitáty
Wikizdroje

V jiných jazycích

العربية
Deutsch
English
Español
हिन्दी
Polski

Nejste přihlášen(a) [Diskuse](#) [Přispěvky](#) [Vytvoření účtu](#) [Přihlášení](#)

Článek Diskuse

Číst

Zobrazit zdroj

Zobrazit historii

Hledat na Wikipedii



Karel Čapek

Další významy jsou uvedeny na stránce [Karel Čapek \(rozcestník\)](#).

Karel Čapek (9. ledna 1890 Malé Svatoňovice – 25. prosince 1938 Praha) byl český spisovatel, intelektuál, novinář, dramatik, překladatel a amatérský fotograf. Byl mladším bratrem malíře a spisovatele Josefa Čapka (1887–1945).

Obsah [skrýt]

- Život
 - Původ a studium
 - Počátky literární činnosti
 - Vrcholné období
 - Zhroucení Čapkova světa
- Bydliště
- Úmrtí
- Zajímavosti
- Dílo
 - Próza
 - Dramata
 - Cestopisy
 - Dětské knihy
 - Filozofická díla
 - Překlady
 - Politická díla
 - Posmrtně vydáno
- Citát
- Divadelní režie – Vinohradské divadlo
- Instituce pojmenované po Karlu Čápkovi
- Odkazy
 - Reference
 - Literatura
 - Související články
 - Externí odkazy

Život

PhDr. Karel Čapek



| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Narození | 9. ledna 1890 <div>Malé Svatoňovice</div> Rakousko-Uhersko <div>Praha</div> Československo |
| Úmrtí | 25. prosince 1938 (48 let) <div>Praha</div> Československo |
| Příčina úmrtí | zápal plic |
| Místo pohřbení | Vyšehradský hřbitov |
| Pseudonym | K. Č., B. Č. |
| Povolání | Spisovatel, novinář, dramatik, filosof, fotograf, překladatel |
| Národnost | česká |
| Alma mater | Univerzita Karlova |
| Žánr | science fiction |

Přibližný počet výsledků: 2 670 000 (0,50 s)

Karel Čapek – Wikipediehttps://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karel_Čapek

Karel Čapek (9. ledna 1890 Malé Svatoňovice – 25. prosince 1938 Praha) byl český spisovatel, intelektuál, novinář, dramatik, překladatel a amatérský fotograf.

Narození: 9. ledna 1890; **Malé Svatoňovice**; R... Úmrtí: 25. prosince 1938 (48 let); **Praha**; Česko...
Příčina úmrtí: zápal plic Žánr: science fiction

Josef Čapek · Karel Čapek · Antonín Čapek · Olga Scheinpflugová

Karel Čapek | OSOBNOSTI.cz - Spisovatelé<https://www.spisovatele.cz/karel-capek>

Shrnutí toho nejzákladnějšího o osobnosti Karel Čapek.

Karel Čapek | Databáze knih<https://www.databazeknih.cz/autori/karel-capek-101>

Karel Čapek byl můj "hlavní" autor v době končící puberty. S jeho příběhy se začal měnit můj pohled na svět. Byť reality jeho doby je naprosto jiná, než ta naše, ...

Karel Čapek | životopis, informace o spisovatelích | ČBDB.cz<https://www.cbdb.cz/autor-66-karel-capek>

Spisovatel Karel Čapek. Životopis, komentáře, pořadí knih a další informace o tomto autorovi knih. ČBDB.cz - Databáze knih.

Karel Čapek | Čapek<https://karelcapek.cz/cs/zivot-a-tvorba/karel-capek>

Karel Čapek si už na počátku své literární tvorby vydobyl světové uznání. ... Na srdci ležel Karlu Čapkoví osud světa a zejména našeho národa uprostřed Evropy ...

Karel Čapek — Lidé — Česká televize<https://www.ceskatelevize.cz/lide/karel-capek/>

Psát začal Karel Čapek dříve, než začala první světová válka. Nejprve tvořil s bratrem Josefem, který doplňoval jeho díla obrázky. Jeho díla byla ovlivněna ...

Karel Čapek - životopis, citáty a zajímavosti - Elektrina.cz<https://www.elektrina.cz/karel-capek-zivotopis-citaty-zajímavosti>

2. 3. 2018 - Tušíte, že Karel Čapek byl dokonce sedmkrát nominován na Nobelovu cenu za literaturu? Objevte co dalšího skrývá životopis velkého ...

Karel Čapek - životopis autora na webu Svět literatury<svet-literatury.wz.cz/autori/capekkarel.htm>

Český prozaik, dramatik a novinář. Také básník, překladatel, kritik a filozof. Významná osobnost české



Další obrázky

Karel Čapek

Spisovatel



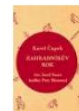
Karel Čapek byl český spisovatel, intelektuál, novinář, dramatik, překladatel a amatérský fotograf. Byl mladším bratrem malíře a spisovatele Josefa Čapka. [Wikipedie](#)

Narození: 9. ledna 1890, Malé Svatoňovice**Úmrtí:** 25. prosince 1938, Praha**Pseudonym:** K. Č., B. Č**Hry:** R.U.R., Ze života hmyzu, Věc Makropulos, Bílá nemoc**Rodiče:** Antonín Čapek, Božena Čapková**Knihy**

Zobrazit další (více než 35)



Válka s
Mloky
1936



Zahradník...
rok
1929



Továrna na
absolutno
1922



Hordubal
1933



Povídky z
druhé kapsy
1929

Lidé také hledají

Zobrazit další (více než 15)



Josef
Čapek
Bratr



Tomáš
Garrigue
Masaryk



Jaroslav
Seifert



Olga
Scheinpfl...
Manželka



Jaroslav
Hašek

Pravidla Wikipedie

- Wikipedie stojí na 5 základních pilířích, od nich se vše odvíjí.

Wikipedia:Five pillars

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The fundamental principles of Wikipedia may be summarized in five "pillars":



Wikipedia is an encyclopedia

Our *encyclopedia* combines many features of general and specialized encyclopedias, almanacs, and gazetteers. **Wikipedia is not** a soapbox, an advertising platform, a vanity press, an experiment in anarchy or democracy, an indiscriminate collection of information, or a web directory. It is not a dictionary, a newspaper, or a collection of source documents, although some of its fellow Wikimedia projects are.



Wikipedia is written from a neutral point of view

We strive for articles in an impartial tone that document and explain major points of view, giving *due weight* with respect to their prominence. We avoid advocacy, and we characterize information and issues rather than debate them. In some areas there may be just one well-recognized point of view; in others, we describe multiple points of view, presenting each accurately and in context rather than as "the truth" or "the best view". All articles must strive for verifiable accuracy, citing reliable, authoritative sources, especially when the topic is controversial or is on living persons. Editors' personal experiences, interpretations, or opinions do not belong.



Wikipedia is free content that anyone can use, edit, and distribute

Since all editors *freely license their work to the public*, no editor *owns an article* and any contributions can and will be mercilessly edited and redistributed. Respect copyright laws, and never plagiarize from any sources. Borrowing non-free media is sometimes allowed as *fair use*, but strive to find free alternatives first.



Wikipedia's editors should treat each other with respect and civility

Respect your fellow Wikipedians, even when you disagree. Apply Wikipedia etiquette, and don't engage in personal attacks. Seek consensus, avoid edit wars, and never disrupt Wikipedia to illustrate a point. Act in good faith, and assume good faith on the part of others. Be open and welcoming to newcomers. Should conflicts arise, discuss them calmly on the appropriate talk pages, follow dispute resolution procedures, and consider that there are 5,837,535 other articles on the English Wikipedia to improve and discuss.



Wikipedia has no firm rules

Wikipedia has policies and guidelines, but they are not carved in stone; their content and interpretation can evolve over time. The principles and spirit matter more than literal wording, and sometimes improving Wikipedia requires making exceptions. Be bold but not reckless in updating articles. And do not agonize over making mistakes: every past version of a page is saved, so mistakes can be easily corrected.

Shortcuts

[WP:5P1](#)

[WP:5P](#)

[WP:PILLARS](#)

[w.wiki/5p](#)

Shortcut

[WP:5P2](#)

Shortcut

[WP:5P3](#)

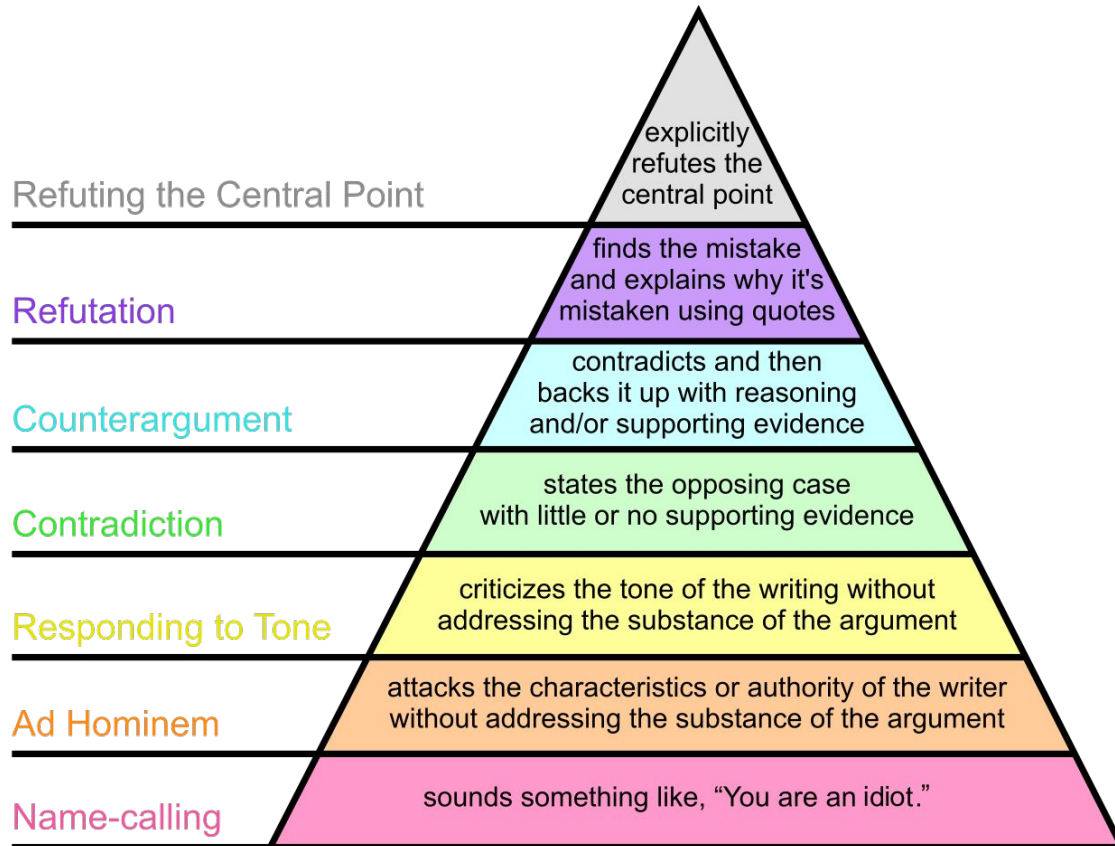
Shortcut

[WP:5P4](#)

Shortcut

[WP:5P5](#)

Graham's Hierarchy of Disagreement



Dva hlavní problémy při editaci Wikipedie

- 1). Co je společná znalost?
- 2). Co je respektovaný zdroj?

Společná znalost

Je potřeba citovat tvrzení typu nebe je modré?

Wikipedia:You *do* need to cite that the sky is blue

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This page is an **essay**.

It contains the advice or opinions of one or more Wikipedia contributors. This page is not one of Wikipedia's policies or guidelines, as it has not been thoroughly vetted by the community. Some essays represent widespread norms; others only represent minority viewpoints.

Shortcut
WP:NOTBLUE



This page in a nutshell: Just because something appears obvious to you, doesn't mean it's obvious to everyone. Build articles from reliable, expert sources, and cite those sources.

It is sometimes felt that "obvious" statements, such as "the sky is blue," do not need citing. However, there are some reasons why you do need to cite the "obvious", such as that the sky is blue.

First of all, you do need citations in the "main" article, i.e., where the subject is the "obvious" statement or its major element. I.e., the statement "the sky is blue" must be footnoted in the article "Sky", especially in the section which discusses the color of the sky. Such references usually lead to more detailed knowledge.

Even the most obvious and simple assertion may need an explanation. The statement that the sky is blue needs explaining that it is due to [Rayleigh scattering](#). Citing the sources which explain why it is blue would be valuable to all readers.

Readers come from different backgrounds and with different knowledges, cultures and experiences. It would be inappropriate to assume everyone's knowledge is the same.

Before making a statement, no matter how trivial or "obvious", make sure that it could not be misinterpreted or challenged.

Contents [hide]

- Reasons
- Expert debate
- It's easier to find a citation than to argue over why it is not needed
- The "obvious" isn't always obvious
- See also
- References



The color of the sky will vary depending on time of day, local conditions, and perspective of the viewer [edit]

Wikipedia:You don't need to cite that the sky is blue

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This is an **information page**.

It describes the editing community's established practice on some aspect or aspects of Wikipedia's norms and customs. It is not one of Wikipedia's policies or guidelines, as it has not been thoroughly vetted by the community.

Shortcuts
WP:FACTS
WP:BLUE
WP:BLUESKY



This page in a nutshell: Although [citing sources](#) is an important part of editing Wikipedia, there is no need to cite information that is already obvious.

Verifiability is an important and core policy of Wikipedia. Article content should be backed up by [reliable sources](#) wherever needed to show that the presentation of material on Wikipedia is consistent with the views that are presented in scholarly discourse or the world at large. Such sources help to improve the encyclopedia.

However, many editors misunderstand the citation policy, seeing it as a tool to enforce, reinforce, or cast doubt upon a particular point of view in a content dispute, rather than as a means to verify Wikipedia's information. This can lead to several mild forms of [disruptive editing](#) which are better avoided. Ideally, [common sense](#) would always be applied but Wiki-history shows this is unrealistic. Therefore, this essay gives some practical advice.

Not citing common knowledge and not providing bibliographic entries for very famous works is also consistent with the major academic [style guides](#), such as *The MLA Style Manual* and the [APA style guide](#).

Contents [hide]

- Pedantry, and other didactic arguments
- Over-tagging
- Over-citing
- Citing everything
- See also
- Notes



Which of these things needs a citation? [edit]

Pedantry, and other didactic arguments [edit]



Academic Integrity at MIT

A Handbook for Students



Academic Integrity At MIT

- What is Academic Integrity?
- Consequences for Academic Dishonesty

What is Common Knowledge?

How do I determine if the information I am using is common knowledge?

To help you decide whether information can be considered common knowledge, ask yourself:

- Who is my audience?
- What can I assume they already know?
- Will I be asked where I obtained my information?

Some examples:

- A description of the symptoms of Asperger's Syndrome would need to be cited for a composition in a general writing class but probably not need citation for an audience of graduate students in psychology.
- A reference to the practice of fair value accounting would be understood by a group of economists, but would need citation to an audience of non-experts.
- A statement reporting that 24% of children under the age of 18 live in households headed by single mothers would need to be cited. This is information that would not be known to the average reader, who would want to know where the figure was obtained.

The best advice is: When in doubt, cite your source.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

PSYCHIATRIC GENOMICS

Analysis of shared heritability in common disorders of the brain

The Brainstorm Consortium[†]

Disorders of the brain can exhibit considerable epidemiological comorbidity and often share symptoms, provoking debate about their etiologic overlap. We quantified the genetic sharing of 25 brain disorders from genome-wide association studies of 265,218 patients and 784,643 control participants and assessed their relationship to 17 phenotypes from 1,191,588 individuals. Psychiatric disorders share common variant risk, whereas neurological disorders appear more distinct from one another and from the psychiatric disorders. We also identified significant sharing between disorders and a number of brain phenotypes, including cognitive measures. Further, we conducted simulations to explore how statistical power, diagnostic misclassification, and phenotypic heterogeneity affect genetic correlations. These results highlight the importance of common genetic variation as a risk factor for brain disorders and the value of heritability-based methods in understanding their etiology.

The classification of brain disorders has evolved over the past century, reflecting the medical and scientific communities' assessments of the presumed root causes of clinical phenomena such as behavioral change, loss of motor function, spontaneous movements, or alterations of consciousness. Directly observable phenomena (such as the presence of emboli, protein tangles, or unusual electrical activity patterns) generally define and separate neurological disorders from psychiatric disorders (7). Understanding the genetic underpinnings and categorical distinctions between brain disorders may be helpful in informing the search for the biological pathways underlying their pathophysiology (2, 3).

Studies of twins and families have indicated that, in general, brain disorders (excepting those caused by trauma, infection, or cancer) show substantial heritability (4). Epidemiological and twin studies have explored patterns of phenotypic overlaps (5–7), and comorbidity has been reported for many pairs of disorders, including bipolar disorder and migraine (8), stroke and major depressive disorder (MDD) (9), epilepsy and autism spectrum disorder (ASD), and epilepsy and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) (10, 11). Furthermore, direct etiological links may also exist—e.g., mutations in the same ion channel genes confer pleiotropic risk for multiple distinct brain phenotypes (12–14). Genome-wide association studies (GWASs) have demonstrated that individual common risk variants can overlap across traditional diagnostic boundaries (15, 16) and that disorders such as schizophrenia, MDD, and bipolar disorder can have genetic correlations (17).

GWASs have also demonstrated that common genetic variation contributes to the heritability of brain disorders. Generally, this occurs via the combination of many common variants—examples include Alzheimer's disease (18), bipolar disorder (19), migraine (20), Parkinson's disease (21), and schizophrenia (22)—each with a small individual effect. In addition to locus discovery, the degree of distinctiveness (23) across neurological and psychiatric phenotypes can be evaluated with the introduction of novel heritability-based methods (24) and sufficiently large sample sizes for robust heritability analysis. These analyses can shed light on the nature of these diagnostic boundaries and explore the extent of shared common variant genetic influences.

Study design

The Brainstorm Consortium, a collaboration among GWAS meta-analysis consortia for 25 disorders (Table 1), was assembled to perform a comprehensive heritability and correlation analysis of brain disorders. We included meta-analyses of any common brain disorders for which we could identify a GWAS meta-analysis consortium of sufficient size for heritability analysis. The total study sample consists of 265,218 cases of different brain disorders and 784,643 controls (Table 1) and includes at least one representative of most ICD-10 (10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems) blocks covering mental and behavioral disorders and diseases of the central nervous system (CNS). Also included are 1,191,588 samples for 13 behavioral-cognitive phenotypes ($n = 744,486$ individuals) traditionally viewed as brain-related, as well as 4 additional phenotypes ($n = 447,102$ individuals) selected to represent known, well-delineated etiological processes (immune disorders (Crohn's disease), vascular disease

(coronary artery disease), and anthropomorphic measures [height and body mass index (BMI)]) (Table 2).

GWAS summary statistics for the 42 disorders and phenotypes were centralized and underwent uniform quality control and processing (25). To avoid potential bias arising from ancestry differences, we used European-only meta-analyses for each disorder and generated new meta-analyses for those datasets where the original sample sets had diverse ancestries. Clinically relevant subtypes from three disorders (epilepsy, migraine, and ischemic stroke) were also included; in these cases, the subtype datasets are parts of the top-level dataset (Table 1).

We have developed a heritability estimation method, linkage disequilibrium score (LDSC) regression (24), which was used to calculate heritability estimates and correlations, as well as to estimate their statistical significance from block jackknife-based standard errors. More formally, we estimate the common variant heritability (h^2_g) of each disorder, defined as the proportion of phenotypic variance in the population that could theoretically be explained by an optimal linear predictor formed using the additive effects of all common (minor allele frequency >5%) autosomal single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). The genetic correlation for a pair of phenotypes is then defined as the correlation between their optimal genetic predictors. Heritability for binary disorders and phenotypes was transformed to the liability scale. We further performed a weighted least-squares regression analysis to evaluate whether differences relating to study makeup (such as sample size) were correlated with the magnitude of the correlation estimates. Finally, we performed a heritability partitioning analysis (25) by means of stratified LD score regression to examine whether the observed heritability for the disorders or phenotypes was enriched into any of the tissue-specific regulatory regions or functional category partitions of the genome, using 10 top-level tissue-type and 53 functional partitions from Finucane *et al.* (26). Simulated phenotype data was then generated under different scenarios by permuting 120,267 genotyped individuals from the UK Biobank (25) to evaluate statistical power and aid in interpreting the results (25).

Heritability estimates and their error sources

We observed a similar range of heritability estimates among the disorders and the behavioral-cognitive phenotypes (fig. S1, A and B, and table S1 and S2), roughly in line with previously reported estimates from smaller datasets (table S3). Three ischemic stroke subtypes (cardioembolic, large-vessel disease, and small-vessel disease) as well as the "agreeableness" personality measure from the NEO Five-Factor Inventory (27) had insufficient evidence of additive heritability for robust analysis and thus were excluded from further examination (25). The only observed correlation between heritability estimates and factors relating to study makeup (table S4 and fig. S1,

Downloaded from <http://science.sciencemag.org/> on April 18, 2019

[†]All authors with their affiliations are listed at the end of this paper.
[‡]Collaborators and affiliations are listed in the supplementary materials.

67. P. F. Sullivan. Disruptor tests regarding long-term survival of patients with anxiety disorders. *Mayo Clin. Proc.* 78: 273–274 (2003). doi:10.1096/78.3.273.pmc.1263077

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank the members of the Neale and Daly laboratories for helpful discussions; R. Hopkins, J. Wesman, and J. Martin for comments on the manuscript; M. Wheelock for organization; S. Koenigler for help with the summary figure; C. Hammond for organizational assistance; and the patients and participants of the respective consortia for their participation. Data on coronary artery disease have been contributed by CARDIOGENOME(4) investigators and have been downloaded from www.cardiogenome.org; mat5QD (Matris Spectral Decomposition method) is available at <http://neurogenetics.simmerphelix.edu/mat5QD/>. This research was conducted using the UK Biobank resource (application 18587). Funding: This work was supported by grants (RGMH0164901 and 5U01MH094420) from the National Institute of Mental Health, as well as the Orion Farmos Research Foundation (F.A.) and the Fannie and John Hertz Foundation (H.K.F.).

Consortium specific funding is detailed in the supplementary materials. (*Study-specific acknowledgments*). **Author contributions:** V.A. A.C. and B.M.N. conceived and coordinated the study; V.A. B.B.S. H.K.F. R.W. and P.T. contributed methodology; B.B.S. and H.K.F. contributed software; V.A. and B.M.N. conducted the statistical analysis; B.M.N. obtained funding and provided resources; R.W. J.B. L.D. V.E. F. G.F. P.G. R.M. N.P. S.K. Z.W. and D.V. were responsible for curation of disorder-specific data; F.H. G.C. helped with data interpretation; V.A. and B.M.N. wrote the original draft, and all authors contributed to review and editing; V.A. provided the visualization; G.B. C.B. M.W. M.K. S.V.R. R.P. P.H. K.K. B.K. C.A.M. A.P. J.S. J.S. J.R. N.W. C.C. A.P. J.S. P.S. J.R. A.C. and B.M.N. provided supervision and project administration; and the remaining authors contributed diverse sample collection and/or analysis. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to V.A. or B.M.N. All rights reserved. No reuse allowed without permission. The authors declare no competing interests. **Data and materials availability:** The authors declare no competing interests. All data and materials availability: Data sources for the GWAS summary statistics used in the study and their availability, as well as the study-specific acknowledgments, are provided in the supplementary materials (table S13 and supplementary text, respectively).

The Brainstorm Consortium

Verner Antonsen^{1,2}, Brenton Baker^{1,2,3}, Hilary K. Francis^{1,2,4,5,6}, Raymond K. Walter^{1,2,7,8}, Jozef B. Martin^{1,2,9,10,11}, Raymond K. Walter^{1,2,7,8}, Jozef B. Martin^{1,2,9,10,11}, Valeria Licini^{1,2,12}, Guido J. Falcone^{1,2,13}, Pehrang Gorkem^{1,2,14}, Rainer Malik^{1,2}, Nikolas A. Patsopoulos^{1,2}, Stephan Ripke^{1,2,15}, Zhi Wei^{1,2}, Dingming Hu^{1,2}, Hai H. Lee^{1,2}, Patrick Taylor^{1,2}, Benjamin Greenblatt^{1,2}, Vincent Chou^{1,2,16}, Doreen D. O'Driscoll^{1,2,17}, Claudine Beer^{1,2,18,19}, Lisa Lettenmaier^{1,2,20}, Chider Harnemann^{1,2}, Philippe Amouyal^{1,2}, Anne Britton^{1,2}, Jean-François Dubois^{1,2}, Gennaro Striano^{1,2}, Gaia H. Verdano^{1,2}, Christine Rokos^{1,2}, Alison M. Goate^{1,2}, Matthew J. Huentelman^{1,2}, M. Ryan Kambam^{1,2}, Eric B. Larson^{1,2}, Gustavo Rogano^{1,2}, Peter Si George-Hyslop^{1,2}, Alison Hakonarson^{1,2}, Walter A. Kulkarni^{1,2}, Lindsay A. Farrer^{1,2}, Lisa J. Barnes^{1,2}, Thomas G. Beach^{1,2}, F. Yasin Demirci^{1,2}, Elizabeth Heath^{1,2}, Christine M. Hulteen^{1,2}, Gregory A. Jicha^{1,2}, John S.K. Kwan^{1,2}, Jeffrey A. Kaye^{1,2}, James S. Lawrence^{1,2}, Alan I. Lesh^{1,2}, Andrew P. Liberman^{1,2}, Vernon S. Parkkinen^{1,2}, Wayne W. Poon^{1,2}, Joseph F. Quinn^{1,2}, Andrew J. Saykin^{1,2}, Lori S. Schroeder^{1,2}, Amanda G. Smith^{1,2}, Joshua A. Sonnen^{1,2}, Robert A. Stern^{1,2}, Viviana M. Van Dierlin^{1,2}, Linda J. Van Lief^{1,2}, Denise Hayes-Garcia^{1,2}, Michael W. Vetter^{1,2}, David C. Rubinsten^{1,2}, Anthony Bayer^{1,2}, Magdo Tuskul^{1,2}, Petra Probst^{1,2}, Jack O' Toole^{1,2}, Harald Hariri^{1,2}, Michael J. Owen^{1,2}, Simon M. Cook^{1,2}, Peter Pasanen^{1,2}, Nils Martin^{1,2}, Michael W. Vetter^{1,2}, Jonathan M. Schvetz^{1,2}, Martin Rasner^{1,2}, Michele K. Lupton^{1,2}, Per Hoffmann^{1,2,21}, Johannes Kriebitzsch^{1,2}, Brian Lauko^{1,2}, Andrew McCollum^{1,2}, Ammar Al-Dabbas^{1,2}, Joshua C. Bis^{1,2}, Agostino Silani^{1,2}, Marco Baiano^{1,2}, Guoqin Bao^{1,2}, Alessia Besozzi^{1,2,22}, Kenneth Roach^{1,2}, Sven Ivar Lerer^{1,2,23}, Philip L. De Jager^{1,2}, Daniel H. Geschwind^{1,2,24}, Jerome I. Butler^{1,2}, Matthias Henrichs^{1,2,25}, Jeffery Riedel-Walker^{1,2}, Jerome I. Butler^{1,2}, Gerhard Rasner^{1,2}, Bradley T. Hyman^{1,2}, Carlos Cruchaga^{1,2}, Montserrat Alegre^{1,2}, Bernd Wittmann^{1,2,26}, Piit Patay^{1,2,27}, Kai-Hoi Fung^{1,2}, Ester Cornea-Lecan^{1,2}, Nicholas Furlong^{1,2,28}, Tobias Kaufmann^{1,2}, Lawrence Ligthart^{1,2}, George M. Verweij^{1,2}, Tobias Freilinger^{1,2,29}, Caroline Raer^{1,2}, Scott D. Gordon^{1,2}, Guntram Baur^{1,2}, Heide H.H. Adami^{1,2,30}, Terho Lehtinen^{1,2,31}, John Westberg^{1,2,32}, Julie C. Burgess^{1,2}, Marko J. Savolainen^{1,2,33}, Maria Hahnström^{1,2,34}, Julie Jahn^{1,2}, Brenda Peters^{1,2,35},

Ville Anttila^{1,2}, Marki Kauranen^{1,2}, Salli Visakorpi^{1,2}, Nicholas G. Martin^{1,2}, Grant W. Montgomery^{1,2,36}, Miya I. Kurki^{1,2,37,38,39}, Eero Häkkinen^{1,2}, Hailiang Huang^{1,2,40}, Jie Huang^{1,2}, Cynthia Sandoz^{1,2}, Caleb Walter^{1,2}, Jeremiah Miller-Mohr^{1,2,41,42}, Stefan Schneider^{1,2,43}, Valerio Scarpato^{1,2}, Elizabeth Lehotay^{1,2,44}, Harma Gibel^{1,2}, Alfons Macey^{1,2}, Patricia Pizarro-Ramos^{1,2,45}, Thomas Haerum^{1,2}, Thomas Wray^{1,2,46}, Jakub Koprivica^{1,2,47}, Andrei Mihailuta^{1,2}, Christa Kubicki^{1,2}, Michael Di Ferranti^{1,2}, Andree C. Belin^{1,2}, An M.J.M. van den Maagdenberg^{1,2,48}, John-Arker Zwart^{1,2}, Dorret Boomsma^{1,2,49}, Nicholas Eriksson^{1,2}, Joe Oleson^{1,2}, Daniel D'Onofrio^{1,2}, Dale R. Nyholt^{1,2}, Richard Armitage^{1,2}, Andrew Adams^{1,2}, Lary Jayaram^{1,2}, Sara R. Heckman^{1,2}, Jonathan Bradfield^{1,2}, Russell Ruzoff^{1,2}, Claudio B. Caceres^{1,2,50}, Patrick Cocca^{1,2}, Peter de Jonghe^{1,2}, Chantal Depardon^{1,2}, Dennis Dugas^{1,2}, Thomas N. Ferrante^{1,2}, Jacqueline Fremont^{1,2}, Mike Halperin^{1,2}, Jennifer Jernigan^{1,2}, Aneta Kikic^{1,2,51}, Wolfram S. Kunz^{1,2}, Hilger Lentz^{1,2}, Costin Leu^{1,2}, Dick Lindner^{1,2}, Warren Lee^{1,2}, Daniel Lovdén^{1,2}, Mark McCormack^{1,2}, Blake S. Melder^{1,2}, Anne Mahajan^{1,2}, Ping-Wing Ng^{1,2}, Karen Okun^{1,2}, Michael Pflieger^{1,2}, Rodney Radtke^{1,2}, Ann-Kathrin Rappert^{1,2}, Thomas Sande^{1,2}, Steven Schachter^{1,2}, Christoph Schürke^{1,2}, Ingrid Schuster^{1,2}, Suzanne Schvartz^{1,2}, Sergey M. Stolyanuk^{1,2,52}, Philip Smith^{1,2}, Michael Springler^{1,2}, Pasquale Striano^{1,2}, Rainer Surges^{1,2}, G. Neil Thomas^{1,2}, Frank Viscocher^{1,2}, Christopher D. Wheeler^{1,2}, Federico Zandi^{1,2}, Eri L. Heinonen^{1,2}, Anthony Manzan^{1,2}, Felicitas Becker^{1,2}, Hans Strangas^{1,2}, Fritz Zimpfer^{1,2}, Thomas Gasser^{1,2}, Raphael Gibel^{1,2}, Peter Hejblum^{1,2}, Maria Martinovic^{1,2}, Hui W. Morris^{1,2}, Manu Sharma^{1,2}, Mia Vester^{1,2}, An M.J.M. van den Maagdenberg^{1,2,53}, Steve Bauer^{1,2}, Elizabeth Holliday^{1,2}, John An^{1,2,54}, Thomas Bibbig^{1,2}, Giorgio Bonaccorri^{1,2}, Vincent Thijs^{1,2,55}, Christa Müller^{1,2}, Bastian Mechler^{1,2}, Peter Mathias^{1,2}, Patrick Sharma^{1,2}, Cathie Sullivan^{1,2}, Astrid Viscorri^{1,2,56}, Hugh Markus^{1,2}, Christina Kourkoula^{1,2}, Joana Perez^{1,2}, Miriam Rahfeld^{1,2}, Scott Silverman^{1,2}, Ivona Brodova^{1,2,57}, Laura M. Thompson^{1,2}, Laura M. Haddock^{1,2}, William Rayner^{1,2}, Cathryn M. Lewis^{1,2}, Monica Ordoñez^{1,2}, Filip Sytkowski^{1,2}, Anna Koike-Rohlfinger^{1,2}, Anna Ranaivosoa^{1,2}, James I. Hubbard^{1,2}, Ted Seaton-Kyriakopoulos^{1,2}, Palomo Montiel-Ros^{1,2}, Andreas Karavasilas^{1,2}, Kateri Malara^{1,2}, Jessica H. Baker^{1,2}, Julie K. O'Toole^{1,2}, Sara E. Traor^{1,2}, Oliver S. P. Dae^{1,2}, Sissela G. Helweg^{1,2}, Judith Ehrlich^{1,2}, Beate Heister-Dehmlow^{1,2}, Ulric N. Darsow^{1,2}, Anemarie A. van Elburg^{1,2}, Maurizio Clementi^{1,2}, Monica Forzan^{1,2}, Dico Coppola^{1,2,58}, Jolanta Luszczynska^{1,2}, Joanna Haux^{1,2}, Anders Torffers^{1,2}, Maria He^{1,2}, Evangelos Ganos^{1,2}, Leonardo Trabasso^{1,2}, Hara Popescu^{1,2}, Jayraj Vilmat^{1,2}, Gudrun Wliger^{1,2}, Sarah Cohen-Woods^{1,2}, Stefan Herms^{1,2,59}, Antonio Juliá^{1,2,60}, Riquelme Rabreau^{1,2}, Darinde M. Dixi^{1,2}, Sami Raju^{1,2}, Olu A. Akpan^{1,2}, Thomas Eppendorf^{1,2}, Jian L. Luyckx^{1,2,61}, Vior M. Steen^{1,2}, Dalila Petroni^{1,2}, Geert W. Scherms^{1,2,62}, Haraki Acharya^{1,2}, Alimonda Schouvarov^{1,2}, Lars Alfredsson^{1,2}, Jozsef Puskas^{1,2}, Katherine Hahnley^{1,2}, Jemma Hildreth^{1,2}, Michael Struber^{1,2}, Andrew W. Bergner^{1,2}, Walter Kaye^{1,2}, Jin Peng Sostikowicz^{1,2}, Biru Cornud^{1,2,63}, Aneta Kikic^{1,2}, Joep Aron Bakker-Olthoff^{1,2}, Cristina Sanchez-Munoz^{1,2,64}, Marta Riera-Rivera^{1,2}, Miguel Cruz^{1,2,65}, Tereza Zayatz^{1,2}, Maria Jesús Artaza^{1,2}, Jan Haak^{1,2,66}, Tereza Zayatz^{1,2}, Stefan Johansson^{1,2}, Nigel Williams^{1,2}, Josephine Lund^{1,2}, Kristin Denney^{1,2}, Alan I. Lesh^{1,2}, Andrew P. Liberman^{1,2}, Robert D. Oudejans^{1,2}, Tobias Banachewicz^{1,2}, Barbara Franke^{1,2,67,68}, Jan K. Buitelaar^{1,2}, Alexandru Anca Vasquez^{1,2}, Alysa E. Doyle^{1,2}, Andrew Reid^{1,2}, Klaus Peter Lemke^{1,2}, Christine Freitag^{1,2}, Olga Ribaut^{1,2}, Mikko Palomaki^{1,2}, Marlene Rasmussen^{1,2}, Kate Langley^{1,2}, Marcella Retzlaff^{1,2}, Stephanie H. Witt^{1,2}, Soeren Dalgaard^{1,2}, Anders D. Baglyanyi^{1,2}, Muel Beekman^{1,2}, Ben Williams^{1,2}, Heide Maly^{1,2}, Cathrin H.H. Ba^{1,2,69}, Jennifer Orosz^{1,2}, Russell Schwaiger^{1,2}, Sandra K. Loh^{1,2}, James J. McGaugh^{1,2}, Evgene H. Goussard^{1,2}, Sarah E. Medland^{1,2}, Elke Rübner^{1,2}, Lauren A. Weiss^{1,2}, Elena Bacalogu^{1,2}, Anthony J. W. van Erpe^{1,2}, Agostino Scarpato^{1,2}, Gabriela Beltracchi^{1,2}, Patrick Bollen^{1,2}, Rita Carini^{1,2}, Patricia Oesterloo-Spaargaren^{1,2}, Gerdrinde Dawson^{1,2}, Sílvia de Rubens^{1,2}, Frederico Zagari Riquelme^{1,2}, Kristina Östberg^{1,2}, Leela M. Okun^{1,2}, Nelson LeMay^{1,2}, Len Lovelace^{1,2}, Elena Macovei^{1,2}, Shrikant More^{1,2}, Daniel Moreno De-Laza^{1,2}, Jimmy Payne^{1,2,70}, Rigga Regier^{1,2}, Jonathan Hochberg^{1,2}, Sven Sauer^{1,2,71}, André Venter^{1,2}, Ben Williams^{1,2}, Thomas Weaver^{1,2}, Edwin Cook^{1,2}, Susan Satterthwaite^{1,2}, Richard Delmonico^{1,2}, Bernadette Rogier^{1,2,72}, Ego Muganyizi^{1,2}, Eric Aking^{1,2}, Andrew J. W. van Erpe^{1,2}, Agostino Scarpato^{1,2}, Jolanta Luszczynska^{1,2}, Keith Matthews^{1,2,73}, Ingrid Maly^{1,2,74},

Denk Mornet^{1,2}, Douglas Blalock^{1,2}, Andrea Melchior^{1,2}, Sarah E. Bergen^{1,2}, Martin Schalling^{1,2,75}, Stéphane Jamain^{1,2,76,77}, Anna Maza^{1,2}, Sascha B. Fischer^{1,2}, Odine S. Renard^{1,2}, Janel Gunnarsdottir^{1,2}, Hana Gregova^{1,2}, Jozsef B. Martin^{1,2}, and Gunnarsdottir^{1,2}, Janel Gunnarsdottir^{1,2}, Janel Gunnarsdottir^{1,2}, Peter A. Schofield^{1,2,78,79}, Sven Ochoa^{1,2,80,81}, Thomas W. Muhleisen^{1,2}, Franziska Degenhardt^{1,2}, Johannes Schumacher^{1,2}, Michael Bauer^{1,2}, Philip B. Mitchell^{1,2}, Eilat S. Gershoni^{1,2}, John Bell^{1,2}, James B. Potkin^{1,2}, Peter P. Zandi^{1,2}, Nick Crossland^{1,2}, I. Nicol Ferrer^{1,2}, Martin Aziz^{1,2,82}, Guy A. Rouleau^{1,2,83}, Gustavo Turecki^{1,2}, Rolf Orntoft^{1,2}, Carlos Fara^{1,2}, Adamo Agapin^{1,2}, Lary Jayaram^{1,2}, Daniel Lefebvre^{1,2}, Pam M. Coppi^{1,2}, Howard J. Edenberg^{1,2}, Costina Ouanoun^{1,2}, Ian G. Jones^{1,2}, Danielle Posthumus^{1,2}, Tai F. M. Ardau^{1,2}, Andrew J. Forster^{1,2,84}, Fabian Streif^{1,2}, Benjamin T. Baure^{1,2}, Tracy M. Grant-Simmer^{1,2}, Nazim E. Wray^{1,2,85}, Donald J. MacIntyre^{1,2}, David Porteous^{1,2}, George Homuth^{1,2}, Margarita Nwa^{1,2}, Jakob Gross^{1,2}, David M. Altshuler^{1,2}, Christel M. Middeldorp^{1,2}, Ina Heide^{1,2}, Michael Pergande^{1,2}, Daya Mehta^{1,2,86}, Johannes H. Smeets^{1,2,87}, Rick Jansen^{1,2}, Ecos de Geus^{1,2,88}, Erin Ours^{1,2}, Qingze S. Liu^{1,2}, Matthias Nauck^{1,2}, Robert A. Schenker^{1,2}, Jürgen Pl. Beckmann^{1,2}, Corrado Caspi^{1,2}, Daniele Cattaneo^{1,2}, Marie Couderq^{1,2}, Danielle Cusi^{1,2}, Sabrina Garcia^{1,2}, Brianan Deryn^{1,2}, Esle M. Derks^{1,2}, Andrea Detras^{1,2}, Thomas Ferrante^{1,2}, Martin Fegert^{1,2}, Nilson Fernandez^{1,2}, Gloria Griebel^{1,2}, Marco Grattola^{1,2}, Ecos de Geus^{1,2}, Gregory I. Hannon^{1,2}, Andreas Hartmann^{1,2,89,90,91}, Matthew E. Hindrichs^{1,2}, Pieter J. Hoekstra^{1,2}, Aidan Huang^{1,2}, Chuan Huyen^{1,2}, Corinna Blumov^{1,2}, Alexander Janziet^{1,2}, Umberto Kuperman^{1,2}, Bennett Leverette^{1,2}, Christine Lochner^{1,2}, Ghoulai J. Lopez^{1,2}, Fabio Maccardi^{1,2}, Marcos Madruga-Garrido^{1,2}, Irene A. Maday^{1,2}, Athanasios Maraziti^{1,2}, Lauren McGrath^{1,2}, Loredana C. Magari^{1,2}, Pablo Mir^{1,2}, Nikhil Reddy^{1,2}, Humberto Nogueira^{1,2}, Mikko J. Oksa^{1,2,92,93}, Andrew Pakiz^{1,2}, Perterina Paschou^{1,2}, John Placenta^{1,2}, Christopher Pittenger^{1,2}, Martin Plesner^{1,2}, Vasily Ransmayr^{1,2}, Diana M. Ransmayr^{1,2}, Victor Rasnitsyn^{1,2}, Margaret A. Rava^{1,2}, Marika A. Reade^{1,2}, Mary M. Robertson^{1,2}, Veli Rasnitsyn^{1,2}, Mara Rosato^{1,2}, Jack F. Samuel^{1,2}, Paul Sanders^{1,2,94}, Dan J. Stein^{1,2,95}, Felix Tatzert^{1,2}, Filip Van Neuweghe^{1,2}, Sarah Westhead^{1,2}, Jens R. Wendtland^{1,2}, Torsten Wenzel^{1,2}, Yulia Woloshchuk^{1,2}, Gayathri Za^{1,2}, Fernando S. Goes^{1,2}, Nicole McLaughlin^{1,2}, Paul J. Nestadt^{1,2}, Hans-Jürgen Grabe^{1,2}, Christof Dennerlein^{1,2}, Anwar A. Khan^{1,2,96}, Nuria Lantigua^{1,2}, Ana Valencia-Quintana^{1,2,97}, Elvira Bramon^{1,2}, Nancy Buccardi^{1,2}, Vileika Caplan^{1,2}, Murray Cairns^{1,2,98,99}, Saw A. Chong^{1,2}, David Cohen^{1,2}, Benedetto Crespo-Escarcido^{1,2}, Ernest Orosz^{1,2}, Michael C. D'Amico^{1,2}, Ben O'Connell^{1,2}, Timothy Dineen^{1,2}, Guy Donohue^{1,2}, Elodie Dragan^{1,2,100}, John Duan^{1,2}, Louise Hogg^{1,2}, David Howard^{1,2}, Anna Karantza-Anderjaska^{1,2}, James H. Klump^{1,2}, Vaidhis Kuznikas^{1,2}, Jimmy Lee Chee Kwang^{1,2}, Svetlana Lertwongsatien^{1,2}, Carmel Laughland^{1,2}, João Lourenço^{1,2}, Bronn Maher^{1,2}, Michael Matheson^{1,2}, Colin McClellan^{1,2}, Karen C. Murphy^{1,2}, Brian Murray^{1,2}, Neil M. Martin^{1,2}, Aneta Kikic^{1,2}, Christos Pantazis^{1,2}, Michele Patay^{1,2}, Tracy Petryshyn^{1,2}, Digby Quintana^{1,2}, Panos Roussos^{1,2}, Alan R. Sanders^{1,2,101}, Ulrich Scherag^{1,2}, Alan I. Lesh^{1,2}, Andrew P. Liberman^{1,2}, Her-Cheng So^{1,2,102}, Elizabeth Stogmann^{1,2}, Mythily Subramaniam^{1,2}, Drago Tomichev^{1,2}, John Waddington^{1,2}, James Walters^{1,2}, Mark Weiser^{1,2}, Ecos de Geus^{1,2}, Mark Whalley^{1,2}, Paul Kramlinger^{1,2}, Pablo V. Gejman^{1,2}, Frans Henskens^{1,2,103}, Morten Mattingsdal^{1,2}, Sang-Uhn Oh^{1,2,104}, Rodney Ivan Rodriguez^{1,2}, Ben Williams^{1,2}, Heide Maly^{1,2}, Cathrin H.H. Ba^{1,2}, Claire Churchhouse^{1,2}, Cynthia M. Balkau^{1,2}, Mark Daly^{1,2}, Brian Dickerson^{1,2}, Stephan V. Faraone^{1,2}, Rita Guenard^{1,2}, Peter Holmans^{1,2}, Kenneth S. Kendler^{1,2}, Bobby Koenigsmann^{1,2}, Carl A. Mathew^{1,2}, Jennifer M. Murray^{1,2}, James C. Knowles^{1,2}, Pamela Sklar^{1,2}, Julie Williams^{1,2}, Nicholas W. Wood^{1,2}, Onis Oltaras^{1,2}, Anna Pakiz^{1,2,105}, Wafar M. Smolay^{1,2}, Patrick Sullivan^{1,2}, Richard Surtees^{1,2}, Adam Covey^{1,2}, Benjamin M. Neale^{1,2},

¹Psychiatric Translational Genetics Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
²Stanley Center for Psychiatric Research, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA
³Program in Medical and Population Genetics, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA
⁴Department of Mathematics, Massachusetts

2). Co je respektovaný zdroj?



Wikipedia:Reliable sources

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"WP:RS" redirects here. For other uses, see WP:RS (disambiguation).

For community input on the reliability of a source, see Wikipedia:Reliable sources/Noticeboard.

For a list of frequently discussed sources, see Wikipedia:Reliable sources/Perennial sources.



This page documents an English Wikipedia content guideline.

It is a generally accepted standard that editors should attempt to follow, though it is best treated with **common sense**, and **occasional exceptions** may apply. Any substantive edit to this page should reflect consensus. When in doubt, discuss first on the talk page.

[Shortcuts](#)

[WP:RS](#)

[WP:IRS](#)

[WP:RELY](#)

[WP:RELIABLE](#)

[WP:RELIABILITY](#)



This page in a nutshell: This guideline discusses how to identify reliable sources. The policy on sourcing is [Wikipedia:Verifiability](#). This requires [inline citations](#) for any material challenged or likely to be challenged, and for all quotations.

Wikipedia articles should be based on **reliable, published sources**, making sure that **all majority and significant minority views** that have appeared in those sources are covered (see [Wikipedia:Neutral point of view](#)). If no reliable sources can be found on a topic, [Wikipedia should not have an article on it](#).

The guideline in this page discusses the reliability of various types of sources. The policy on sourcing is [Wikipedia:Verifiability](#), which requires [inline citations](#) for any material challenged or likely to be challenged, and for all quotations. The policy is strictly applied to all material in the mainspace—articles, lists, and sections of articles—without exception, and in particular to [biographies of living persons](#), which states:

Contentious material about living persons (or, [in some cases, recently deceased](#)) that is unsourced or poorly sourced—whether the material is negative, positive, neutral, or just questionable—should be removed immediately and without waiting for discussion.

In the event of a contradiction between this guideline and our policies regarding sourcing and attribution, the policies take priority and editors should seek to resolve the discrepancy. Other policies relevant to sourcing are [Wikipedia:No original research](#) and [Wikipedia:Biographies of living persons](#). For questions about the reliability of particular sources, see [Wikipedia:Reliable sources/Noticeboard](#).

Contents [hide]

- Overview
 - Definition of a source
 - Definition of published
 - Context matters
 - Age matters
- Some types of sources
 - Scholarship
 - News organizations
 - Vendor and e-commerce sources
 - [Biased or unbalanced sources](#)

Wikipedia guidelines

[Guidelines list](#) · [Policies list](#)

Behavioral

[Assume good faith](#) · [Conflict of interest](#) · [Courtesy vanishing](#) · [Disruptive editing](#) · [Don't bite the newbies](#) · [Don't edit to make a point](#) · [Etiquette](#) · [Don't game the system](#) · [User pages](#) · [Other behavioral guidelines](#) · [WMF friendly space policy](#)

Discussions

[Talk page guidelines](#) · [Signatures](#)

Content

[Citing sources](#) · [External links](#) · [Reliable sources \(medicine\)](#) · [Fringe theories](#) · [Non-free content](#) · [Offensive material](#) · [Don't copy long texts](#) · [Don't create hoaxes](#) · [Patent nonsense](#) · [Portal namespace](#) · [Other content guidelines](#)

Editing

[Article size](#) · [Be bold](#) · [Edit summary](#) · [Understandability](#) · [Other editing guidelines](#)

Organization

[Categories, lists, templates](#) · [Categorization](#)

Eaton's Hierarchy of Sources for Educational Research Literature Reviews*

Most Respected: Peer-reviewed scholarly and scientific journal articles from reputable publishers; Peer reviewed conference proceedings; Books from highly credible publishing houses (e.g. Sage, Routledge, university presses); Official government or public agency sources (e.g. policy documents, official reports); Documentation from highly credible non-governmental organizations (e.g. OECD, UNESCO, Oxfam, etc.).

At least 80% of the sources you cite in your literature review should come from this category.

OK to use in moderation: Credible edited professional journals; Edited conference proceedings; White papers from well-respected think tanks or research institutes.

In most cases, not more than 20% of the sources you cite should come from this category.

Use sparingly: Sources from highly reputable news channels (e.g. BBC, Washington Post, etc.); Highly credible websites (e.g. Mayo Clinic).

In most cases, not more than 5% of your sources should come from this category.

Avoid altogether: Non-scholarly sources including, but not limited to, Wikipedia; quotation websites; Articles from predatory journals; Articles from less reputable news sources or web sites.

Avoid these kinds of sources altogether. Instead, focus on highly reputable and scholarly sources.

*This hierarchy is a general guideline, not a prescription. Every literature review will be different because every project is unique. Your professor may have their own ideas about the kinds of sources to include in your literature review. Consult with your professor. Sarah Elaine Eaton, Ph.D. is a faculty member at the Werklund School of Education, University of Calgary. The views expressed here are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of the School of Education or the University of Calgary.

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).



Shrnutí

- Při editaci Wikipedie je třeba dodržovat normální pravidla slušného chování.
- Každé tvrzení, co není společná znalost by mělo být ozdrojované (když pochybujete, tak citujte; nebo možná ještě lépe vždy citujte).
- Co je respektovaný zdroj záleží na kontextu. A na Vás. Kdyžtak je potřeba se hádat. Nebo se zamyslet a třeba přijít na to, že názor ostatních je lepší než náš.
- Wikipedie nemá žádnou centrální autoritu, co by měla monopol na pravdu.
- Editujte proto s odvahou – a podle svého nejlepšího vědomí a svědomí.

Video

- [Wikipedie:Průvodce/Vítejte ve Wikipedii](#)

Literatura

- Pro další úvod od Wikipedie je možné použít článek Wikipedia:About na anglické Wikipedii. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:About>
- Eaton, S. E. (2018). Educational Research Literature Reviews: Understanding the Hierarchy of Sources. <https://prism.ucalgary.ca/bitstream/handle/1880/106406/Educational%20Research%20Literature%20Reviews.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- Jordan, W. (2014). British people trust Wikipedia more than the news. *YouGov UK*. Retrieved from 10. 9. 2018 <https://yougov.co.uk/news/2014/08/09/more-british-people-trust-wikipedia-trust-news/>
- Nasaw, Daniel. (2012). Meet the 'bots' that edit Wikipedia. *BBC News*. Retrieved 23 October 2018, from <https://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-18892510>
- Sample, Ian. (2017). Study reveals bot-on-bot editing wars raging on Wikipedia's pages. <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2017/feb/23/wikipedia-bot-editing-war-study>
- Thompson, N. C., & Hanley, D. (2017). Science is Shaped by Wikipedia: Evidence From a Randomized Control Trial. http://doughanley.com/files/papers/thompson_hanley_wikipedia.pdf
- Wikipedia contributors. Lsjbot. In *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Retrieved 08:28, October 23, 2018, from <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Lsjbot&oldid=852246348>
- Zdroj loga Wikipedie: Version 1 by Nohat (concept by Paullusmagnus); Wikimedia. – File:Wikipedia-logo.svg as of 14. května 2010T23:16:42, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=10337301>
- File:Naturalishistoria.jpg. (2017, July 6). *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. Retrieved 13:31, February 18, 2019 from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Naturalishistoria.jpg&oldid=250516549>.
- File:Isidoro di siviglia, etimologie, fine VIII secolo MSII 4856 Bruxelles, Bibliotheque Royale Albert I, 20x31,50, pagina in scrittura onciale carolina.jpg. (2017, September 13). *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. Retrieved 13:33, February 18, 2019 from https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Isidoro_di_siviglia,_etimologie,_fine_VIII_secolo_MSII_4856_Bruxelles,_Bibliotheque_Royale_Albert_I,_20x31,50,_pagina_in_scrittura_nciale_carolina.jpg&oldid=258465205.
- File:Encyclopedie de D'Alembert et Diderot - Premiere Page - ENC 1-NA5.jpg. (2016, March 31). *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. Retrieved 14:15, February 18, 2019 from https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Encyclopedie_de_D%27Alembert_et_Diderot_-_Premiere_Page_-_ENC_1-NA5.jpg&oldid=191748541.
- File:Encyclopaedia Britannica 15 with 2002.jpg. (2014, October 26). *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. Retrieved 14:17, February 18, 2019 from https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Encyclopaedia_Britannica_15_with_2002.jpg&oldid=137896646.
- File:Ottuvslovník.jpg. (2019, January 29). *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. Retrieved 14:19, February 18, 2019 from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Ottuvslovník.jpg&oldid=336879629>.
- File:Internet map 1024.jpg. (2018, December 19). *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. Retrieved 07:11, February 19, 2019 from https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Internet_map_1024.jpg&oldid=331740201.

- File:Houghton Typ 705.71.363 Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1771 - title page.jpg. (2017, October 3). *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. Retrieved 07:21, February 19, 2019 from https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Houghton_Typ_705.71.363_Encyclopaedia_Britannica,_1771_-_title_page.jpg&oldid=261170177.
- File:Sumerian-akkadian lexicon Louvre AO7662.jpg. (2015, January 30). *Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository*. Retrieved 10:17, February 19, 2019 from https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Sumerian-akkadian_lexicon_Louvre_AO7662.jpg&oldid=148480935.
- "THAT'S ALL FOLKS" SIGNED BY FRIZ FRELENG. Online z (30. 1. 2019): <https://www.comic-mint.com/warner-bros/thats-all-folks-signed-by-friz-freleng>
- Wiki Wiki Shuttle https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiki_Wiki_Shuttle
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_wikis#/media/File:Ward_Cunningham_-_Commons-1.jpg
- By Louis-Michel van Loo, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=18557358>
- By Anonymous - L'Histoire par l'image, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6882732>
- Autor: Andrew Laing – Wiki-Wiki!!!, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2046873>
- Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=309446>
- <https://seamusdubhghaill.com/tag/ephraim-chambers/>
- By Margaret A. McIntyre - "The cave boy of the age of stone"[1], Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2897127>
- První „encyklopedie“ babylónský glosář Urra=hubullu. Autor: Louvre (Marie-Lan Nguyen) CC BY 2.5. *Wikimedia Commons*.
- By O. Von Corven - Tolzmann, Don Heinrich, Alfred Hessel and Reuben Peiss. The Memory of Mankind. New Castle, DE: Oak Knoll Press, 2001, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2307486>
- Autor: Podle Lysippos – Eric Gaba (User:Sting), July 2005., CC BY-SA 2.5, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=295872>
- Nejznámější encyklopedie starověku Naturalis historia. Rukopis z poloviny 12. století z Opatství svatého Vincenta. Autor: PHGCOM (Musee de Cluny) (Public domain). *Wikimedia Commons*.
- Etymologiae
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Isidoro_di_siviglia,_etimologie,_fine_VIII_secolo_MSII_4856_Bruxelles,_Bibliotheque_Royale_Albert_I,_20x31,50,_pagina_in_scrittura_nciale_carolina.jpg#file
- Stránka z čínské Encyklopedie Jung-le, největší papírové encyklopedie v dějinách. Autor: Anagoria. CC BY 3.0. *Wikimedia Commons*.
- Ottův slovník naučný Autor: Patrick-Emil Zörner (Paddy), CC BY-SA 2.0 de, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=474212>
- By nupedia.com - nupedia.com, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=11189275>
- By Shaddim; original CC license symbols by Creative Commons -
[https://creativecommons.org/about/downloads/https://creativecommons.org/policies/Original CC license icons licensed under CC BY 4.0, CC BY 4.0,](https://creativecommons.org/about/downloads/https://creativecommons.org/policies/Original%20CC%20license%20icons%20licensed%20under%20CC%20BY%204.0,%20CC%20BY%204.0)
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=47247325>
- By 'Loudacris'. Modified by Rocket000 - hand-coded by uploader; based on en:Image:Graham's Hierarchy of Disagreement.jpg by 'Loudacris' (originally from blog.createdebate.com) (Transferred from en.wikipedia to Commons by Cloudbound.), CC BY 3.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=18102462>

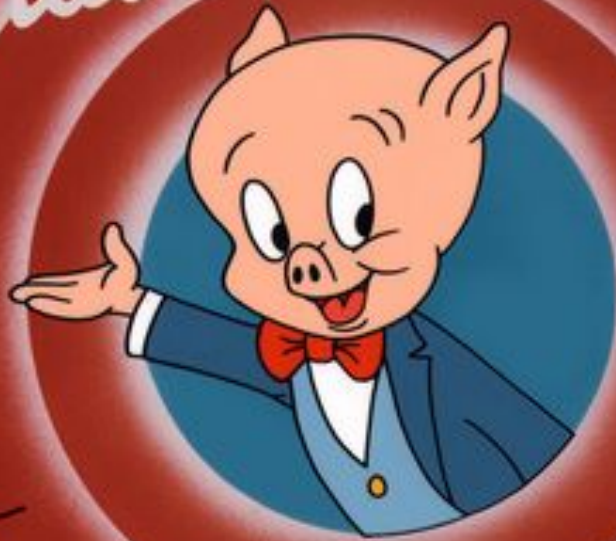
Copyright

Tato prezentace je licencována pod licencí uvedte původ 4.0 Mezinárodní (CC BY 4.0), kromě materiálů (např. obrázků), jež jsou licencovány pod licencí pod níž byly vydány.

Nezdrojované informace v prezentaci a podané při výkladu je pro používání vhodné ověřit.



"That's all Folks"™



*Fred's
Freddy*

205
500

A WARNER BROS. CARTOON

© 1950 WARNER BROS. INC.