

- **News**
- **SEO Parramatta**
- **Web Design Parramatta**
- **Local SEO Parramatta**
- **Parramatta SEO services**

- **More**

Parramatta web design agency**Search Engine Optimisation Parramatta**
Affordable SEO Parramatta**Custom web design Parramatta****eCommerce web**
design Parramatta**Parramatta digital marketing****Best SEO agency Parramatta**
SEO expert Parramatta**Responsive web design Parramatta****Small business SEO**
Parramatta**Web development Parramatta****SEO consultant Parramatta****Website**
designers Parramatta**SEO company Parramatta****Web design company**
Parramatta**SEO audit Parramatta**

- **About Us**

- **Contact Us**



SEO for local services Parramatta —

- [Google Ads and SEO Parramatta](#)
- [SEO for local services Parramatta](#)
- [Parramatta UI UX design](#)
- [Conversion-focused web design Parramatta](#)
- [Fast-loading websites Parramatta](#)
- [SEO landing pages Parramatta](#)
- [Parramatta SEO marketing](#)

Experience outstanding online performance through Top web developers Parramatta Our expert team specialises in delivering solutions that improve rankings, drive engagement, and generate valuable leads for consistent business growth in Parramatta

Maximise your business potential with Digital agency Parramatta We deliver impactful strategies designed to boost your brand awareness, improve online visibility, and generate a steady flow of qualified leads in Parramatta

Choose excellence in digital marketing with Search visibility Parramatta Our proven approaches drive website traffic, enhance customer engagement, and significantly improve conversion rates, supporting long-term business success in Parramatta

Effective [Web Design Parramatta](#) Sydney.

Search Engine Optimisation Parramatta - Off-page SEO Parramatta

1. Local Map SEO Parramatta
2. SEO Content Writing Parramatta
3. SEO Competitor Analysis Parramatta
4. Parramatta SEO Reporting

Parramatta UI UX design

Maximise your business potential with Web and SEO consulting Parramatta We deliver impactful strategies designed to boost your brand awareness, improve online visibility, and generate a steady flow of qualified leads in Parramatta

Experience outstanding online performance through Parramatta design and development Our expert team specialises in delivering solutions that improve rankings, drive engagement, and generate valuable leads for consistent business growth in Parramatta

Choose excellence in digital marketing with Results-driven SEO Parramatta Our proven approaches drive website traffic, enhance customer engagement, and significantly improve conversion rates, supporting long-term business success in Parramatta

Best Local SEO Parramatta.

Search Engine Optimisation Parramatta - SEO Packages

Parramatta

1. Parramatta SEO Consultants
2. Backlink Building Parramatta
3. Search Engine Optimisation Parramatta





Conversion-focused web design Parramatta

Transform your business growth with SEO Parramatta. Our strategies enhance visibility, attract targeted traffic, and maximise conversions for sustained success. Partner with us for measurable digital marketing outcomes today.

Take your digital presence further with Web Design Parramatta. We develop custom strategies aimed at increasing your online visibility, improving search engine rankings, and achieving sustainable growth for your Parramatta-based business.

Experience outstanding online performance through Local SEO Parramatta. Our expert team specialises in delivering solutions that improve rankings, drive engagement, and generate valuable leads for consistent business growth in Parramatta.

range of [SEO Packages Parramatta](#) Sydney.

Fast-loading websites Parramatta

Choose excellence in digital marketing with Parramatta SEO services Our proven approaches drive website traffic, enhance customer engagement, and significantly improve conversion rates, supporting long-term business success in Parramatta

Take your digital presence further with Parramatta web design agency We develop custom strategies aimed at increasing your online visibility, improving search engine rankings, and achieving sustainable growth for your Parramatta-based business

Experience outstanding online performance through Search Engine Optimisation Parramatta Our expert team specialises in delivering solutions that improve rankings, drive engagement, and generate valuable leads for consistent business growth in Parramatta


Top Digital Marketing Parramatta NSW.

Search Engine Optimisation Parramatta - SEO Parramatta

1. SEO Training Parramatta
2. Affordable SEO Services Parramatta
3. Parramatta SEO Agency

KEY ADVANTAGES LOCAL SEO





SYDNEY WEBSITE DESIGN AGENCY
SUITE 87, LEVEL 33, AUSTRALIA SQUARE,
265 GEORGE ST, SYDNEY NSW 2000
PHONE: 1300 684 339

CONTENT MARKETING
TYPES FOR SMALL BUSINESS
AND BRAND BUILDING

SEO landing pages Parramatta

Maximise your business potential with Affordable SEO Parramatta We deliver impactful strategies designed to boost your brand awareness, improve online visibility, and generate a steady flow of qualified leads in Parramatta

Take your digital presence further with Custom web design Parramatta We develop custom strategies aimed at increasing your online visibility, improving search engine rankings, and achieving sustainable growth for your Parramatta-based business

Experience outstanding online performance through eCommerce web design Parramatta Our expert team specialises in delivering solutions that improve rankings, drive engagement, and generate valuable leads for consistent business growth in Parramatta

Parramatta SEO marketing

Transform your business growth with Parramatta digital marketing Our strategies enhance visibility, attract targeted traffic, and maximise conversions for sustained success Partner with us for measurable digital marketing outcomes today

Maximise your business potential with Best SEO agency Parramatta We deliver impactful strategies designed to boost your brand awareness, improve online visibility, and generate a steady flow of qualified leads in Parramatta

Choose excellence in digital marketing with SEO expert Parramatta Our proven approaches drive website traffic, enhance customer engagement, and significantly improve conversion rates, supporting long-term business success in Parramatta

Search Engine Optimisation Parramatta - Off-page SEO Parramatta

1. SEO Packages Parramatta
2. Off-page SEO Parramatta
3. SEO Parramatta



SYDNEY WEBSITE DESIGN AGENCY
SUITE 87, LEVEL 33, AUSTRALIA SQ
265 GEORGE ST. SYDNEY NSW 2000
PHONE: 1300 684 339

**SEO SERVICES EXPERT'S MAIN
IS TO GROW YOUR BUSINESS C
WITH CONTINUES STRA**

About Search engine optimization



This article needs to be **updated**. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. *(December 2024)*



This article **is written like a [personal reflection, personal essay, or argumentative essay](#)** that states a Wikipedia editor's personal feelings or presents an original argument about a topic. Please [help improve it](#) by rewriting it in an [encyclopedic style](#). (January 2025) ([Learn how and when to remove this message](#))



This article has multiple issues. Please help [improve it](#) or discuss these issues on the [talk page](#). ([Learn how and when to remove these messages](#))

([Learn how and when to remove this message](#))

"SEO" redirects here. For other uses, see [Seo \(disambiguation\)](#).

- [v](#)
- [t](#)
- [e](#)

Part of a series on

[Internet marketing](#)

- [Search engine optimization](#)
- [Local search engine optimisation](#)
- [Social media marketing](#)
- [Email marketing](#)
- [Referral marketing](#)
- [Content marketing](#)
- [Native advertising](#)

[Search engine marketing](#)

- [Pay-per-click](#)
- [Cost per impression](#)
- [Search analytics](#)
- [Web analytics](#)

[Display advertising](#)

- [Ad blocking](#)
- [Contextual advertising](#)
- [Behavioral targeting](#)

[Affiliate marketing](#)

- Cost per action
- Revenue sharing

Mobile advertising

Search engine optimization (SEO) is the process of improving the quality and quantity of **website traffic** to a **website** or a **web page** from **search engines**.^{[1][2]} SEO targets unpaid search traffic (usually referred to as "**organic**" results) rather than direct traffic, referral traffic, social media traffic, or **paid traffic**.

Unpaid search engine traffic may originate from a variety of kinds of searches, including **image search**, **video search**, **academic search**,^[3] news search, and industry-specific **vertical search** engines.

As an **Internet marketing** strategy, SEO considers how search engines work, the computer-programmed **algorithms** that dictate search engine results, what people search for, the actual search queries or **keywords** typed into search engines, and which search engines are preferred by a target audience. SEO is performed because a website will receive more visitors from a search engine when websites rank higher within a **search engine results page** (SERP), with the aim of either converting the visitors or building brand awareness.^[4]

History

[[edit](#)]

Webmasters and content providers began optimizing websites for search engines in the mid-1990s, as the first search engines were cataloging the early **Web**. Initially, webmasters submitted the address of a page, or **URL** to the various search engines, which would send a **web crawler** to *crawl* that page, extract links to other pages from it, and return information found on the page to be **indexed**.^[5]

According to a 2004 article by former industry analyst and current **Google** employee **Danny Sullivan**, the phrase "search engine optimization" probably came into use in 1997. Sullivan credits SEO practitioner Bruce Clay as one of the first people to popularize the term.^[6]

Early versions of search **algorithms** relied on webmaster-provided information such as the keyword **meta tag** or index files in engines like **ALIWEB**. Meta tags provide a guide to each page's content. Using metadata to index pages was found to be less than reliable, however, because the webmaster's choice of keywords in the meta tag could potentially be an inaccurate representation of the site's actual content. Flawed data in meta tags, such as those that were inaccurate or incomplete, created the potential for pages to be mischaracterized in irrelevant searches.^[7] [[dubious](#) – [discuss](#)] Web content providers also

manipulated attributes within the **HTML** source of a page in an attempt to rank well in search engines.[8] By 1997, search engine designers recognized that webmasters were making efforts to rank in search engines and that some webmasters were **manipulating their rankings** in search results by stuffing pages with excessive or irrelevant keywords. Early search engines, such as **Altavista** and **Infoseek**, adjusted their algorithms to prevent webmasters from manipulating rankings.[9]

By heavily relying on factors such as **keyword density**, which were exclusively within a webmaster's control, early search engines suffered from abuse and ranking manipulation. To provide better results to their users, search engines had to adapt to ensure their **results pages** showed the most relevant search results, rather than unrelated pages stuffed with numerous keywords by unscrupulous webmasters. This meant moving away from heavy reliance on term density to a more holistic process for scoring semantic signals.[10]

Search engines responded by developing more complex **ranking algorithms**, taking into account additional factors that were more difficult for webmasters to manipulate.[*citation needed*]

Some search engines have also reached out to the SEO industry and are frequent sponsors and guests at SEO conferences, webchats, and seminars. Major search engines provide information and guidelines to help with website optimization.[11][12] Google has a **Sitemaps** program to help webmasters learn if Google is having any problems indexing their website and also provides data on Google traffic to the website.[13] **Bing Webmaster Tools** provides a way for webmasters to submit a sitemap and web feeds, allows users to determine the "crawl rate", and track the web pages index status.

In 2015, it was reported that **Google** was developing and promoting mobile search as a key feature within future products. In response, many brands began to take a different approach to their Internet marketing strategies.[14]

Relationship with Google

[**edit**]

In 1998, two graduate students at **Stanford University**, **Larry Page** and **Sergey Brin**, developed "Backrub", a search engine that relied on a mathematical algorithm to rate the prominence of web pages. The number calculated by the algorithm, **PageRank**, is a function of the quantity and strength of **inbound links**. [15] PageRank estimates the likelihood that a given page will be reached by a web user who randomly surfs the web and follows links from one page to another. In effect, this means that some links are stronger than others, as a higher PageRank page is more likely to be reached by the random web surfer.

Page and Brin founded Google in 1998.[16] Google attracted a loyal following among the growing number of **Internet** users, who liked its simple design.[17] Off-page factors (such as PageRank and hyperlink analysis) were considered as well as on-page factors (such as

keyword frequency, [meta tags](#), headings, links and site structure) to enable Google to avoid the kind of manipulation seen in search engines that only considered on-page factors for their rankings. Although PageRank was more difficult to [game](#), webmasters had already developed link-building tools and schemes to influence the [Inktomi](#) search engine, and these methods proved similarly applicable to gaming PageRank. Many sites focus on exchanging, buying, and selling links, often on a massive scale. Some of these schemes involved the creation of thousands of sites for the sole purpose of [link spamming](#).[\[18\]](#)

By 2004, search engines had incorporated a wide range of undisclosed factors in their ranking algorithms to reduce the impact of link manipulation.[\[19\]](#) The leading search engines, Google, [Bing](#), and [Yahoo](#), do not disclose the algorithms they use to rank pages. Some SEO practitioners have studied different approaches to search engine optimization and have shared their personal opinions.[\[20\]](#) Patents related to search engines can provide information to better understand search engines.[\[21\]](#) In 2005, Google began personalizing search results for each user. Depending on their history of previous searches, Google crafted results for logged in users.[\[22\]](#)

In 2007, Google announced a campaign against paid links that transfer PageRank.[\[23\]](#) On June 15, 2009, Google disclosed that they had taken measures to mitigate the effects of PageRank sculpting by use of the [nofollow](#) attribute on links. [Matt Cutts](#), a well-known software engineer at Google, announced that Google Bot would no longer treat any no follow links, in the same way, to prevent SEO service providers from using nofollow for PageRank sculpting.[\[24\]](#) As a result of this change, the usage of nofollow led to evaporation of PageRank. In order to avoid the above, SEO engineers developed alternative techniques that replace nofollowed tags with obfuscated [JavaScript](#) and thus permit PageRank sculpting. Additionally, several solutions have been suggested that include the usage of [iframes](#), [Flash](#), and [JavaScript](#).[\[25\]](#)

In December 2009, Google announced it would be using the web search history of all its users in order to populate search results.[\[26\]](#) On June 8, 2010 a new web indexing system called [Google Caffeine](#) was announced. Designed to allow users to find news results, forum posts, and other content much sooner after publishing than before, Google Caffeine was a change to the way Google updated its index in order to make things show up quicker on Google than before. According to Carrie Grimes, the software engineer who announced Caffeine for Google, "Caffeine provides 50 percent fresher results for web searches than our last index..."[\[27\]](#) [Google Instant](#), real-time-search, was introduced in late 2010 in an attempt to make search results more timely and relevant. Historically site administrators have spent months or even years optimizing a website to increase search rankings. With the growth in popularity of social media sites and blogs, the leading engines made changes to their algorithms to allow fresh content to rank quickly within the search results.[\[28\]](#)

In February 2011, Google announced the [Panda](#) update, which penalizes websites containing content duplicated from other websites and sources. Historically websites have copied content from one another and benefited in search engine rankings by engaging in this

practice. However, Google implemented a new system that punishes sites whose content is not unique.[29] The 2012 [Google Penguin](#) attempted to penalize websites that used manipulative techniques to improve their rankings on the search engine.[30] Although Google Penguin has been presented as an algorithm aimed at fighting web spam, it really focuses on spammy links[31] by gauging the quality of the sites the links are coming from. The 2013 [Google Hummingbird](#) update featured an algorithm change designed to improve Google's natural language processing and semantic understanding of web pages. Hummingbird's language processing system falls under the newly recognized term of "conversational search", where the system pays more attention to each word in the query in order to better match the pages to the meaning of the query rather than a few words.[32] With regards to the changes made to search engine optimization, for content publishers and writers, Hummingbird is intended to resolve issues by getting rid of irrelevant content and spam, allowing Google to produce high-quality content and rely on them to be 'trusted' authors.

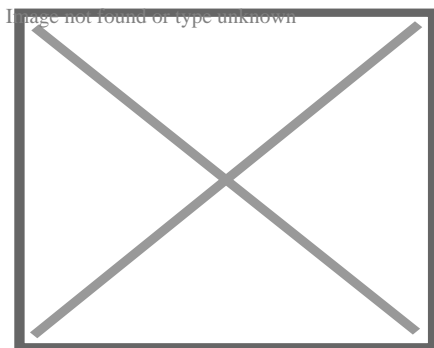
In October 2019, Google announced they would start applying [BERT](#) models for English language search queries in the US. Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) was another attempt by Google to improve their natural language processing, but this time in order to better understand the search queries of their users.[33] In terms of search engine optimization, BERT intended to connect users more easily to relevant content and increase the quality of traffic coming to websites that are ranking in the [Search Engine Results Page](#).

Methods

[\[edit\]](#)

Getting indexed

[\[edit\]](#)



A simple illustration of the [Pagerank](#) algorithm. Percentage shows the perceived importance.

The leading search engines, such as Google, Bing, and Yahoo!, use [crawlers](#) to find pages for their algorithmic search results. Pages that are linked from other search engine-indexed

pages do not need to be submitted because they are found automatically. The [Yahoo! Directory](#) and [DMOZ](#), two major directories which closed in 2014 and 2017 respectively, both required manual submission and human editorial review.^[34] Google offers [Google Search Console](#), for which an XML [Sitemap](#) feed can be created and submitted for free to ensure that all pages are found, especially pages that are not discoverable by automatically following links^[35] in addition to their URL submission console.^[36] Yahoo! formerly operated a paid submission service that guaranteed to crawl for a [cost per click](#);^[37] however, this practice was discontinued in 2009.

[Search engine](#) crawlers may look at a number of different factors when [crawling](#) a site. Not every page is indexed by search engines. The distance of pages from the root directory of a site may also be a factor in whether or not pages get crawled.^[38]

Mobile devices are used for the majority of Google searches.^[39] In November 2016, Google announced a major change to the way they are crawling websites and started to make their index mobile-first, which means the mobile version of a given website becomes the starting point for what Google includes in their index.^[40] In May 2019, Google updated the rendering engine of their crawler to be the latest version of Chromium (74 at the time of the announcement). Google indicated that they would regularly update the [Chromium](#) rendering engine to the latest version.^[41] In December 2019, Google began updating the User-Agent string of their crawler to reflect the latest Chrome version used by their rendering service. The delay was to allow webmasters time to update their code that responded to particular bot User-Agent strings. Google ran evaluations and felt confident the impact would be minor.^[42]

Preventing crawling

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Robots exclusion standard](#)

To avoid undesirable content in the search indexes, webmasters can instruct spiders not to crawl certain files or directories through the standard [robots.txt](#) file in the root directory of the domain. Additionally, a page can be explicitly excluded from a search engine's database by using a [meta tag](#) specific to robots (usually `<meta name="robots" content="noindex">`). When a search engine visits a site, the robots.txt located in the [root directory](#) is the first file crawled. The robots.txt file is then parsed and will instruct the robot as to which pages are not to be crawled. As a search engine crawler may keep a cached copy of this file, it may on occasion crawl pages a webmaster does not wish to crawl. Pages typically prevented from being crawled include login-specific pages such as shopping carts and user-specific content such as search results from internal searches. In March 2007, Google warned webmasters that they should prevent indexing of internal search results because those pages are considered search spam.^[43]

In 2020, Google **sunsetted** the standard (and open-sourced their code) and now treats it as a hint rather than a directive. To adequately ensure that pages are not indexed, a page-level robot's meta tag should be included.[\[44\]](#)

Increasing prominence

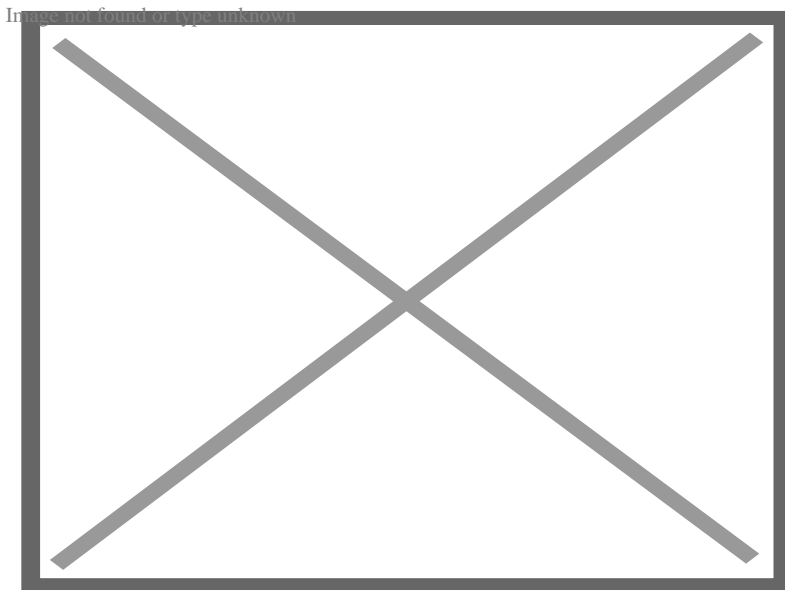
[\[edit\]](#)

A variety of methods can increase the prominence of a webpage within the search results. **Cross linking** between pages of the same website to provide more links to important pages may improve its visibility. Page design makes users trust a site and want to stay once they find it. When people bounce off a site, it counts against the site and affects its credibility.[\[45\]](#)

Writing content that includes frequently searched keyword phrases so as to be relevant to a wide variety of search queries will tend to increase traffic. Updating content so as to keep search engines crawling back frequently can give additional weight to a site. Adding relevant keywords to a web page's metadata, including the **title tag and meta description**, will tend to improve the relevancy of a site's search listings, thus increasing traffic. **URL canonicalization** of web pages accessible via multiple URLs, using the **canonical link element**[\[46\]](#) or via **301 redirects** can help make sure links to different versions of the URL all count towards the page's link popularity score. These are known as incoming links, which point to the URL and can count towards the page link's popularity score, impacting the credibility of a website.[\[45\]](#)

White hat versus black hat techniques

[\[edit\]](#)



Common white-hat methods of search engine optimization

SEO techniques can be classified into two broad categories: techniques that search engine companies recommend as part of good design ("white hat"), and those techniques of which search engines do not approve ("black hat"). Search engines attempt to minimize the effect of the latter, among them **spamdexing**. Industry commentators have classified these methods and the practitioners who employ them as either **white hat** SEO or **black hat** SEO.[47] White hats tend to produce results that last a long time, whereas black hats anticipate that their sites may eventually be banned either temporarily or permanently once the search engines discover what they are doing.[48]

An SEO technique is considered a white hat if it conforms to the search engines' guidelines and involves no deception. As the search engine guidelines[11][12][49] are not written as a series of rules or commandments, this is an important distinction to note. White hat SEO is not just about following guidelines but is about ensuring that the content a search engine indexes and subsequently ranks is the same content a user will see. White hat advice is generally summed up as creating content for users, not for search engines, and then making that content easily accessible to the online "spider" algorithms, rather than attempting to trick the algorithm from its intended purpose. White hat SEO is in many ways similar to web development that promotes accessibility,[50] although the two are not identical.

Black hat SEO attempts to improve rankings in ways that are disapproved of by the search engines or involve deception. One black hat technique uses hidden text, either as text colored similar to the background, in an invisible **div**, or positioned off-screen. Another method gives a different page depending on whether the page is being requested by a human visitor or a search engine, a technique known as **cloaking**. Another category sometimes used is **grey hat SEO**. This is in between the black hat and white hat approaches, where the methods employed avoid the site being penalized but do not act in producing the best content for users. Grey hat SEO is entirely focused on improving search engine rankings.

Search engines may penalize sites they discover using black or grey hat methods, either by reducing their rankings or eliminating their listings from their databases altogether. Such penalties can be applied either automatically by the search engines' algorithms or by a manual site review. One example was the February 2006 Google removal of both **BMW** Germany and **Ricoh** Germany for the use of deceptive practices.[51] Both companies subsequently apologized, fixed the offending pages, and were restored to Google's search engine results page.[52]

Companies that employ black hat techniques or other spammy tactics can get their client websites banned from the search results. In 2005, the *Wall Street Journal* reported on a company, **Traffic Power**, which allegedly used high-risk techniques and failed to disclose those risks to its clients.[53] *Wired* magazine reported that the same company sued blogger and SEO Aaron Wall for writing about the ban.[54] Google's **Matt Cutts** later confirmed that Google had banned Traffic Power and some of its clients.[55]

As marketing strategy

[edit]

SEO is not an appropriate strategy for every website, and other Internet marketing strategies can be more effective, such as paid advertising through pay-per-click (PPC) campaigns, depending on the site operator's goals.^[*editorializing*] Search engine marketing (SEM) is the practice of designing, running, and optimizing search engine ad campaigns. Its difference from SEO is most simply depicted as the difference between paid and unpaid priority ranking in search results. SEM focuses on prominence more so than relevance; website developers should regard SEM with the utmost importance with consideration to visibility as most navigate to the primary listings of their search.^[56] A successful Internet marketing campaign may also depend upon building high-quality web pages to engage and persuade internet users, setting up analytics programs to enable site owners to measure results, and improving a site's conversion rate.^{[57][58]} In November 2015, Google released a full 160-page version of its Search Quality Rating Guidelines to the public,^[59] which revealed a shift in their focus towards "usefulness" and mobile local search. In recent years the mobile market has exploded, overtaking the use of desktops, as shown in by StatCounter in October 2016, where they analyzed 2.5 million websites and found that 51.3% of the pages were loaded by a mobile device.^[60] Google has been one of the companies that are utilizing the popularity of mobile usage by encouraging websites to use their Google Search Console, the Mobile-Friendly Test, which allows companies to measure up their website to the search engine results and determine how user-friendly their websites are. The closer the keywords are together their ranking will improve based on key terms.^[45]

SEO may generate an adequate return on investment. However, search engines are not paid for organic search traffic, their algorithms change, and there are no guarantees of continued referrals. Due to this lack of guarantee and uncertainty, a business that relies heavily on search engine traffic can suffer major losses if the search engines stop sending visitors.^[61] Search engines can change their algorithms, impacting a website's search engine ranking, possibly resulting in a serious loss of traffic. According to Google's CEO, Eric Schmidt, in 2010, Google made over 500 algorithm changes – almost 1.5 per day.^[62] It is considered a wise business practice for website operators to liberate themselves from dependence on search engine traffic.^[63] In addition to accessibility in terms of web crawlers (addressed above), user web accessibility has become increasingly important for SEO.

International markets and SEO

[edit]

Optimization techniques are highly tuned to the dominant search engines in the target market. The search engines' market shares vary from market to market, as does competition. In 2003, Danny Sullivan stated that Google represented about 75% of all searches.^[64] In

markets outside the United States, Google's share is often larger, and data showed Google was the dominant search engine worldwide as of 2007.[65] As of 2006, Google had an 85–90% market share in Germany.[66] While there were hundreds of SEO firms in the US at that time, there were only about five in Germany.[66] As of March 2024, Google still had a significant market share of 89.85% in Germany.[67] As of June 2008, the market share of Google in the UK was close to 90% according to Hitwise.[68]^[*obsolete source*] As of March 2024, Google's market share in the UK was 93.61%.[69]

Successful search engine optimization (SEO) for international markets requires more than just translating web pages. It may also involve registering a domain name with a **country-code top-level domain** (ccTLD) or a relevant **top-level domain** (TLD) for the target market, choosing web hosting with a local IP address or server, and using a **Content Delivery Network** (CDN) to improve website speed and performance globally. It is also important to understand the local culture so that the content feels relevant to the audience. This includes conducting keyword research for each market, using hreflang tags to target the right languages, and building local backlinks. However, the core SEO principles—such as creating high-quality content, improving user experience, and building links—remain the same, regardless of language or region.[66]

Regional search engines have a strong presence in specific markets:

- China: **Baidu** leads the market, controlling about 70 to 80% market share.[70]
- South Korea: Since the end of 2021, **Naver**, a domestic web portal, has gained prominence in the country.[71][72]
- Russia: **Yandex** is the leading search engine in Russia. As of December 2023, it accounted for at least 63.8% of the market share.[73]

The Evolution of International SEO

[[edit](#)]

By the early 2000s, businesses recognized that the web and search engines could help them reach global audiences. As a result, the need for multilingual SEO emerged.[74] In the early years of international SEO development, simple translation was seen as sufficient. However, over time, it became clear that localization and transcreation—adapting content to local language, culture, and emotional resonance—were far more effective than basic translation.[75]

Legal precedents

[[edit](#)]

On October 17, 2002, SearchKing filed suit in the [United States District Court](#), Western District of Oklahoma, against the search engine Google. SearchKing's claim was that Google's tactics to prevent spamdexing constituted a [tortious interference](#) with contractual relations. On May 27, 2003, the court granted Google's motion to dismiss the complaint because SearchKing "failed to state a claim upon which relief may be granted."[\[76\]](#)[\[77\]](#)

In March 2006, KinderStart filed a lawsuit against Google over search engine rankings. KinderStart's website was removed from Google's index prior to the lawsuit, and the amount of traffic to the site dropped by 70%. On March 16, 2007, the [United States District Court for the Northern District of California](#) ([San Jose](#) Division) dismissed KinderStart's complaint without leave to amend and partially granted Google's motion for [Rule 11](#) sanctions against KinderStart's attorney, requiring him to pay part of Google's legal expenses.[\[78\]](#)[\[79\]](#)

See also

[\[edit\]](#)

- [Competitor backlinking](#)
- [List of search engines](#)
- [Search engine marketing](#)
- [Search neutrality](#), the opposite of search manipulation
- [User intent](#)
- [Website promotion](#)
- [Search engine results page](#)
- [Search engine scraping](#)

References

[\[edit\]](#)

- ↑ "[SEO – search engine optimization](#)". *Webopedia*. December 19, 2001. *Archived from the original on May 9, 2019*. Retrieved May 9, 2019.
- ↑ Giomelakis, Dimitrios; Veglis, Andreas (April 2, 2016). "[Investigating Search Engine Optimization Factors in Media Websites: The case of Greece](#)". *Digital Journalism*. **4** (3): 379–400. doi:10.1080/21670811.2015.1046992. ISSN 2167-0811. S2CID 166902013. *Archived from the original on October 30, 2022*. Retrieved October 30, 2022.
- ↑ Beel, Jöran; Gipp, Bela; Wilde, Erik (2010). "[Academic Search Engine Optimization \(ASEO\): Optimizing Scholarly Literature for Google Scholar and Co](#)" (PDF). *Journal of Scholarly Publishing*. pp. 176–190. *Archived from the original* (PDF) on November 18, 2017. Retrieved April 18, 2010.
- ↑ Ortiz-Cordova, A. and Jansen, B. J. (2012) [Classifying Web Search Queries in Order to Identify High Revenue Generating Customers](#). *Archived* March 4, 2016, at the [Wayback Machine](#). *Journal of the American Society for Information Sciences and*

Technology. 63(7), 1426 – 1441.

5. ^ Brian Pinkerton. *"Finding What People Want: Experiences with the WebCrawler"* (PDF). The Second International WWW Conference Chicago, USA, October 17–20, 1994. *Archived* (PDF) from the original on May 8, 2007. Retrieved May 7, 2007.
6. ^ Danny Sullivan (June 14, 2004). *"Who Invented the Term "Search Engine Optimization"?"*. *Search Engine Watch*. Archived from *the original* on April 23, 2010. Retrieved May 14, 2007. See *Google groups thread Archived* June 17, 2013, at the *Wayback Machine*.
7. ^ "The Challenge is Open", *Brain vs Computer*, WORLD SCIENTIFIC, November 17, 2020, pp. 189–211, doi:10.1142/9789811225017_0009, ISBN 978-981-12-2500-0, S2CID 243130517
8. ^ Pringle, G.; Allison, L.; Dowe, D. (April 1998). *"What is a tall poppy among web pages?"*. Monash University. Archived from *the original* on April 27, 2007. Retrieved May 8, 2007.
9. ^ Laurie J. Flynn (November 11, 1996). *"Desperately Seeking Surfers"*. *New York Times*. *Archived* from the original on October 30, 2007. Retrieved May 9, 2007.
10. ^ Jason Demers (January 20, 2016). *"Is Keyword Density Still Important for SEO"*. *Forbes*. *Archived* from the original on August 16, 2016. Retrieved August 15, 2016.
11. ^ **a b** *"Google's Guidelines on Site Design"*. *Archived* from the original on January 9, 2009. Retrieved April 18, 2007.
12. ^ **a b** *"Bing Webmaster Guidelines"*. *bing.com*. *Archived* from the original on September 9, 2014. Retrieved September 11, 2014.
13. ^ *"Sitemaps"*. *Archived* from the original on June 22, 2023. Retrieved July 4, 2012.
14. ^ *"By the Data: For Consumers, Mobile is the Internet" Google for Entrepreneurs Startup Grind September 20, 2015*. *Archived* from the original on January 6, 2016. Retrieved January 8, 2016.
15. ^ Brin, Sergey & Page, Larry (1998). *"The Anatomy of a Large-Scale Hypertextual Web Search Engine"*. Proceedings of the seventh international conference on World Wide Web. pp. 107–117. *Archived* from the original on October 10, 2006. Retrieved May 8, 2007.
16. ^ *"Co-founders of Google - Google's co-founders may not have the name recognition of say, Bill Gates, but give them time: Google hasn't been around nearly as long as Microsoft"*. *Entrepreneur*. October 15, 2008. *Archived* from the original on May 31, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2014.
17. ^ Thompson, Bill (December 19, 2003). *"Is Google good for you?"*. *BBC News*. *Archived* from the original on January 25, 2009. Retrieved May 16, 2007.
18. ^ Zoltan Gyongyi & Hector Garcia-Molina (2005). *"Link Spam Alliances"* (PDF). Proceedings of the 31st VLDB Conference, Trondheim, Norway. *Archived* (PDF) from the original on June 12, 2007. Retrieved May 9, 2007.
19. ^ Hansell, Saul (June 3, 2007). *"Google Keeps Tweaking Its Search Engine"*. *New York Times*. *Archived* from the original on November 10, 2017. Retrieved June 6, 2007.
20. ^ Sullivan, Danny (September 29, 2005). *"Rundown On Search Ranking Factors"*. *Search Engine Watch*. *Archived* from the original on May 28, 2007. Retrieved May 8,

2007.

21. ^ Christine Churchill (November 23, 2005). *"Understanding Search Engine Patents"*. *Search Engine Watch*. Archived from *the original* on February 7, 2007. Retrieved May 8, 2007.
22. ^ *"Google Personalized Search Leaves Google Labs"*. searchenginewatch.com. Search Engine Watch. Archived from *the original* on January 25, 2009. Retrieved September 5, 2009.
23. ^ *"8 Things We Learned About Google PageRank"*. www.searchenginejournal.com. October 25, 2007. Archived from the original on August 19, 2009. Retrieved August 17, 2009.
24. ^ *"PageRank sculpting"*. Matt Cutts. Archived from the original on January 6, 2010. Retrieved January 12, 2010.
25. ^ *"Google Loses 'Backwards Compatibility' On Paid Link Blocking & PageRank Sculpting"*. searchengineland.com. June 3, 2009. Archived from the original on August 14, 2009. Retrieved August 17, 2009.
26. ^ *"Personalized Search for everyone"*. Archived from the original on December 8, 2009. Retrieved December 14, 2009.
27. ^ *"Our new search index: Caffeine"*. Google: Official Blog. Archived from the original on June 18, 2010. Retrieved May 10, 2014.
28. ^ *"Relevance Meets Real-Time Web"*. Google Blog. Archived from the original on April 7, 2019. Retrieved January 4, 2010.
29. ^ *"Google Search Quality Updates"*. Google Blog. Archived from the original on April 23, 2022. Retrieved March 21, 2012.
30. ^ *"What You Need to Know About Google's Penguin Update"*. Inc.com. June 20, 2012. Archived from the original on December 20, 2012. Retrieved December 6, 2012.
31. ^ *"Google Penguin looks mostly at your link source, says Google"*. Search Engine Land. October 10, 2016. Archived from the original on April 21, 2017. Retrieved April 20, 2017.
32. ^ *"FAQ: All About The New Google 'Hummingbird' Algorithm"*. www.searchengineland.com. September 26, 2013. Archived from the original on December 23, 2018. Retrieved March 17, 2018.
33. ^ *"Understanding searches better than ever before"*. Google. October 25, 2019. Archived from the original on January 27, 2021. Retrieved May 12, 2020.
34. ^ *"Submitting To Directories: Yahoo & The Open Directory"*. Search Engine Watch. March 12, 2007. Archived from *the original* on May 19, 2007. Retrieved May 15, 2007.
35. ^ *"What is a Sitemap file and why should I have one?"*. Archived from the original on July 1, 2007. Retrieved March 19, 2007.
36. ^ *"Search Console - Crawl URL"*. Archived from the original on August 14, 2022. Retrieved December 18, 2015.
37. ^ Sullivan, Danny (March 12, 2007). *"Submitting To Search Crawlers: Google, Yahoo, Ask & Microsoft's Live Search"*. Search Engine Watch. Archived from *the original* on May 10, 2007. Retrieved May 15, 2007.
38. ^ Cho, J.; Garcia-Molina, H.; Page, L. (1998). *"Efficient crawling through URL ordering"*. Seventh International World-Wide Web Conference. Brisbane, Australia: Stanford

- InfoLab Publication Server. Archived from [the original](#) on July 14, 2019. Retrieved May 9, 2007.
39. ^ ["Mobile-first Index"](#). Archived from the original on February 22, 2019. Retrieved March 19, 2018.
 40. ^ Phan, Doantam (November 4, 2016). ["Mobile-first Indexing"](#). Official Google Webmaster Central Blog. Archived from the original on February 22, 2019. Retrieved January 16, 2019.
 41. ^ ["The new evergreen Googlebot"](#). Official Google Webmaster Central Blog. Archived from the original on November 6, 2020. Retrieved March 2, 2020.
 42. ^ ["Updating the user agent of Googlebot"](#). Official Google Webmaster Central Blog. Archived from the original on March 2, 2020. Retrieved March 2, 2020.
 43. ^ ["Newspapers Amok! New York Times Spamming Google? LA Times Hijacking Cars.com?"](#). Search Engine Land. May 8, 2007. Archived from the original on December 26, 2008. Retrieved May 9, 2007.
 44. ^ Jill Kocher Brown (February 24, 2020). ["Google Downgrades Nofollow Directive. Now What?"](#). Practical Ecommerce. Archived from the original on January 25, 2021. Retrieved February 11, 2021.
 45. ^ **a b c** Morey, Sean (2008). The Digital Writer. Fountainhead Press. pp. 171–187.
 46. ^ ["Bing – Partnering to help solve duplicate content issues – Webmaster Blog – Bing Community"](#). www.bing.com. February 12, 2009. Archived from the original on June 7, 2014. Retrieved October 30, 2009.
 47. ^ Andrew Goodman. ["Search Engine Showdown: Black hats vs. White hats at SES"](#). SearchEngineWatch. Archived from [the original](#) on February 22, 2007. Retrieved May 9, 2007.
 48. ^ [Jill Whalen](#) (November 16, 2004). ["Black Hat/White Hat Search Engine Optimization"](#). searchengineguide.com. Archived from [the original](#) on November 17, 2004. Retrieved May 9, 2007.
 49. ^ ["What's an SEO? Does Google recommend working with companies that offer to make my site Google-friendly?"](#). Archived from the original on April 16, 2006. Retrieved April 18, 2007.
 50. ^ Andy Hagans (November 8, 2005). ["High Accessibility Is Effective Search Engine Optimization"](#). A List Apart. Archived from the original on May 4, 2007. Retrieved May 9, 2007.
 51. ^ [Matt Cutts](#) (February 4, 2006). ["Ramping up on international webspam"](#). mattcutts.com/blog. Archived from the original on June 29, 2012. Retrieved May 9, 2007.
 52. ^ [Matt Cutts](#) (February 7, 2006). ["Recent reinclusions"](#). mattcutts.com/blog. Archived from the original on May 22, 2007. Retrieved May 9, 2007.
 53. ^ David Kesmodel (September 22, 2005). ["Sites Get Dropped by Search Engines After Trying to 'Optimize' Rankings"](#). Wall Street Journal. Archived from the original on August 4, 2020. Retrieved July 30, 2008.
 54. ^ Adam L. Penenberg (September 8, 2005). ["Legal Showdown in Search Fracas"](#). Wired Magazine. Archived from the original on March 4, 2016. Retrieved August 11, 2016.

55. ^ [Matt Cutts](#) (February 2, 2006). ["Confirming a penalty"](#). [mattcutts.com/blog](#). Archived from the original on June 26, 2012. Retrieved May 9, 2007.
56. ^ [Tapan, Panda](#) (2013). ["Search Engine Marketing: Does the Knowledge Discovery Process Help Online Retailers?"](#). *IUP Journal of Knowledge Management*. **11** (3): 56–66. [ProQuest 1430517207](#).
57. ^ [Melissa Burdon](#) (March 13, 2007). ["The Battle Between Search Engine Optimization and Conversion: Who Wins?"](#). [Grok.com](#). Archived from the original on March 15, 2008. Retrieved April 10, 2017.
58. ^ ["SEO Tips and Marketing Strategies"](#). Archived from the original on October 30, 2022. Retrieved October 30, 2022.
59. ^ [""Search Quality Evaluator Guidelines" How Search Works November 12, 2015"](#) (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on March 29, 2019. Retrieved January 11, 2016.
60. ^ [Titcomb, James](#) (November 2016). ["Mobile web usage overtakes desktop for first time"](#). *The Telegraph*. Archived from the original on January 10, 2022. Retrieved March 17, 2018.
61. ^ [Andy Greenberg](#) (April 30, 2007). ["Condemned To Google Hell"](#). *Forbes*. Archived from the original on May 2, 2007. Retrieved May 9, 2007.
62. ^ [Matt McGee](#) (September 21, 2011). ["Schmidt's testimony reveals how Google tests algorithm changes"](#). Archived from the original on January 17, 2012. Retrieved January 4, 2012.
63. ^ [Jakob Nielsen](#) (January 9, 2006). ["Search Engines as Leeches on the Web"](#). [useit.com](#). Archived from the original on August 25, 2012. Retrieved May 14, 2007.
64. ^ [Graham, Jefferson](#) (August 26, 2003). ["The search engine that could"](#). *USA Today*. Archived from the original on May 17, 2007. Retrieved May 15, 2007.
65. ^ [Greg Jarboe](#) (February 22, 2007). ["Stats Show Google Dominates the International Search Landscape"](#). *Search Engine Watch*. Archived from the original on May 23, 2011. Retrieved May 15, 2007.
66. ^ [a b c](#) [Mike Grehan](#) (April 3, 2006). ["Search Engine Optimizing for Europe"](#). [Click](#). Archived from the original on November 6, 2010. Retrieved May 14, 2007.
67. ^ ["Germany search engine market share 2024"](#). *Statista*. Retrieved January 6, 2025.
68. ^ [Jack Schofield](#) (June 10, 2008). ["Google UK closes in on 90% market share"](#). *Guardian*. London. Archived from the original on December 17, 2013. Retrieved June 10, 2008.
69. ^ ["UK search engines market share 2024"](#). *Statista*. Retrieved January 6, 2025.
70. ^ ["China search engines market share 2024"](#). *Statista*. Retrieved January 6, 2025.
71. ^ [cycles](#), This text provides general information Statista assumes no liability for the information given being complete or correct Due to varying update; Text, Statistics Can Display More up-to-Date Data Than Referenced in the. ["Topic: Search engines in South Korea"](#). *Statista*. Retrieved January 6, 2025.
72. ^ ["South Korea: main service used to search for information 2024"](#). *Statista*. Retrieved January 6, 2025.
73. ^ ["Most popular search engines in Russia 2023"](#). *Statista*. Retrieved January 6, 2025.

74. [^] Arora, Sanjog; Hemrajani, Naveen (September 2023). *"A REVIEW ON: MULTILINGUAL SEARCH TECHNIQUE"*. *International Journal of Applied Engineering & Technology*. **5** (3): 760–770 – via ResearchGate.
75. [^] *"SEO Starter Guide: The Basics | Google Search Central | Documentation"*. Google for Developers. Retrieved January 13, 2025.
76. [^] *"Search King, Inc. v. Google Technology, Inc., CIV-02-1457-M"* (PDF). docstoc.com. May 27, 2003. *Archived* from the original on May 27, 2008. Retrieved May 23, 2008.
77. [^] Stefanie Olsen (May 30, 2003). *"Judge dismisses suit against Google"*. CNET. *Archived* from the original on December 1, 2010. Retrieved May 10, 2007.
78. [^] *"Technology & Marketing Law Blog: KinderStart v. Google Dismissed—With Sanctions Against KinderStart's Counsel"*. blog.ericgoldman.org. March 20, 2007. *Archived* from the original on May 11, 2008. Retrieved June 23, 2008.
79. [^] *"Technology & Marketing Law Blog: Google Sued Over Rankings—KinderStart.com v. Google"*. blog.ericgoldman.org. *Archived* from the original on June 22, 2008. Retrieved June 23, 2008.

External links

[[edit](#)]

Listen to this article (22 minutes)

Spoken Wikipedia icon

Image not found or type unknown

This audio file was created from a revision of this article dated 20 May 2008, and does not reflect subsequent edits.

([Audio help](#) · [More spoken articles](#))

- [Webmaster Guidelines](#) from Google
- [Google Search Quality Evaluators Guidelines](#) (PDF)
- [Webmaster resources](#) from Yahoo!
- [Webmaster Guidelines](#) from Microsoft Bing
- [The Dirty Little Secrets of Search](#) in The New York Times (February 12, 2011)

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

[Search engine optimization](#)

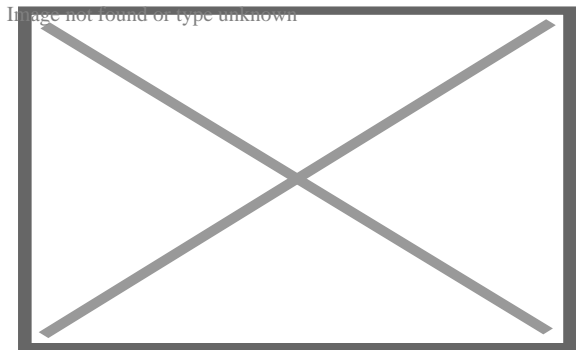
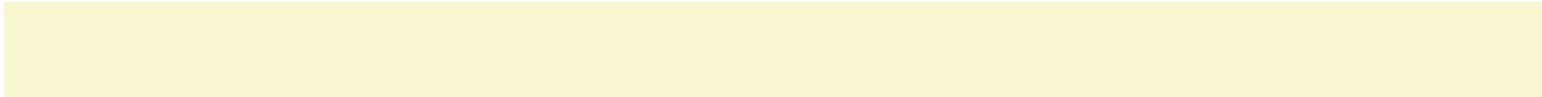
Exclusion standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Robots exclusion standard ○ Meta element ○ nofollow
Marketing topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Online advertising ○ Email marketing ○ Display advertising ○ Web analytics
Search marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Search engine marketing ○ Social media optimization ○ Online identity management ○ Paid inclusion ○ Pay per click ○ Google bomb
Search engine spam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Spamdexing ○ Web scraping ○ Scraper site ○ Link farm ○ Link building
Linking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Backlink ○ Link building ○ Link exchange ○ Organic linking
People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Danny Sullivan ○ Matt Cutts ○ Barry Schwartz
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Geotargeting ○ Human search engine ○ Stop words ○ Content farm

Authority control databases: **National** **Image not found or type unknown** **Edit this at Wikidata**

- Germany
- Poland

About Parramatta

This article is about the Australian metropolis. For the local government area, see City of Parramatta. For the rugby league club, see Parramatta Eels. For other uses, see Parramatta (disambiguation).



Parramatta viewed from the south in 2022

Image not found or type unknown

Coordinates	<div>33°49′S 151°00′E</div> <div><div><div><div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div></div><div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div></div></div><div><div></div></div></div></div>
-------------	---

</

Parramatta (/

ˈpær

mæt

; **Dharuk: *Burramatta***) is a **suburb** and major commercial centre in **Greater Western Sydney**.^[7]^[8] Parramatta is located approximately 24 kilometres (15 mi) west of the **Sydney CBD**, on the banks of the **Parramatta River**.^[2] It is commonly regarded as the secondary **central business district** of metropolitan **Sydney**.

Parramatta is the municipal seat of the **local government area** of the **City of Parramatta** and is often regarded as one of the primary centres of the **Greater Sydney** metropolitan region, along with the **Sydney CBD**, **Penrith**, **Campbelltown**, and **Liverpool**.^[9] Parramatta also has a long history as a second administrative centre in the Sydney metropolitan region, playing host to a number of government departments,^[10] as well as state and federal courts. It is often colloquially referred to as "Parra".

Parramatta, which was founded as a British settlement in 1788, the same year as Sydney, is the oldest inland European settlement in Australia and serves as the economic centre of Greater Western Sydney.^[11] Since 2000, state government agencies such as the **New South Wales Police Force** and **Sydney Water**^[12] have relocated to Parramatta from Central Sydney. The **151st meridian east** runs directly through the suburb.

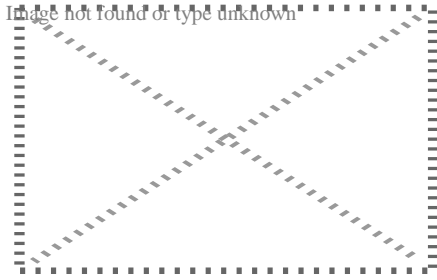
History

^{[[edit](#)]}

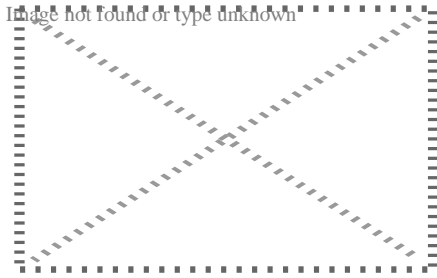
Aboriginal

^{[[edit](#)]}

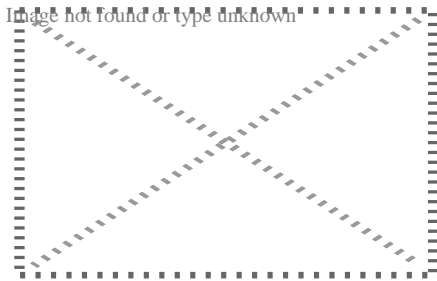
Radiocarbon dating suggests human activity occurred in Parramatta from around 30,000 years ago.^[13] The **Darug people** who lived in the area before European settlement regarded the area as rich in food from the river and forests. They named the area Baramada or Burramatta ('Parramatta') which means Eel ("Burra") Place ("matta"), with the resident Indigenous people being called the **Burramattagal**. Similar Darug words include Cabramatta (Grub place) and Wianamatta (Mother place).^[14] Other references^[*which?*] are derived from the words of Captain **Watkin Tench**, a white British man with a poor understanding of the Darug language, and are incorrect.^[*citation needed*] To this day many eels and other sea creatures are attracted to nutrients that are concentrated where the saltwater of **Port Jackson** meets the freshwater of the **Parramatta River**. The **Parramatta Eels rugby league** club chose their symbol as a result of this phenomenon.



View of Parramatta in 1812



Parramatta from May's Hill by Joseph Lycett (c. 1824)



Parramatta in 1886

British colonisation

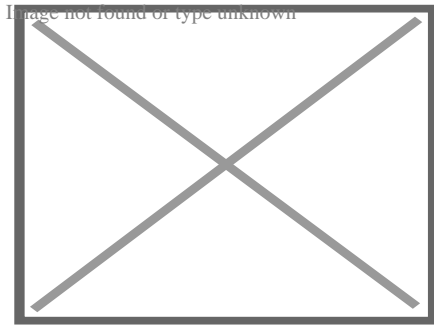
[[edit](#)]

Parramatta was colonised by the British in 1788, the same year as Sydney. As such, Parramatta is the second oldest city in Australia, being only 10 months younger than Sydney. The British colonists, who had arrived in January 1788 on the **First Fleet** at **Sydney Cove**, had only enough food to support themselves for a short time and the soil around Sydney Cove proved too poor to grow the amount of food that 1,000 **convicts**, soldiers and administrators needed to survive. During 1788, Governor **Arthur Phillip** had reconnoitred several places before choosing Parramatta as the most likely place for a successful large farm.^[15] Parramatta was the **furthest navigable point inland** on the Parramatta River (i.e. furthest from the thin, sandy coastal soil) and also the point at which the river became freshwater and therefore useful for farming.

On Sunday 2 November 1788, Governor Phillip took a detachment of marines along with a surveyor and, in boats, made his way upriver to a location that he called The Crescent, a defensible hill curved round a river bend, now in **Parramatta Park**. The Burramattagal were

rapidly displaced with notable residents Maugoran, **Boorong** and Baludarri being forced from their lands.[16]

As a settlement developed, Governor Phillip gave it the name "Rose Hill" after British politician **George Rose**. [17] On 4 June 1791 Phillip changed the name of the township to Parramatta, approximating the term used by the local Aboriginal people. [18] A neighbouring suburb acquired the name "Rose Hill", which today is spelt "**Rosehill**".



The former **Female Orphan School** was one of the first schools in the area

In an attempt to deal with the food crisis, Phillip in 1789 granted a convict named **James Ruse** the land of **Experiment Farm** at Parramatta on the condition that he develop a viable agriculture. There, Ruse became the first European to successfully grow grain in Australia. The Parramatta area was also the site of the pioneering of the Australian wool industry by **John Macarthur's Elizabeth Farm** in the 1790s. **Philip Gidley King's** account of his visit to Parramatta on 9 April 1790 is one of the earliest descriptions of the area. Walking four miles with Governor Phillip to Prospect, he saw undulating grassland interspersed with magnificent trees and a great number of **kangaroos** and **emus**. [19]

The **Battle of Parramatta**, a major battle of the **Australian frontier wars**, occurred in March 1797 where **Eora** leader **Pemulwuy** led a group of **Bidjigal** warriors, estimated to be at least 100, in an attack on the town of Parramatta. The local garrison withdrew to their barracks and Pemulwuy held the town until he was eventually shot and wounded. A year later, a government farm at **Toongabbie** was attacked by Pemulwuy, who challenged the **New South Wales Corps** to a fight. [20][21]

Governor Arthur Phillip built a small house for himself on the hill of The Crescent. In 1799 this was replaced by a larger residence which, substantially improved by Governor **Lachlan Macquarie** from 1815 to 1818, has survived to the present day, making it the oldest surviving Government House anywhere in Australia. It was used as a retreat by Governors until the 1850s, with one Governor (**Governor Brisbane**) making it his principal home for a short period in the 1820s.

In 1803, another famous incident occurred in Parramatta, involving a convicted criminal named **Joseph Samuel**, originally from England. Samuel was convicted of murder and sentenced to death by hanging, but the rope broke. In the second attempt, the noose slipped

off his neck. In the third attempt, the new rope broke. Governor King was summoned and pardoned Samuel, as the incident appeared to him to be [divine intervention](#).^[22]

In 1814, Macquarie opened a school for Aboriginal children at Parramatta as part of a policy of improving relations between Aboriginal and European communities. This school was later relocated to "[Black Town](#)".^[23]

Parramatta was gazetted as a city on 19 November 1976, and later, a suburb on 10 June 1994.

The first significant skyscrapers began to emerge in Parramatta in the late 1990s and the suburb transformed into a major business and residential hub in the early 2000s. Since then, the suburb's growth has accelerated in the past decade.

On 20 December 2024, the first stage of the Parramatta Light Rail was completed.

Climate

[\[edit\]](#)

Further information: [Climate of Sydney](#)

Parramatta has a [humid subtropical climate](#) ([Köppen climate classification](#): *Cfa*) with mild to cool, somewhat short winters and warm to usually hot summers, alongside moderate rainfall spread throughout the year.

Summer maximum temperatures are quite variable, often reaching above 35 °C (95 °F), on average 13.1 days in the summer season, and sometimes remaining in the low 20s, especially after a [cold front](#) or a [sea breeze](#), such as the [southerly buster](#). Northwesterlies can occasionally bring hot winds from the [desert](#) that can raise temperatures higher than 40 °C (104 °F) mostly from November to February, and sometimes above 44 °C (111 °F) in January severe heatwaves. The record highest temperature (since 1967) was 47.0 °C (116.6 °F) on 4 January 2020. Parramatta is warmer than [Sydney CBD](#) in the summer due to the [urban heat island effect](#) and its inland location. In extreme cases though, it can be 5–10 °C (9–18 °F) warmer than Sydney, especially when sea breezes do not penetrate inland on hot summer and spring days. For example, on 28 November 2009, the city reached 29.3 °C (84.7 °F),^[24] while Parramatta reached 39.0 °C (102.2 °F),^[25] almost 10 °C (18 °F) higher. In the summer, Parramatta, among other places in western Sydney, can often be the hottest place in the world because of the [Blue Mountains](#) trapping hot air in the region, in addition to the UHI effect.^[26]

Rainfall is slightly higher during the first three months of the year because the anticlockwise-rotating [subtropical high](#) is to the south of the country, thereby allowing moist easterlies from the [Tasman Sea](#) to penetrate the city.^{[27][28]} The second half of the year tends to be drier (late winter/spring) since the [subtropical high](#) is to the north of the city, thus permitting dry

westerlies from the interior to dominate.[29] Drier winters are also owed to its position on the leeward side of the Great Dividing Range, which block westerly cold fronts (that are more common in late winter) and thus would become foehn winds, whereby allowing decent amount of sunny days and relatively low precipitation in that period.[30] Thunderstorms are common in the months from early spring to early autumn, occasionally quite severe thunderstorms can occur. Snow is virtually unknown, having been recorded only in 1836 and 1896[31] Parramatta gets 106.6 days of clear skies annually.

Depending on the wind direction, summer weather may be humid or dry, though the humidity is mostly in the comfortable range, with the late summer/autumn period having a higher average humidity than late winter/early spring.

Climate data for Parramatta North (1991–2020 averages, 1967–present extremes)

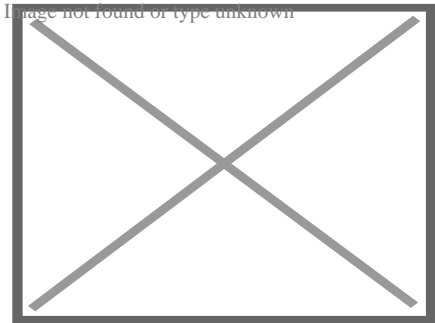
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Record high °C (°F)	47.0 (116.6)	44.5 (112.1)	40.5 (104.9)	37.0 (98.6)	29.2 (84.6)	25.5 (77.9)	26.8 (80.2)	30.6 (87.1)	36.5 (97.7)	40.1 (104.2)	42.7 (108.9)	44.0 (111.2)
Mean maximum °C (°F)	40.1 (104.2)	37.5 (99.5)	33.9 (93.0)	30.3 (86.5)	26.2 (79.2)	22.3 (72.1)	22.7 (72.9)	25.7 (78.3)	30.8 (87.4)	34.3 (93.7)	36.6 (97.9)	37.6 (99.7)
Mean daily maximum °C (°F)	29.1 (84.4)	28.3 (82.9)	26.5 (79.7)	23.9 (75.0)	20.9 (69.6)	18.2 (64.8)	17.8 (64.0)	19.5 (67.1)	22.3 (72.1)	24.5 (76.1)	25.8 (78.4)	27.7 (81.9)
Mean daily minimum °C (°F)	17.9 (64.2)	17.7 (63.9)	15.9 (60.6)	12.6 (54.7)	9.6 (49.3)	7.5 (45.5)	6.3 (43.3)	6.9 (44.4)	9.4 (48.9)	12.0 (53.6)	14.3 (57.7)	16.4 (61.5)
Mean minimum °C (°F)	12.9 (55.2)	12.7 (54.9)	10.9 (51.6)	7.8 (46.0)	4.5 (40.1)	2.9 (37.2)	1.7 (35.1)	2.4 (36.3)	4.5 (40.1)	6.5 (43.7)	8.6 (47.5)	10.9 (51.6)
Record low °C (°F)	10.1 (50.2)	9.2 (48.6)	6.8 (44.2)	4.0 (39.2)	1.4 (34.5)	0.8 (33.4)	−1.0 (30.2)	0.7 (33.3)	0.7 (33.3)	3.6 (38.5)	4.0 (39.2)	7.7 (45.9)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	89.9 (3.54)	130.3 (5.13)	99.1 (3.90)	78.3 (3.08)	61.3 (2.41)	99.0 (3.90)	48.0 (1.89)	47.4 (1.87)	48.5 (1.91)	61.3 (2.41)	82.0 (3.23)	78.5 (3.09)
Average precipitation days (≥ 1 mm)	8.6	9.0	9.9	7.0	6.3	7.9	6.0	4.8	5.7	7.0	8.7	8.3
Average afternoon relative humidity (%)	56	59	58	56	59	58	55	45	46	50	54	55

Average dew point °C (°F)	16.2 (61.2)	16.8 (62.2)	15.5 (59.9)	12.7 (54.9)	9.9 (49.8)	7.6 (45.7)	5.6 (42.1)	5.5 (41.9)	7.7 (45.9)	9.9 (49.8)	12.3 (54.1)	14.3 (57.7)
---------------------------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	----------------	----------------

Source: Bureau of Meteorology[32]

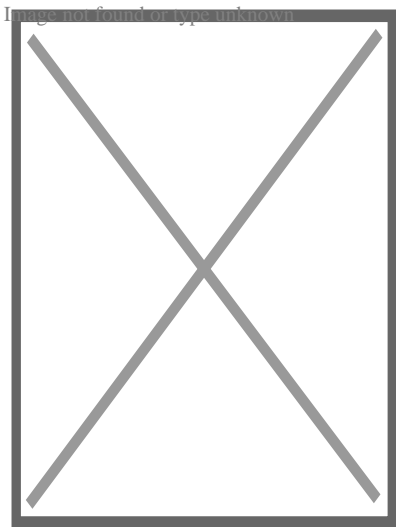
Commercial area

[edit]



Church Street

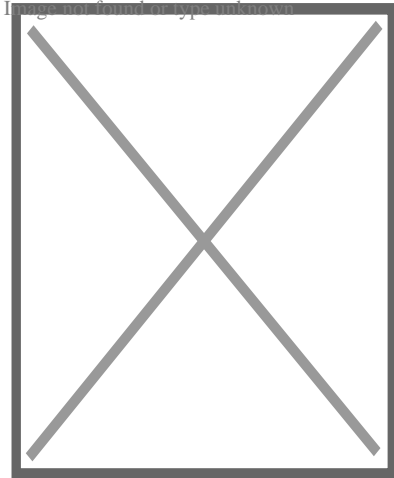
Church Street is home to many shops and restaurants. The northern end of Church Street, close to **Lennox Bridge**, features *al fresco* dining with a diverse range of cuisines. Immediately south of the CBD Church Street is known across Sydney as 'Auto Alley' for the many car dealerships lining both sides of the street as far as the M4 Motorway.[33]



6 & 8 Parramatta Square, Parramatta's tallest building

Since 2000, Parramatta has seen the consolidation of its role as a government centre, with the relocation of agencies such as the **New South Wales Police Force** Headquarters and the Sydney Water Corporation[12] from **Sydney CBD**. At the same time, major construction work occurred around the **railway station** with the expansion of Westfield Shoppingtown and the creation of a new transport interchange. The western part of the Parramatta CBD is known as the **Parramatta Justice Precinct** and houses the corporate headquarters of the **Department of**

Communities and Justice. Other legal offices include the **Children's Court of New South Wales** and the Sydney West Trial Courts, **Legal Aid Commission of NSW**, Office of Trustee and Guardian (formerly the Office of the Protective Commissioner), NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and the **Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions**. Nearby on Marsden Street is the **Parramatta Courthouse** and the **Drug Court of New South Wales**. The Garfield Barwick Commonwealth Law Courts Building (named in honour of **Sir Garfield Barwick**), houses courts of the **Federal Magistrates Court** and the **Family Court of Australia**. The NSW Government has also announced plans to secure up to 45,000 m² of new A-grade leased office space in Parramatta to relocate a further 4,000 workers from the Sydney CBD. [34]



Eclipse Tower

Parramatta Square (previously known as Civic Place) is a civic precinct located in the heart of the city, adjacent to Parramatta Town Hall. The Parramatta Square construction works included a redevelopment of the Parramatta Civic Centre, construction of a new culture and arts centre, and the construction of a new plaza. The designs of the first two projects, a 65-storey residential skyscraper and an office building were announced on 20 July 2012. [35] Concerns from **CASA** about infringements into controlled airspace from the height of the residential tower resulted in 8 Parramatta Square being turned into a 55-story commercial building, rather than the originally proposed 65-storey residential tower. [36] Parramatta Square became home to 3,000 **National Australia Bank** employees, relocated from the Sydney CBD. [37] Other notable commercial tenants who have established a presence at Parramatta Square include **Westpac**, **Endeavour Energy**, **KPMG** and **Deloitte**. [38]

Centenary Square, formerly known as Centenary Plaza, was created in 1975 when the then **Parramatta City Council** closed a section of the main street to traffic to create a pedestrian plaza. It features an 1888 Centennial Memorial Fountain and adjoins the 1883 Parramatta Town Hall and **St John's Cathedral**. [39]

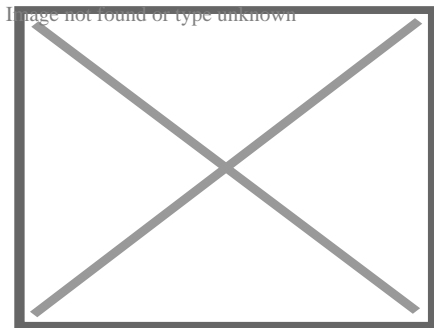
A hospital known as The Colonial Hospital was established in Parramatta in 1818. [40] This then became Parramatta District Hospital. Jeffery House was built in the 1940s. With the

construction of the nearby **Westmead Hospital** complex public hospital services in Parramatta were reduced but after refurbishment Jeffery House again provides clinical health services. Nearby, Brislington House has had a long history with health services. It is the oldest colonial building in Parramatta, dating to 1821.[41] It became a doctors residence before being incorporated into the Parramatta Hospital in 1949.

Parramatta is a major business and commercial centre, and home to **Westfield Parramatta**, the **tenth largest shopping centre in Australia**.[42] Parramatta is also the major transport hub for Western Sydney, servicing trains and buses, as well as having a ferry wharf and future light rail and metro services. Major upgrades have occurred around Parramatta railway station with the creation of a new transport interchange, and the ongoing development of the Parramatta Square local government precinct.[43]

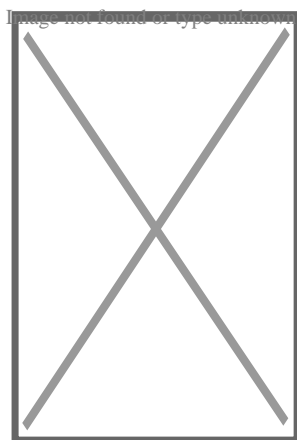
Places of worship

[[edit](#)]

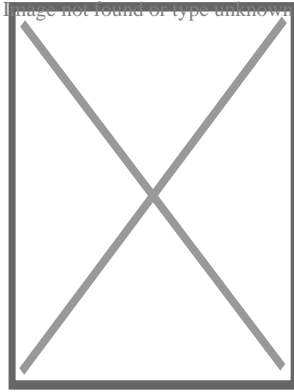


St John's Cathedral was completed in 1802

Church Street takes its name from **St John's Cathedral (Anglican)**, which was built in 1802 and is the oldest church in Parramatta. While the present building is not the first on the site, the towers were built during the time of **Governor Macquarie**, and were based on those of the church at **Reculver**, England, at the suggestion of his wife, **Elizabeth**.[44] The historic **St John's Cemetery** is located nearby on O'Connell Street.[45]



St Patrick's Cathedral



Congregational Church (1871)

St Patrick's Cathedral (Roman Catholic) is one of the oldest Catholic churches in Australia. Construction commenced in 1836, but it wasn't officially complete until 1837. In 1854 a new church was commissioned, although the tower was not completed until 1880, with the spire following in 1883.[46] It was built on the site to meet the needs of a growing congregation. It was destroyed by fire in 1996, with only the stone walls remaining.

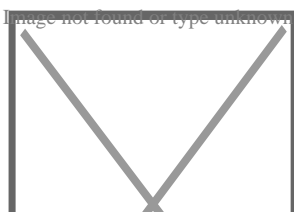
On 29 November 2003, the new St Patrick's Cathedral was dedicated.[47] The historic **St Patrick's Cemetery** is located in North Parramatta. The **Uniting Church** is represented by Leigh Memorial Church.[48] **Parramatta Salvation Army** is one of the oldest active **Salvation Army** Corps in Australia. Parramatta is also home to the Parramatta and Districts Synagogue, which services the **Jewish** community of western Sydney.[49]

The **Greek Orthodox** Parish and Community of **St Ioannis** (St John The Frontrunner) Greek Orthodox Church was established in Parramatta in May 1960 under the ecumenical jurisdiction of the **Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Australia** to serve the predominantly emigrating Greek population of Greater Western Sydney. Originally, the liturgies were held in the hall of St John's Ambulance Brigade in Harris Park until the completion of the church in December 1966 located in Hassall Street Parramatta. The parish sold this property in 2014 and is now located at the corner of George and Purchase Streets.[50] The Parish Community of St Ioannis continues to serve over 5,000 Greek parishioners.[51]

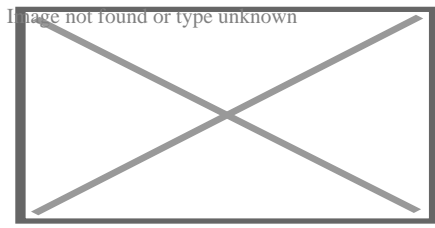
A **Buddhist** temple is located in Cowper Street, Parramatta.[52] Parramatta's **Mosque** is in an apartment building on Marsden Street, Parramatta.[53] The district is served by **BAPS Swaminarayan Hindu temple** located on Eleanor St, Rosehill,[54] and a **Murugan** Hindu temple in **Mays Hill**, off Great Western Highway.[55]

Parks

[edit]



Victorian Gazebo at the Prince Alfred Square



The **Old Government House** is a major site of significance in **Parramatta Park**

Parramatta Park is a large park adjacent to **Western Sydney Stadium** that is a popular venue for walking, jogging and bike riding. It was formerly the Governor's Domain, being land set aside for the Governor to supply his farming needs, until it was gazetted as a public park in 1858.[56] As the Governor's Domain, the grounds were considerably larger than the current 85 hectare Parramatta Park, extending from Parramatta Road in the south as evident by a small gatehouse adjacent to Parramatta High School. For a time Parramatta Park housed a zoo[57] until 1951 when the animals were transferred to **Taronga Zoo**.

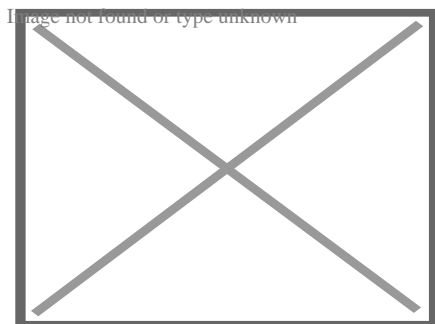
Parramatta is known as the 'River City' as the **Parramatta River** flows through the Parramatta CBD.[58] Its foreshore features a playground, seating, picnic tables and pathways that are increasingly popular with residents, visitors and CBD workers.[59]

Prince Alfred Square is a **Victorian era** park located within the CBD on the northern side of the **Parramatta River**. It is one of the oldest public parks in **New South Wales** with trees dating from c. 1869. Prior to being a public park, it was the site of Parramatta's second gaol from 1804 until 1841 and the first female factory in Australia between 1804 and 1821.

Transport

[edit]

In contrast to the high level of **car dependency** throughout Sydney, a greater proportion of Parramatta's workers travelled to work on public transport (45.2%) than by car (36.2%) in 2016.[60]



Parramatta railway station

Rail

[\[edit\]](#)

Heavy rail

[\[edit\]](#)

Parramatta railway station is served by Sydney Trains' Cumberland Line, Leppington & Inner West Line and North Shore & Western Line services.^[61] NSW TrainLink operates intercity services on the Blue Mountains Line as well as services to rural New South Wales. The station was originally opened in 1855, located in what is now Granville, and known as Parramatta Junction. The station was moved to its current location and opened on 4 July 1860, five years after the first railway line in Sydney was opened, running from Sydney to Parramatta Junction.^[62] It was upgraded in the 2000s, with work beginning in late 2003 and the new interchange opening on 19 February 2006.^[63]

Light rail

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Parramatta Light Rail](#)

The light rail [Westmead & Carlingford Line](#) runs from Westmead to [Carlingford](#) via the Parramatta city centre. A future branch will run to [Sydney Olympic Park](#).^[64]

Metro

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Sydney Metro West](#)

The under construction Sydney Metro West will be a metro line run between the Sydney central business district and Westmead. Announced in 2016,^[65] the line is set to open in 2032 with [a station in Parramatta](#).^[66]

Bus

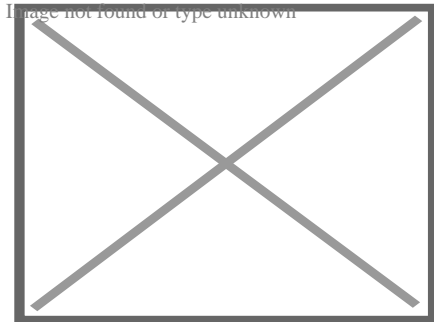
[\[edit\]](#)

Parramatta is also serviced by a [major bus interchange](#) located on the south eastern side of the railway station. The interchange is served by buses utilising the [North-West T-way](#) to

Rouse Hill and the [Liverpool–Parramatta T-way](#) to Liverpool. Parramatta is also serviced by one high frequency [Metrobus](#) service:

- [M91](#) – Parramatta to Hurstville via Granville, Bankstown and Peakhurst

A free bus Route 900 is operated by [Transit Systems](#) in conjunction with the state government. Route 900 circles Parramatta CBD.^[67] A free bus also links [Western Sydney Stadium](#) to Parramatta railway station during major sporting events.



[Parramatta ferry wharf](#)

Ferry

[\[edit\]](#)

The [Parramatta ferry wharf](#) is at the Charles Street Weir, which divides the tidal saltwater from the freshwater of the upper river, on the eastern boundary of the Central Business District. The wharf is the westernmost destination of [Sydney Ferries' Parramatta River ferry services](#).^[68]

Road

[\[edit\]](#)

[Parramatta Road](#) has always been an important thoroughfare for Sydney from its earliest days. From Parramatta the major western road for the state is the [Great Western Highway](#). The [M4 Western Motorway](#), running parallel to the Great Western Highway has taken much of the traffic away from these roads, with entrance and exit ramps close to Parramatta.

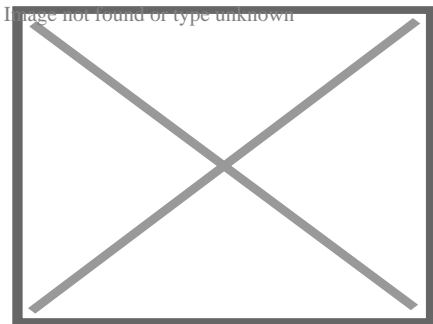
[James Ruse Drive](#) serves as a partial ring-road circling around the eastern part of Parramatta to join with the [Cumberland Highway](#) to the north west of the city.

The main north-south route through Parramatta is Church Street. To the north it becomes [Windsor Road](#), and to the south it becomes Woodville Road.

Demographics

[edit]

Historical population



Parramatta Town Hall in 2023

Year	Pop.	±%
2001	17,982	—
2006	18,448	+2.6%
2011	19,745	+7.0%
2016	25,798	+30.7%
2021	30,211	+17.1%

According to the 2016 census conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the suburb of Parramatta had a population of 30,211. Of these:[69]

Ethnic diversity

The most common country of birth in Parramatta is India representing 30.9% of the population, outnumbering Australian born residents at 24.8%. The next most common are China 8.9%, Nepal 5.5%, Philippines 2.5% and Iran 1.3%. However, only 6.8% identify their ancestry as Australian; the other common self-identified ancestries were Indian 27.3%, Chinese 15.3%, English 8.5% and Nepali 5.5%. About one quarter (24.4%) of people spoke English at home; other languages spoken at home included Hindi 10.4%, Mandarin 8.8%, Nepali 5.3%, Tamil 5.0% and Telugu 4.3%.

Religion

This question is optional in the Census. Of the people who answered it, the most common response was Hinduism 33.6%; the next most common responses were "No Religion" 21.6%, Catholic 12.1%, Not stated 7.7% and Islam 7.5%.

Age distribution

Parramatta has an over-representation of young adults when compared to the country as a whole. Parramatta residents' median age was 32 years, compared to the national median of 38. Children aged under 15 years made up 16.3% of the population (national average is 18.2%) and people aged 65 years and over made up 6.6% of the population (national average is 17.2%).

Income

The average weekly household income was \$2,092, compared to the national average of \$1,746.

Housing

The majority of dwellings in Parramatta (85.6%) were flats, units or **apartments**; 7.7% were separate houses, and 5.7% were semi-detached (mostly **townhouses**). The average household size was 2.4 people. In 2021, 2.2% of households were public housing, compared to 6.3% in 2016.^[70]

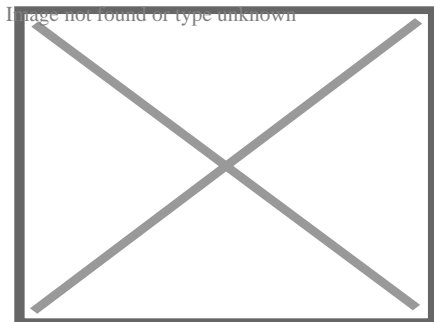
Notable residents

^[edit]

- **Keith Agget** (1931–2017), rugby league player
- **Bernie Banton** (1946–2007), builder and social justice campaigner
- **Richie Benaud** (1930–2015), cricketer and commentator
- **Allan Cunningham** (1791–1839), explorer and botanist
- **Greg Dyer** (born 1959), cricketer
- **Gerry Hazlitt** (1888–1915), cricketer
- **Paul Hogan** (born 1939), comedian and actor
- **Harry Hopman** (1906–1985), tennis player
- **David Lennox** (1788–1873), colonial bridge builder
- **John Lewin** (1770–1819), first professional artist in New South Wales
- **Bruce Mann** (1926–2007), rugby league player
- **George McIver** (1859–1945), **science fiction** writer
- Rev. **Samuel Marsden** (1765–1838), known as the "flogging parson"
- Mary Cover Hassall (1799–1825), Methodist missionary to Tonga Island
- **Dowell Philip O'Reilly** (1865–1923), poet and politician
- **Todd Payten** (born 1979), rugby league player and coach
- **"Jock" Ross** (born 1943), outlaw biker.
- **Nora Kate Weston** (1880-1965), artisan
- **J. C. Wharton** (1853–1929), editor of *Parramatta Times* (defunct) and a local history^[71]

Education

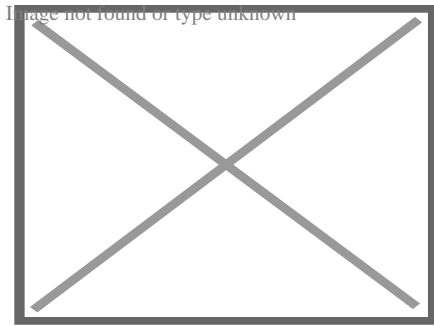
^[edit]



Macarthur Girls High School

Parramatta is home to several primary and secondary schools. **Arthur Phillip High School** was established in 1960 in its own right, in buildings which had been used continuously as a school since 1875 is the oldest continuously operating public school in Parramatta.

Parramatta High School was the first coeducational school in the Sydney metropolitan area established in 1913. **Our Lady of Mercy College** is one of the oldest Catholic schools in Australia. **Macarthur Girls High School** is successor to an earlier school 'Parramatta Commercial and Household Arts School'. Others schools include Parramatta Public School, Parramatta East Public School, Parramatta West Public School, and St Patrick's Primary Parramatta.



Old King's School

Several **tertiary education** facilities are also located within Parramatta. A **University of New England** study centre and two **Western Sydney University** campuses are situated in Parramatta. The **Western Sydney University Parramatta Campus** consists of two sites: Parramatta South (the primary site) which occupies the site of the historic Female Orphan School^[72] and Parramatta North (the secondary site) which includes the adjacent Western Sydney University Village Parramatta (formerly **UWS Village** Parramatta) an on campus student village accommodation. Whereby, the flagship Parramatta City Campus Precinct consists of two buildings: the Engineering Innovation Hub located at 6 Hassall Street and the Peter Shergold Building located at 1 Parramatta Square (169 Macquarie Street).^[73] **Alphacrucis** University College is a Christian liberal arts college with a campus in Parramatta located at 30 Cowper Street.^[74] The **University of Sydney** has also announced that it intends to establish a new campus in Parramatta.^[75]

Media

[\[edit\]](#)

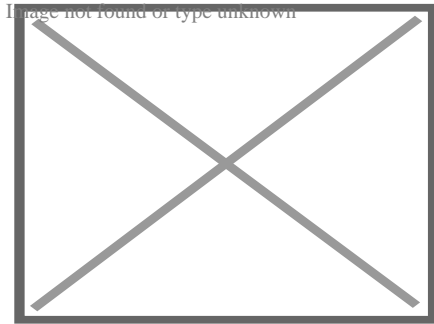
The **Parramatta Advertiser** is the local newspaper serving Parramatta and surrounding suburbs.

On 16 March 2020, the **Australian Broadcasting Corporation** opened a new Western Sydney **newsroom** in Horwood Place at Parramatta incorporating space for 12 staff and news production equipment with the capacity to broadcast **live radio programs**.^[76] According to the ABC, the opening formed part of its strategic goal to improve its presence in outer

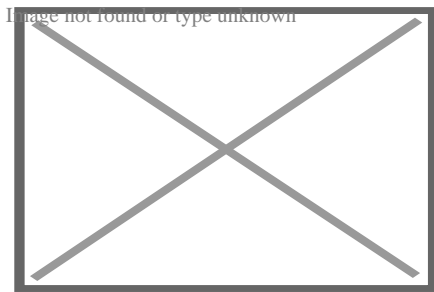
metropolitan areas.[76] Additionally, the ABC announced on 16 June 2021 its intention to relocate approximately 300 employees to Parramatta, which is part of a five-year plan which aims to have 75% of its content makers based away from the network's **Ultimo** headquarters by 2025.[77][78]

Culture and sport

[[edit](#)]



CommBank Stadium



Various events are held on the Parramatta River

As the centre of the **City of Parramatta**, as well as the centre and second largest business district of Sydney, Parramatta hosts many festivals and events.[79] **Riverside Theatres** is a performing arts centre located on the northern bank of Parramatta River. The city hosts the following events:

- January – **Sydney Festival** and Australia Day[80]
- February – Lunar New Year and **Tropfest**[81]
- April – Anzac Day
- July – Winterlight and Burramatta Day (Naidoc)
- October – Parramasala and Parramatta Lanes[82]
- November – Loy Krathong, Christmas in Parramatta and Foundation Day
- December – New Year's Eve

Parramatta Park contains Old Government House and thus Parramatta was once the capital of the colony of **New South Wales** until Governors returned to residing in Sydney in 1846.[83] Another feature is the natural amphitheatre located on one of the bends of the river, named

by Governor Philip as "the Crescent", which is used to stage concerts. It is home to the [Dairy Cottage](#), built from 1798 to 1805, originally a single-room cottage and is one of the earliest surviving cottages in Australia.

The remains of Governor Brisbane's private astronomical observatory, constructed in 1822, are visible. Astronomers who worked at the observatory, discovering thousands of new stars and [deep sky](#) objects, include [James Dunlop](#) and [Carl Rümker](#). In 1822, the architect S. L. Harris designed the Bath House for Governor Brisbane and built it in 1823. Water was pumped to the building through lead pipes from the river. In 1886, it was converted into a pavilion.^[84]

Cultural events

[\[edit\]](#)

- The [Rosehill Race Course](#) holds various race meets throughout the year, including: Derby Day, Golden Rose Day, and Rosehill Gardens Race Day.
- The Parramatta Farmers Markets^[85] occurs every Friday, and has local produce.

Sporting teams

[\[edit\]](#)

Parramatta is the home of several professional sports teams. These teams include the [Parramatta Eels](#) of the [National Rugby League](#) and [Western Sydney Wanderers](#) of the [A-League](#). Both teams formerly played matches at [Parramatta Stadium](#) that has since been demolished, and replaced with the 30,000-seat [Western Sydney Stadium](#).^[86] Parramatta Stadium was also home to the now dissolved [Sydney Wave](#) of the former [Australian Baseball League](#) and [Parramatta Power](#) of the former [National Soccer League](#). The newly built Bankwest Stadium opened its gates for the community on 14 April 2019 with free entry for all fans. Located on O'Connell Street, the stadium is in proximity of the Parramatta CBD. The opening sporting event was the 2019 Round 6 NRL clash between Western Sydney rivals the Parramatta Eels and Wests Tigers on Easter Monday 22 April. The Eels won the match by a score of 51–6. It is being predicted that the new stadium will boost Western Sydney economy by contributing millions of dollars to it.^[87]

Entertainment

[\[edit\]](#)

[Duran Duran](#)'s "Union of the Snake" music video with Russell Mulcahy was filmed in 1983 at Parramatta using 35mm film.^[88]

The 2013 superhero film *The Wolverine* used the intersection of George Street and Smith Street as a filming location to depict Tokyo, Japan.^[89]

Heritage listings

^[edit]

Parramatta has a number of heritage-listed sites, including:

- 1 and 3 Barrack Lane: [Warders Cottages](#)^[90]
- 39 Campbell Street: [Lennox House](#)^[91]
- 195 Church Street: [St John's Cathedral](#)^[92]
- 349–351 (adj) Church Street: [Lennox Bridge](#)^[93]
- 353 Church Street: [Prince Alfred Square](#)^[94]
- 541 Church Street: [Oddfellows Arms Inn](#)^[95]
- Fleet Street: [Parramatta Female Factory and Institutions Precinct](#)^{[96][97]}
- 10 George Street: [Brislington](#)^[98]
- 65–69 George Street: [Roxy Theatre](#)^[99]
- 85 George Street: [Perth House](#)^[100]
- 88–92 George Street: [88–92 George Street](#)^[101]
- 182 George Street: [Harrisford](#)^[102]
- Great Western railway: [Parramatta railway station](#)^[103]
- Horwood Place: [Redcoats Mess House](#)^[104]
- Linden House, 2 Smith Street: [New South Wales Lancers Memorial Museum Collection](#)^[105]
- 1 Marist Place: [Murphy House](#)^[106]
- 45 Macquarie Street: [Parramatta Archaeological Site](#)^[107]
- Marsden Street: [Parramatta Hospital Archaeological Site](#)^[108]
- 8 Melville Street: [Macarthur House](#)^[109]
- O'Connell Street: [Old King's School](#)^{[110][111]}
- O'Connell Street: [Old Government House](#)^[112]
- 1 O'Connell Street: [St John's Anglican Cemetery](#)^[113]
- 12, 14, 16 O'Connell Street: [Travellers Rest Inn](#)^[114]
- 25 O'Connell Street: [Avondale](#)^[115]
- 40–42 O'Connell Street: [Roseneath Cottage](#)^[116]
- Corner O'Connell Street and Dunlop Street, North Parramatta: [Parramatta Correctional Centre](#)^[117]
- 54 Sorrell Street: [Endrim](#)^[118]
- 43a Thomas Street: [Broughton House](#)^[119]

See also

[[edit](#)]

- [List of tallest buildings in Parramatta](#)
- [Parramatta cloth](#)
- [Story Factory](#)

References

[[edit](#)]

- ¹ [^] [Australian Bureau of Statistics](#) (28 June 2022). *"Parramatta (Suburbs and Localities)"*. 2021 Census QuickStats. Retrieved 26 July 2022. Image not found or type unknown [Edit this at Wikidata](#)
- ² [^] [a b c](#) *"Parramatta (suburb)"*. Geographical Names Register (GNR) of NSW. [Geographical Names Board of New South Wales](#). Retrieved 2 October 2008. Image not found or type unknown [Edit this at Wikidata](#)
- ³ [^] *"Parramatta"*. [New South Wales Electoral Commission](#). Retrieved 23 November 2019.
- ⁴ [^] *"Baulkham Hills"*. [New South Wales Electoral Commission](#). Retrieved 23 November 2019.
- ⁵ [^] *"Granville"*. [New South Wales Electoral Commission](#). Retrieved 23 November 2019.
- ⁶ [^] *"Parramatta"*. [Australian Electoral Commission](#). 19 October 2007. Archived from [the original](#) on 26 February 2009. Retrieved 2 October 2008.
- ⁷ [^] *"Parramatta: Suburb Guide. Highlighting new developments in Sydney's second CBD"*. Urban. 5 August 2019. Retrieved 5 May 2020.
- ⁸ [^] *"Introducing Sydney's second CBD: Skyscrapers of steel and glass set to transform city"*. 7NEWS.com.au. 19 November 2019. Retrieved 5 May 2020.
- ⁹ [^] *"Greater Cities Commission Act 2022 No 8"*. [legislation.nsw.gov.au](#). 4 November 2022. Retrieved 29 June 2023.
- ¹⁰ [^] *"Government"*. [atparramatta.com](#).
- ¹¹ [^] *"Visitor Strategy for Parramatta 2011–2016"* (PDF). City of Parramatta. Archived from [the original](#) (PDF) on 10 March 2016. Retrieved 31 July 2013.
- ¹² [^] [a b](#) *"Hitting the ground running – Sydney Water's Parramatta office reaches ground level"*. [sydneywater.com.au](#). Archived from [the original](#) on 22 July 2008.
- ¹³ [^] Macey, Richard (2007). *"Settlers' history rewritten: go back 30,000 years"*. [The Sydney Morning Herald](#). Retrieved 5 July 2014.
- ¹⁴ [^] *"Daraug Language"*. [darug.org.au](#). Archived from [the original](#) on 2 May 2013.
- ¹⁵ [^] "Man of Honour – John Macarthur", Michael Duffy, Macmillan 2003, p. 81 ff
- ¹⁶ [^] Smith, Keith Vincent (2005). *Wallumedegal: an Aboriginal History of Ryde* (PDF). Ryde: City of Ryde.
- ¹⁷ [^] *"The romance of Australian place names"*. [The Australian Women's Weekly](#). National Library of Australia. 27 May 1964. p. 59. Retrieved 14 October 2013.
- ¹⁸ [^] E. R. Pretymann (7 July 1970). *"SOME NOTES ON THE LIFE AND TIMES OF CAPTAIN JAMES KELLY"* (PDF). Retrieved 15 March 2018.
- ¹⁹ [^] Flynn 1997, p 28

20. ^ Dale, David (16 February 2008). *"WHO WE ARE: The man who nearly changed everything"*. The Sun Herald. Archived from *the original* on 23 June 2012. Retrieved 25 April 2018.
21. ^ J Henniker Heaton, *Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time*, Sydney, 1873
22. ^ *"'HERALD' SATURDAY MAGAZINE"*. *The Sydney Morning Herald*. National Library of Australia. 26 September 1953. p. 7. Retrieved 30 June 2014.
23. ^ Norman, Heidi (2015). *"Parramatta and Black Town Native Institutions"*. Dictionary of Sydney. Dictionary of Sydney Trust. Retrieved 8 February 2016.
24. ^ *"Daily Maximum Temperature – 066062"*. bom.gov.au. Bureau of Meteorology. Retrieved 3 February 2016.
25. ^ *"Daily Maximum Temperature – 066124"*. bom.gov.au. Bureau of Meteorology. Retrieved 3 February 2016.
26. ^ *"Which Australian city has the weather that suits you best? Find out with our interactive"*. The Guardian. 23 May 2023. Retrieved 8 January 2024.
27. ^ *Context statement for the Sydney Basin bioregion – Climate* by Bioregional Assessments from the Australian Government. Retrieved 11 April 2021.
28. ^ *"Australia's new seasonal rainfall zones"*. ABC News. 25 February 2016. Retrieved 11 April 2021.
29. ^ *"The climate of Sydney, Australia"*. www-das.uwyo.edu.
30. ^ Sharples, J.J., McRae, R.H.D., Weber, R.O., Mills, G.A. (2009) Foehn-like winds and fire danger anomalies in southeastern Australia. Proceedings of the 18th IMACS World Congress and MODSIM09. 13–17 July, Cairns
31. ^ *"NSW NON ALPINE SNOW FALL EVENTS 1808 TO 2017"*. blackheathweather.com.
32. ^ *"Climate statistics: PARRAMATTA NORTH (MASON'S DRIVE)"*. Bureau of Meteorology. Retrieved 19 November 2020.
33. ^ *"Auto Alley"*. Discover Parramatta.
34. ^ *"Government to expand Parramatta office footprint"*. Department of Finance, Services and Innovation. NSW Government. Retrieved 9 November 2018.
35. ^ *"Parramatta's urban renewal relaunched"*. Parramatta Sun. 20 July 2012. Archived from *the original* on 30 December 2012. Retrieved 27 July 2012.
36. ^ *"Construction & Architecture News"*. Architecture & Design. Retrieved 3 May 2024.
37. ^ *"NAB moves 3000 bankers into Parramatta Square"*. The Daily Telegraph. Retrieved 9 November 2018.
38. ^ *"Commercial Directory for Each Tower – Parramatta Square"*. www.psq.com.au. Retrieved 3 May 2024.
39. ^ *"About Centenary Square"*. Parramatta Heritage Centre. City of Parramatta Council. Retrieved 9 November 2018.
40. ^ *"Jeffery House"*. Archived from *the original* on 26 September 2011.
41. ^ *"Brislington House"*.
42. ^ *"Westfield Parramatta"*. Westfield Group. 2017. Retrieved 18 December 2017.
43. ^ *"Welcome to Parramatta NSW Australia"*. cityofparramatta.com. Archived from *the original* on 17 May 2014. Retrieved 13 July 2014.

44. ^ ["St John's Anglican Cathedral"](#). Heritage Branch. Archived from [the original](#) on 9 June 2011. Retrieved 15 July 2010. See also [Reculver](#).
45. ^ ["St Johns Cemetery"](#). Discover Parramatta.
46. ^ ["St Patrick's Catholic Cathedral: Parramatta"](#). ohta.org.au. Retrieved 13 July 2014.
47. ^ ["History"](#). St Patrick's Cathedral Parish Parramatta. Archived from [the original](#) on 31 January 2008. Retrieved 11 January 2008.
48. ^ ["Leigh Memorial Church"](#). Parramatta Mission. Retrieved 18 December 2017.
49. ^ ["Parramatta Synagogue"](#). Parramatta Synagogue. Retrieved 18 December 2017.
50. ^ ["Contact Us"](#). Greek Orthodox Parish & Community of "St Ioannis" Parramatta.
51. ^ ["Home"](#). Greek Orthodox Parish & Community of "St Ioannis" Parramatta.
52. ^ ["Nan Tien Temple, Australia"](#). Nan Tien Temple. Archived from [the original](#) on 8 August 2018. Retrieved 30 April 2020.
53. ^ ["Parramatta Mosque"](#). Archived from [the original](#) on 10 August 2011. Retrieved 26 August 2011.
54. ^ ["-- B A P S Swaminarayan Sanstha --"](#). swaminarayan.org.
55. ^ ["Home – Sydney Murugan Temple"](#). sydneymurugan.org.au.
56. ^ ["Celebrating 160 Years"](#). Parramatta Park. Retrieved 9 November 2018.
57. ^ ["Wild things: The history of Parramatta Zoo"](#). 23 October 2017.
58. ^ ["Central River City vision"](#). Greater Sydney Commission. Retrieved 9 November 2018.
59. ^ ["City River Foreshore"](#). City of Parramatta Council. Retrieved 9 November 2018.
60. ^ [Australian Bureau of Statistics](#) (27 June 2017). ["Parramatta \(State Suburb\)"](#). 2016 Census QuickStats. Retrieved 25 October 2018. Image not found or type unknown
[Edit this at Wikidata](#)
61. ^ ["Station Details – Parramatta"](#). Transport for NSW. Retrieved 31 May 2018.
62. ^ Bozier, Rolfe. ["New South Wales Railways:Parramatta Railway Station"](#). Retrieved 30 January 2008.
63. ^ ["Parramatta Transport Interchange – opening 19 February"](#). CityRail. 14 February 2006. Archived from [the original](#) on 20 December 2007. Retrieved 30 January 2008.
64. ^ ["'Moment in history': Commuters board first Parramatta light rail service"](#). ABC News. 19 December 2024. Retrieved 22 December 2024.
65. ^ ["Sydney Metro West: a new railway, more trains for Western Sydney"](#). Transport for NSW. 14 November 2016.
66. ^ Rose, Tamsin; Visontay, Elias; McLeod, Catie (6 December 2023). ["This article is more than 2 months old Rosehill racecourse could be turned into 25,000 homes in Metro West revamp"](#). The Guardian. Retrieved 4 March 2024.
67. ^ ["Transdev NSW route 900" \(PDF\)](#). Transdev NSW. Retrieved 3 October 2019.
68. ^ ["F3 Parramatta River ferry timetable"](#). Transport for NSW.
69. ^ [Australian Bureau of Statistics](#) (28 June 2022). ["Parramatta \(State Suburb\)"](#). 2021 Census QuickStats. Retrieved 4 October 2024. Image not found or type unknown
[Edit this at Wikidata](#)
70. ^ ["Crime and Disadvantage in Parramatta"](#). Microburbs. Retrieved 14 May 2024.
71. ^ [The jubilee history of Parramatta in commemoration of the first half-century of municipal government, 1861–1911](#), Parramatta T.D. Little and R.S. Richardson, 1911, retrieved 10 June 2016 Available as .pdf-based CD-ROM




72. ^ ["Welcome to the Female Orphan School"](#). Western Sydney University. Retrieved 16 November 2024.
73. ^ ["Parramatta City Campus Precinct"](#). Western Sydney University. 23 July 2024. Retrieved 16 November 2024.
74. ^ ["Welcome to AC Sydney"](#). Alphacrucis University College. Retrieved 16 November 2024.
75. ^ ["Parramatta-Westmead campus proposal takes shape"](#). University of Sydney. Retrieved 24 January 2019.
76. ^ [a b "New ABC Western Sydney newsroom opens for business"](#). About the ABC. Australian Broadcasting Corporation. 13 March 2020. Retrieved 16 June 2021.
77. ^ Samios, Zoe (16 June 2021). ["ABC to relocate 300 Ultimo staff to Parramatta"](#). *The Sydney Morning Herald*. Nine Entertainment. Retrieved 16 June 2021.
78. ^ ["ABC announces 300 staff will move from Ultimo headquarters to Parramatta in Western Sydney"](#). ABC News. Australian Broadcasting Corporation. 16 June 2021. Retrieved 16 June 2021.
79. ^ ["Parramatta Events – About"](#). Discover Parramatta.
80. ^ ["Home"](#). Sydney Festival.
81. ^ ["Home"](#). Tropfest.
82. ^ ["About Parramasala Festival"](#). Parramasala. Retrieved 31 August 2015.
83. ^ ["Old Government House"](#). oldgovernmenthouse.com.au. Archived from [the original](#) on 10 September 2012.
84. ^ ["Plone"](#). ppt.nsw.gov.au. Archived from [the original](#) on 12 February 2014. Retrieved 16 September 2007.
85. ^ ["Parramatta Farmers' Markets"](#). TimeOut Sydney.
86. ^ NSW, Infrastructure. ["Infrastructure NSW : Western Sydney Stadium"](#). Infrastructure NSW. Retrieved 25 October 2018.
87. ^ ["Sydney Business Chamber: Bankwest Stadium kicks goals for Western Sydney economy"](#). Bankwest Stadium.
88. ^ [Duran Duran interview Countdown 1](#), 7 February 2011, retrieved 5 March 2024
89. ^ ["Filming Locations for The Wolverine \(2013\), in New South Wales and Japan"](#). The Worldwide Guide to Movie Locations. Retrieved 5 March 2024.
90. ^ ["Warders Cottages"](#). New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00709. Retrieved 18 May 2018.  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under [CC BY 4.0 licence](#).
91. ^ ["Lennox House"](#). New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00751. Retrieved 18 May 2018.  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under [CC BY 4.0 licence](#).
92. ^ ["St. John's Anglican Cathedral"](#). New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H01805. Retrieved 18 May 2018.  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under [CC BY 4.0 licence](#).

93. ^ *"Lennox Bridge". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00750. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0 licence**.
94. ^ *"Prince Alfred Square and potential archaeological site". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H01997. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0 licence**.
95. ^ *"Oddfellows Arms Inn". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00276. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0 licence**.
96. ^ *"Norma Parker Correctional Centre". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00811. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0 licence**.
97. ^ *"Cumberland District Hospital Group". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00820. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0 licence**.
98. ^ *"Parramatta District Hospital – Brislington and Landscape". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00059. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0 licence**.
99. ^ *"Roxy Theatre". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00711. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0 licence**.
100. ^ *"Perth House and Stables". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00155. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0 licence**.
101. ^ *"Shop and office". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00278. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0 licence**.
102. ^ *"Harrisford". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00248. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0 licence**.
103. ^ *"Parramatta Railway Station". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00696. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0 licence**.
104. ^ *"Redcoats Mess House". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00218. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0**

licence.

105. ^ "1st/15th Royal NSW Lancers Memorial Museum Collection". *New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H01824. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under CC BY 4.0 licence.
106. ^ "Murphys House". *New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00238. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under CC BY 4.0 licence.
107. ^ "Archaeological Site and Associated Artefacts". *New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H02027. Retrieved 18 February 2020.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under CC BY 4.0 licence.
108. ^ "Parramatta District Hospital – Archaeology". *New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00828. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under CC BY 4.0 licence.
109. ^ "Macarthur House". *New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00050. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under CC BY 4.0 licence.
110. ^ "Marsden Rehabilitation Centre Group". *New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00826. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under CC BY 4.0 licence.
111. ^ Marsden Rehabilitation Centre [former King's School] : conservation plan City of Parramatta Library
112. ^ "Parramatta Park and Old Government House". *New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00596. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under CC BY 4.0 licence.
113. ^ "St. John's Anglican Cemetery". *New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00049. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under CC BY 4.0 licence.
114. ^ "Travellers Rest Inn Group". *New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00748. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under CC BY 4.0 licence.
115. ^ "Avondale". *New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00239. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under CC BY 4.0 licence.
116. ^ "Roseneath Cottage". *New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00042. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by

State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0** licence.

117. ^ *"Parramatta Correctional Centre". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00812. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0** licence.
118. ^ *"Endrim". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H00379. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0** licence.
119. ^ *"Broughton House". New South Wales State Heritage Register. Department of Planning & Environment. H01302. Retrieved 18 May 2018.*  Text is licensed by State of New South Wales (Department of Planning and Environment) under **CC BY 4.0** licence.

External links

[edit]



Wikivoyage has a travel guide for **Parramatta**.



Wikimedia Commons has media related to **Parramatta, New South Wales**.



Wikisource has the text of the 1911 *Encyclopædia Britannica* article "**Parramatta**".

- **Parramatta City Council website**
- **Parramatta Park website**
- **Parramatta & District Historical Society Inc website**

Dictionary of Sydney entries

[edit]

- *"Parramatta". Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 28 September 2015. [CC-BY-SA]*
- *Chris Levins – Parramatta Park Trust (2010). "Parramatta Park". Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 28 September 2015. [CC-BY-SA]*
- *Michaela Ann Cameron (2015). "Brislington". Dictionary of Sydney. Retrieved 2 October 2015. [CC-BY-SA]*

- Michaela Ann Cameron (2015). "*The Crescent*". *Dictionary of Sydney*. Retrieved 6 October 2015. [CC-By-SA]
- Michaela Ann Cameron (2015). "*Travellers' Rest Inn Parramatta*". *Dictionary of Sydney*. Dictionary of Sydney Trust. Retrieved 11 October 2015.[CC-By-SA]
- Michaela Ann Cameron (2015). "*Roseneath Cottage*". *Dictionary of Sydney*. Dictionary of Sydney Trust. Retrieved 16 October 2015.[CC-By-SA]

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Suburbs and localities within the **City of Parramatta**, **Western Sydney**, **Sydney**

- Camellia
- Carlingford
- Clyde
- Constitution Hill
- Dundas
- Dundas Valley
- Eastwood
- Epping
- Ermington
- Granville
- Harris Park
- Model Farms
- Newington
- Northmead
- North Rocks
- Oatlands
- Old Toongabbie
- Parramatta
- North Parramatta
- Pendle Hill
- Rosehill
- Rydalmere
- Seven Hills
- Silverwater
- South Granville
- Sydney Olympic Park
- Telopea
- Toongabbie
- Wentworth Point
- Wentworthville
- Winston Hills
- Westmead

List of Sydney suburbs

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Geography of **Parramatta River**

Sources

- *Toongabbie Creek*
- *Darling Mills Creek*

Tributaries: left

- *Vineyard Creek*
- *Subiaco Creek*
- *Archer Creek*
- *Smalls Creek*
- *Charity Creek*
- *Lane Cove River*

Tributaries: right

- *Duck River*
- *Haslams Creek*
- *Powells Creek*
- *Iron Cove Creek*
- *Hawthorne Canal*

Islands

- *Rodd Island*
- *Snapper Island*
- *Spectacle Island*
- *Cockatoo Island*

Parramatta River ferry services

- *Parramatta*
- *Rydalmere*
- *Sydney Olympic Park*
- *Meadowbank*
- *Kissing Point*
- *Cabarita*
- *Abbotsford*
- *Chiswick*
- *Huntleys Point*

River crossings

- Rings Bridge
- Bernie Banton Bridge
- Lennox Bridge
- Barry Wilde Bridge
- Elizabeth Street Footbridge
- Macarthur Bridge
- Clyde-Carlingford railway bridge
- Thackeray Bridge (footbridge)
- Silverwater Bridge
- James Ruse Drive bridge
- John Whitton Bridge
- Meadowbank Railway Bridge
- Ryde Bridge
- Mortlake Ferry
- Gladesville Bridge

River inlets and bays

- Homebush Bay
- Kissing Point Bay
- Morrisons Bay
- Kendall Bay
- Glades Bay
- France Bay
- Exile Bay
- Canada Bay
- Kings Bay
- Hen and Chicken Bay
- Looking Glass Bay
- Abbotsford Bay
- Wallumatta Bay
- Five Dock Bay
- Lukes Bay
- Drummoyne Bay
- Iron Cove

Suburbs: north

- North Parramatta
- Rydalmere
- Ermington
- Melrose Park
- Meadowbank
- Putney
- Tennyson Point
- Gladesville
- Henley
- Huntleys Point
- Huntleys Cove
- Hunters Hill
- Woolwich
- Greenwich

Suburbs: south

- Parramatta
- Camellia
- Silverwater
- Newington
- Wentworth Point
- Sydney Olympic Park
- Liberty Grove
- Rhodes
- Concord
- Mortlake
- Breakfast Point
- Cabarita
- Canada Bay
- Five Dock
- Wareemba
- Abbotsford
- Chiswick
- Drummoyne
- Russell Lea
- Rodd Point
- Haberfield
- Lilyfield
- Rozelle
- Birchgrove

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Convicts in Australia

- Assignment
- Australia Day
- Emancipation
- Female factories
- Freedom
- History of Australia (1788–1850)
- New Holland
- Women

Penal colonies

- Cockatoo Island
- Rosehill
- Sydney Cove
- Moreton Bay
- Redcliffe
- Maria Island
- Port Arthur
- Richmond
- Risdon Cove
- Macquarie Harbour (History)
- Norfolk Island (History)
- Saltwater River
- Sullivans Cove
- Western Australia

Events

- First Fleet (1788)
- Second Fleet (1789)
- Third Fleet (1791)
- *Lady Shore* mutiny (1797)
- Castle Hill Rebellion (1804)
- Rum Rebellion (1808)
- Capture of the brig *Emu* (1813)
- *Argo* disappearance (1814)
- Norfolk Island mutinies (1826–1846)
- *Cyprus* mutiny (1829)
- Bathurst Rebellion (1830)
- *Badger* escape (1833)
- *Frederick* escape (1834)
- Wreck of the *George III* (1835)
- Wreck of the *Hive* (1835)
- Wreck of the *Neva* (1835)
- Cooking Pot Uprising (1846)
- Catalpa rescue (1876)
- Anti-Transportation League

Convict ships

- First Fleet
- Second Fleet
- Third Fleet
- New South Wales
- Norfolk Island
- Tasmania
- Western Australia

**Governors and
commandants**

- Arthur
- Bligh
- Bourke
- Brisbane
- Collins
- Darling
- Davey
- Denison
- Eardley-Wilmot
- Franklin
- Gipps
- Hunter
- Johnston
- King
- Logan
- Macquarie
- Paterson
- Phillip
- Sorell

Surgeons

- William Bland
- *Arthur Bowes Smyth*
- William Redfern
- *D'Arcy Wentworth*

Entrepreneurs

- Enoch Barratt
- Daniel Connor
- Daniel Cooper
- John Davies
- William Field
- William Hutchinson
- Mary Hyde
- Henry Kable
- Solomon Levey
- Simeon Lord
- Mary Reibey
- Robert Sidaway
- James Squire
- John Tawell
- Samuel Terry

Architects

- James Blackburn
- Francis Greenway

Bushrangers and escapees

- Charlotte Badger
- Matthew Brady
- Mary Bryant
- William Bryant
- William Buckley
- Moondyne Joe
- John Caesar
- Martin Cash
- William Chopin
- Michael Howe
- Lawrence Kavenagh
- John Mitchel
- Thomas Muir
- John Boyle O'Reilly
- Alexander Pearce
- William Westwood

Notable convicts

- Joseph Backler
- Thomas Bock

Music

- Transportation ballads
- "Botany Bay"
- "Moreton Bay"
- "Jim Jones at Botany Bay"
- "Van Diemen's Land"

Film

- *For the Term of His Natural Life* (1908)
- *The Assigned Servant* (1911)
- *It Is Never Too Late to Mend* (1911)
- *The Lady Outlaw* (1911)
- *The Life of Rufus Dawes* (1911)
- *The Mark of the Lash* (1911)
- *One Hundred Years Ago* (1911)
- *The Romantic Story of Margaret Catchpole* (1911)
- *Sentenced for Life* (1911)
- *Moondyne* (1913)
- *Transported* (1913)
- *The Tenth Straw* (1926)
- *For the Term of His Natural Life* (1927)
- *To New Shores* (1937)
- *Red Sky at Morning* (1944)
- *Under Capricorn* (1949)
- *Botany Bay* (1953)
- *Adam's Woman* (1970)
- *Journey Among Women* (1977)
- *The Last Confession of Alexander Pearce* (2008)
- *Van Diemen's Land* (2009)
- *The Nightingale* (2017)

Popular culture

Television

- *The Devil Makes Sunday* (1961)
- *The Devil Makes Sunday* (1962)
- *Against the Wind* (1978)
- *Sara Dane* (1982)
- *For the Term of His Natural Life* (1983)
- *The Incredible Journey of Mary Bryant* (2005)
- *Banished* (2015)
- *The Secret River* (2015)

- Journals of the First Fleet
- *It's Never Too Late to Mend* (1856)
- *The Broad Arrow* (1859)
- *Great Expectations* (1861)
- *The Wild Goose* (1867)
- *For the Term of His Natural Life* (1872)

Australian Convict Sites

- Brickendon Estate
- Cadmans Cottage
- Cascades Female Factory
- Coal Mines
- Commissariat Store, Brisbane
- Darlington Probation Station
- Elizabeth Farm
- Experiment Farm Cottage
- Fremantle Prison
- Great North Road
- Hyde Park Barracks
- Kingston and Arthur's Vale
- Lennox Bridge
- Old Government House
- Parramatta Female Factory
- Port Arthur
- Richmond Bridge
- Richmond Gaol
- Ross Female Factory
- The Old Windmill, Brisbane
- Vacluse House
- Woolmers Estate

Authority control databases [Edit this at Wikidata](#)

International

- VIAF

Geographic

- MusicBrainz area

About MediaWiki

Not to be confused with [Wikimedia](#).

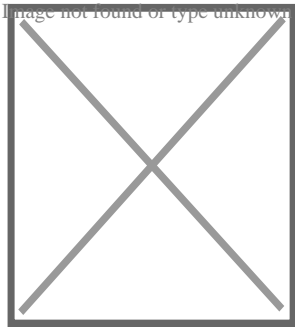
This article **relies excessively on references to primary sources**. Please improve this article by adding **secondary or tertiary sources**.



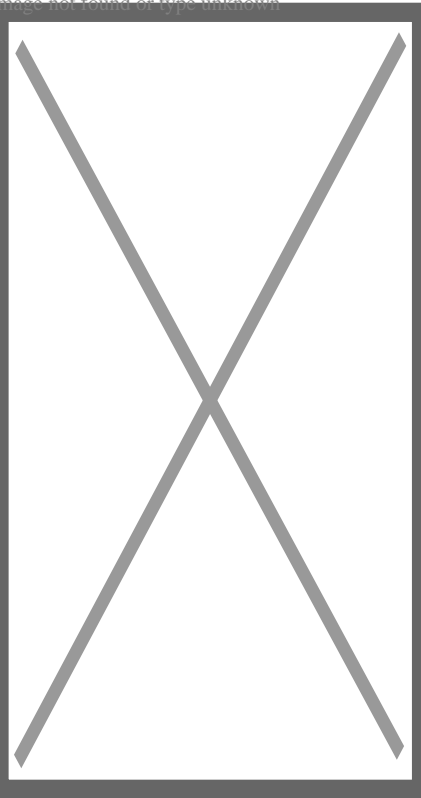
Find sources: "MediaWiki" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (January 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message)

- gerit.wikimedia.org/g/mediawiki/core/ [Edit this at Wikidata](#)

MediaWiki



Screenshot



The **Main Page** of the **English Wikipedia**
running an alpha version of MediaWiki
1.40

Original author(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Magnus Manske ○ Lee Daniel Crocker
Developer(s)	Wikimedia Foundation
Initial release	January 25, 2002; 23 years ago
Stable release	1.43.0[1] <small>Image not found or type unknown</small> December 2024; 2 months ago Edit this on Wikidata
Repository	
Written in	PHP[2]
Operating system	Windows, macOS, Linux, FreeBSD, OpenBSD, Solaris
Size	79.05 MiB (compressed)
Available in	459[3] languages
Type	Wiki software
License	GPLv2+[4]
Website	mediawiki.org <small>Image not found or type unknown</small> Edit this at Wikidata

MediaWiki is **free and open-source wiki software** originally developed by **Magnus Manske** for use on **Wikipedia** on **January 25, 2002**, and further improved by **Lee Daniel Crocker**,^{[5][6]} after which development has been coordinated by the **Wikimedia Foundation**. It powers several wiki hosting websites across the Internet, as well as most websites hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation including Wikipedia, **Wiktionary**, **Wikimedia Commons**, **Wikiquote**, Meta-Wiki and **Wikidata**, which define a large part of the set requirements for the software.^[7] Besides its usage on Wikimedia sites, MediaWiki has been used as a **knowledge management** and **content management system** on websites such as **Fandom**, **wikiHow** and major internal installations like **Intellipedia** and **Diplopedia**.

MediaWiki is written in the **PHP programming language** and stores all text content into a **database**. The software is optimized to efficiently handle large projects, which can have terabytes of content and hundreds of thousands of **views** per second.^{[7][8]} Because Wikipedia is one of the world's largest and most visited websites, achieving scalability through multiple layers of **caching** and **database replication** has been a major concern for developers. Another major aspect of MediaWiki is its internationalization; its interface is available in more

than 400 languages.[9] The software has hundreds of configuration settings[10] and more than 1,000 **extensions** available for enabling various features to be added or changed.[11]

Key features

[**edit**]

MediaWiki provides a rich core feature set and a mechanism to attach **extensions** to provide additional functionality.

Internationalization and localisation

[**edit**]

Niklas Laxström explains the features that allowed **translatewiki.net** to provide MediaWiki with more than 400 locales.

Due to the strong emphasis on multilingualism in the Wikimedia projects, **internationalization and localization** has received significant attention by developers. The user interface has been fully or partially translated into more than 400 languages on **translatewiki.net**,[9] and can be further customized by site administrators (the entire interface is editable through the wiki).

Several extensions, most notably those collected in the MediaWiki Language Extension Bundle, are designed to further enhance the multilingualism and internationalization of MediaWiki.

Installation and configuration

[**edit**]

Installation of MediaWiki requires that the user have **administrative privileges** on a server running both PHP and a compatible type of SQL **database**. Some users find that setting up a **virtual host** is helpful if the majority of one's site runs under a framework (such as **Zope** or **Ruby on Rails**) that is largely incompatible with MediaWiki.[12] **Cloud hosting** can eliminate the need to deploy a new server.[13]

An installation PHP script is accessed via a **web browser** to initialize the wiki's settings. It prompts the user for a minimal set of required parameters, leaving further changes, such as enabling uploads,[14] adding a site logo,[15] and installing extensions, to be made by modifying configuration settings contained in a file called LocalSettings.php.[16] Some aspects of MediaWiki can be configured through special pages or by editing certain pages; for instance, abuse filters can be configured through a special page,[17] and certain gadgets can be added by creating **JavaScript** pages in the MediaWiki namespace.[18] The MediaWiki

community publishes a comprehensive installation guide.^[19]

Markup

^[edit]

One of the earliest differences between MediaWiki (and its predecessor, [UseModWiki](#)) and other wiki engines was the use of "[free links](#)" instead of [CamelCase](#). When MediaWiki was created, it was typical for wikis to require text like "WorldWideWeb" to create a link to a page about the [World Wide Web](#); links in MediaWiki, on the other hand, are created by surrounding words with double square brackets, and any spaces between them are left intact, e.g. [[World Wide Web]]. This change was logical for the purpose of creating an encyclopedia, where accuracy in titles is important.

MediaWiki uses an extensible^[20] [lightweight wiki markup](#) designed to be easier to use and learn than [HTML](#). Tools exist for converting content such as [tables](#) between MediaWiki markup and HTML.^[21] Efforts have been made to create a MediaWiki markup spec, but a consensus seems to have been reached that Wikicode requires [context-sensitive grammar](#) rules.^{[22][23]} The following side-by-side comparison illustrates the differences between wiki markup and HTML:

MediaWiki s
(the "behind the s
used to add forma

====A dialogue====

"Take some more [[tea]]," the March Hare said to Alice, very earnestly.

"I've had nothing yet," Alice replied in an offended tone: "so I can't take more."

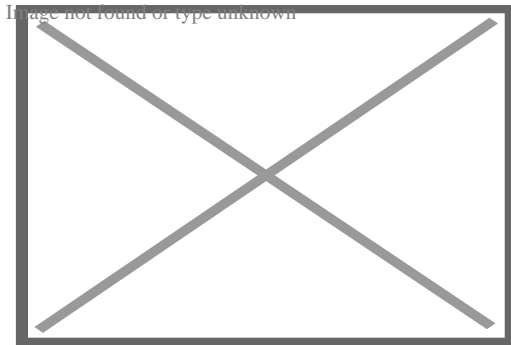
"You mean you can't take "less"," said the Hatter: "it's "'very'" easy to take "more" than nothing."

(Quotation above from [Alice's Adventures in Wonderland](#) by [Lewis Carroll](#))

Editing interface

[[edit](#)]

See also: [VisualEditor](#)



Editing interface of MediaWiki 1.44.0-wmf.4 with [syntax highlighting](#), showing the edit toolbar of 2017 wikitext editor and some examples of wiki syntax

MediaWiki's default page-editing tools have been described as somewhat challenging to learn.^[24] A survey of students assigned to use a MediaWiki-based wiki found that when they were asked an [open question](#) about main problems with the wiki, 24% cited technical problems with formatting, e.g. "Couldn't figure out how to get an image in. Can't figure out how to show a link with words; it inserts a number."^[25]

To make editing long pages easier, MediaWiki allows the editing of a subsection of a page (as identified by its header). A registered user can also indicate whether or not an edit is minor. Correcting spelling, grammar or punctuation are examples of minor edits, whereas adding paragraphs of new text is an example of a non-minor edit.

Sometimes while one user is editing, a second user saves an edit to the same part of the page. Then, when the first user attempts to save the page, an [edit conflict](#) occurs. The second user is then given an opportunity to merge their content into the page as it now exists following the first user's page save.

MediaWiki's user interface has been localized in many different languages. A language for the wiki content itself can also be set, to be sent in the "Content-Language" HTTP header and "lang" [HTML attribute](#).

VisualEditor has its own integrated wikitext editing interface known as 2017 wikitext editor, the older editing interface is known as 2010 wikitext editor.

Application programming interface

[[edit](#)]

MediaWiki has an extensible **web API** (**application programming interface**) that provides direct, high-level access to the data contained in the MediaWiki databases. Client programs can use the API to log in, get data, and post changes. The API supports thin web-based JavaScript clients and end-user applications (such as vandal-fighting tools). The API can be accessed by the **backend** of another web site.[26] An extensive **Python bot** library, **Pywikibot**,[27] and a popular semi-automated tool called **AutoWikiBrowser**, also interface with the API.[28] The API is accessed via URLs such as <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/api.php?action=query&list=recentchanges>. In this case, the query would be asking Wikipedia for information relating to the last 10 edits to the site. One of the perceived advantages of the API is its language independence; it listens for **HTTP** connections from clients and can send a response in a variety of formats, such as **XML**, serialized PHP, or **JSON**. [29] **Client code** has been developed to provide layers of **abstraction** to the API.[30]

Tracking edits

[edit]

Among the features of MediaWiki to assist in tracking edits is a Recent Changes feature that provides a list of recent edits to the wiki. This list contains basic information about those edits such as the editing user, the edit summary, the page edited, as well as any tags (e.g. "possible **vandalism**").[31] added by customizable abuse filters and other extensions to aid in combating unhelpful edits.[32] On more active wikis, so many edits occur that it is hard to track Recent Changes manually. Anti-vandal software, including user-assisted tools,[33] is sometimes employed on such wikis to process Recent Changes items. Server load can be reduced by sending a continuous feed of Recent Changes to an **IRC channel** that these tools can monitor, eliminating their need to send requests for a refreshed Recent Changes feed to the API.[34][35]

Another important tool is watchlisting. Each logged-in user has a watchlist to which the user can add whatever pages he or she wishes. When an edit is made to one of those pages, a summary of that edit appears on the watchlist the next time it is refreshed.[36] As with the recent changes page, recent edits that appear on the watchlist contain clickable links for easy review of the article history and specific changes made.

There is also the capability to review all edits made by any particular user. In this way, if an edit is identified as problematic, it is possible to check the user's other edits for issues.

MediaWiki allows one to link to specific versions of articles. This has been useful to the scientific community, in that expert peer reviewers could analyse articles, improve them and provide links to the trusted version of that article.[37]

Navigation

[\[edit\]](#)

Wikilinks

[\[edit\]](#)

Navigation through the wiki is largely through internal wikilinks. MediaWiki's wikilinks implement page existence detection, in which a link is colored blue if the target page exists on the local wiki and red if it does not. If a user clicks on a red link, they are prompted to create an article with that title. Page existence detection makes it practical for users to create "wikified" articles—that is, articles containing links to other pertinent subjects—without those other articles being yet in existence.

Interwiki links

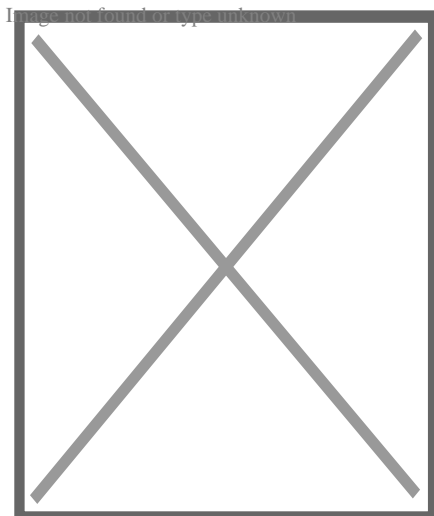
[\[edit\]](#)

"Inter-wiki link" redirects here. For help with interwiki linking on Wikipedia, see [Help:Interwiki linking](#).

Interwiki links function much the same way as namespaces. A set of interwiki prefixes can be configured to cause, for instance, a page title of [wikiquote:Jimbo Wales](#) to direct the user to the Jimbo Wales article on [Wikiquote](#).^{[\[38\]](#)} Unlike internal wikilinks, interwiki links lack page existence detection functionality, and accordingly there is no way to tell whether a blue interwiki link is broken or not.

Interlanguage links

[\[edit\]](#)



An example of interlanguage links

Interlanguage links are the small navigation links that show up in the sidebar in most MediaWiki skins that connect an article with related articles in other languages within the same Wiki family. This can provide language-specific communities connected by a larger context, with all wikis on the same server or each on its own server.^[39]

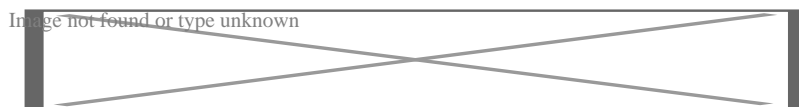
Previously, Wikipedia used interlanguage links to link an article to other articles on the same topic in other editions of Wikipedia. This was superseded by the launch of Wikidata.^[40]

Content organization

[\[edit\]](#)

Page tabs and associated pages

[\[edit\]](#)



MediaWiki page tabs, using the "Vector 2010" skin. The red coloration of the "discussion" tab indicates that the article does not yet have a talk page. As with any other red wikilink, clicking on it prompts the user to create the page.

Page tabs are displayed at the top of pages. These tabs allow users to perform actions or view pages that are related to the current page. The available default actions include viewing, editing, and discussing the current page. The specific tabs displayed depend on whether the user is logged into the wiki and whether the user has sysop privileges on the wiki. For instance, the ability to move a page or add it to one's watchlist is usually restricted to logged-in users. The site administrator can add or remove tabs by using JavaScript or installing extensions.^[41]

Each page has an associated history page from which the user can access every version of the page that has ever existed and generate **diffs** between two versions of his choice. Users' contributions are displayed not only here, but also via a "user contributions" option on a sidebar. In a 2004 article, Carl Challborn and Teresa Reimann noted that "While this feature may be a slight deviation from the collaborative, 'ego-less' spirit of wiki purists, it can be very useful for educators who need to assess the contribution and participation of individual student users."^[42]

Namespaces

[\[edit\]](#)

"Talk page" redirects here. For talk pages on Wikipedia, see [Help:Talk pages](#).

MediaWiki provides many features beyond [hyperlinks](#) for structuring content. One of the earliest such features is [namespaces](#). One of Wikipedia's earliest problems had been the separation of encyclopedic content from pages pertaining to maintenance and communal discussion, as well as personal pages about encyclopedia editors. Namespaces are prefixes before a page title (such as "User:" or "Talk:") that serve as descriptors for the page's purpose and allow multiple pages with different functions to exist under the same title. For instance, a page titled "[[The Terminator]]", in the default namespace, could describe [the 1984 movie](#) starring [Arnold Schwarzenegger](#), while a page titled "[[User:The Terminator]]" could be a profile describing a user who chooses this name as a pseudonym. More commonly, each namespace has an associated "Talk:" namespace, which can be used to discuss its contents, such as "User talk:" or "Template talk:". The purpose of having discussion pages is to allow content to be separated from discussion surrounding the content.
[\[43\]](#)[\[44\]](#)

Namespaces can be viewed as [folders](#) that separate different basic types of information or functionality. Custom namespaces can be added by the site administrators. There are 16 namespaces by default for content, with 2 "pseudo-namespaces" used for dynamically generated "Special:" pages and links to media files. Each namespace on MediaWiki is numbered: content page namespaces have even numbers and their associated talk page namespaces have odd numbers.[\[45\]](#)

Category tags

[\[edit\]](#)

Users can create new categories and add pages and files to those categories by appending one or more category tags to the content text. Adding these tags creates links at the bottom of the page that take the reader to the list of all pages in that category, making it easy to browse related articles.[\[46\]](#) The use of categorization to organize content has been described as a combination of:

- [Collaborative tagging systems](#) like [del.icio.us](#) and
- [Hierarchical classifications](#) like the [Dewey Decimal Classification](#).[\[47\]](#)

Subpages

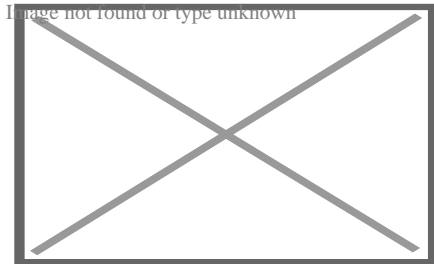
[\[edit\]](#)

In addition to namespaces, content can be ordered using *subpages*. This simple feature provides automatic [breadcrumbs](#) of the pattern [[Page title/Subpage title]] from the page after

the slash (in this case, "Subpage title") to the page before the slash (in this case, "Page title").

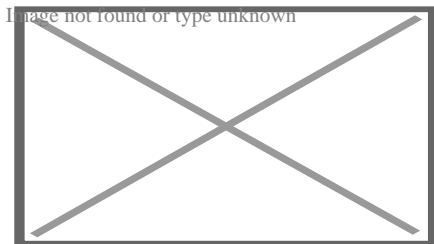
Customization

[\[edit\]](#)



Users can configure custom **JavaScript** that is executed on every pageview. This has led to JavaScript tools that users can "install", the "navigation popups" tool shown here displays a small preview of an article when hovering over a link title.

If the feature is enabled, users can customize their stylesheets and configure **client-side JavaScript** to be executed with every pageview. On Wikipedia, this has led to a large number of additional tools and helpers developed through the wiki and shared among users. For instance, *navigation popups* is a custom JavaScript tool that shows previews of articles when the user hovers over links and also provides shortcuts for common maintenance tasks.^[48]



A **screenshot** of a wiki using MediaWiki with a customized skin

The entire MediaWiki user interface can be edited through the wiki itself by users with the necessary permissions (typically called "administrators"). This is done through a special namespace with the prefix "MediaWiki:", where each page title identifies a particular user interface message. Using an extension,^[49] it is also possible for a user to create personal scripts, and to choose whether certain sitewide scripts should apply to them by toggling the appropriate options in the user preferences page.

Templates

[\[edit\]](#)

The "MediaWiki:" namespace was originally also used for creating custom text blocks that could then be dynamically loaded into other pages using a special syntax. This content was

later moved into its own namespace, "Template:".

Templates are text blocks that can be dynamically loaded inside another page whenever that page is requested. The template is a special link in double curly brackets (for example "Disputed"), which calls the template (in this case located at Template:Disputed) to load in place of the template call.

Templates are structured documents containing attribute–value pairs. They are defined with parameters, to which are assigned values when transcluded on an article page. The name of the parameter is delimited from the value by an equals sign. A class of templates known as infoboxes is used on Wikipedia to collect and present a subset of information about its subject, usually on the top (mobile view) or top right-hand corner (desktop view) of the document.

Pages in other namespaces can also be transcluded as templates. In particular, a page in the main namespace can be transcluded by prefixing its title with a colon; for example, :MediaWiki transcludes the article "MediaWiki" from the main namespace. Also, it is possible to mark the portions of a page that should be transcluded in several ways, the most basic of which are:[50]

- <noinclude>...</noinclude>, which marks content that is not to be transcluded;
- <includeonly>...</includeonly>, which marks content that is not rendered unless it is transcluded;
- <onlyinclude>...</onlyinclude>, which marks content that is to be the *only* content transcluded.

A related method, called template *substitution* (called by adding subst: at the beginning of a template link) inserts the contents of the template into the target page (like a copy and paste operation), instead of loading the template contents dynamically whenever the page is loaded. This can lead to inconsistency when using templates, but may be useful in certain cases, and in most cases requires fewer server resources (the actual amount of savings can vary depending on wiki configuration and the complexity of the template).

Templates have found many different uses. Templates enable users to create complex table layouts that are used consistently across multiple pages, and where only the content of the tables gets inserted using template parameters. Templates are frequently used to identify problems with a Wikipedia article by putting a template in the article. This template then outputs a graphical box stating that the article content is disputed or in need of some other attention, and also categorize it so that articles of this nature can be located. Templates are also used on user pages to send users standard messages welcoming them to the site,[51] giving them awards for outstanding contributions,[52][53] warning them when their behavior is considered inappropriate,[54] notifying them when they are blocked from editing,[55] and so on.

Groups and restriction of access

[[edit](#)]

MediaWiki offers flexibility in creating and defining user groups. For instance, it would be possible to create an arbitrary "ninja" group that can block users and delete pages, and whose edits are hidden by default in the recent changes log. It is also possible to set up a group of "autoconfirmed" users that one becomes a member of after making a certain number of edits and waiting a certain number of days.^[56] Some groups that are enabled by default are bureaucrats and sysops. Bureaucrats have the power to change other users' rights. Sysops have power over page protection and [deletion](#) and the blocking of users from editing. MediaWiki's available controls on editing rights have been deemed sufficient for publishing and maintaining important documents such as a manual of [standard operating procedures](#) in a hospital.^[57]

MediaWiki comes with a basic set of features related to restricting access, but its original and ongoing design is driven by functions that largely relate to content, not content segregation. As a result, with minimal exceptions (related to specific tools and their related "Special" pages), page access control has never been a high priority in core development and developers have stated that users requiring secure user access and authorization controls should not rely on MediaWiki, since it was never designed for these kinds of situations. For instance, it is extremely difficult to create a wiki where only certain users can read and access some pages.^[58] Here, wiki engines like [Foswiki](#), [MoinMoin](#) and [Confluence](#) provide more flexibility by supporting advanced security mechanisms like [access control lists](#).

Extensibility

[[edit](#)]

The MediaWiki codebase contains various [hooks](#) using [callback functions](#) to add additional PHP code in an [extensible](#) way. This allows developers to write extensions without necessarily needing to modify the core or having to submit their code for review. Installing an extension typically consists of adding a line to the configuration file, though in some cases additional changes such as database updates or core patches are required.

Five main extension points were created to allow developers to add features and functionalities to MediaWiki. Hooks are run every time a certain event happens; for instance, the ArticleSaveComplete hook occurs after a save article request has been processed.^[59] This can be used, for example, by an extension that notifies selected users whenever a page edit occurs on the wiki from new or anonymous users.^[60] New tags can be created to process data with opening and closing tags (<newtag>...</newtag>).^[61] Parser functions can be used to create a new command (...).^[62] New special pages can be created to perform a specific function. These pages are dynamically generated. For example, a special page might

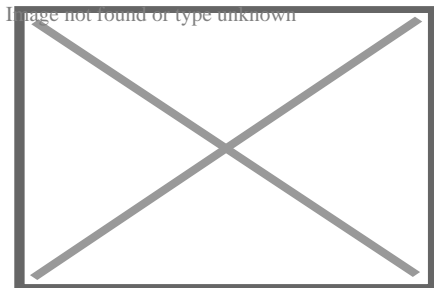
show all pages that have one or more links to an external site or it might create a form providing user submitted feedback.[63] **Skins** allow users to customize the look and feel of MediaWiki.[64] A minor extension point allows the use of **Amazon S3** to host image files.[65]

Extensions

[[edit](#)]

Text manipulation

[[edit](#)]



Tim Starling in 2008

Among the most popular extensions is a parser function extension, **ParserFunctions**, which allows different content to be rendered based on the result of **conditional statements**.[66] These conditional statements can perform functions such as evaluating whether a parameter is empty, comparing strings, evaluating mathematical expressions, and returning one of two values depending on whether a page exists. It was designed as a replacement for a notoriously inefficient template called **Qif**.[67] Schindler recounts the history of the **ParserFunctions** extension as follows:[68]

In 2006 some Wikipedians discovered that through an intricate and complicated interplay of templating features and CSS they could create conditional wiki text, i.e. text that was displayed if a template parameter had a specific value. This included repeated calls of templates within templates, which bogged down the performance of the whole system. The developers faced the choice of either disallowing the spreading of an obviously desired feature by detecting such usage and explicitly disallowing it within the software or offering an efficient alternative. The latter was done by Tim Starling, who announced the introduction of parser functions, wiki text that calls functions implemented in the underlying software. At first, only conditional text and the computation of simple mathematical expressions were implemented, but this already increased the possibilities for wiki editors enormously. With time further parser functions were introduced, finally leading to a framework that allowed the simple writing of extension functions to add arbitrary functionalities, like e.g. geo-coding services or widgets. This time the developers were clearly reacting to

the demand of the community, being forced either to fight the solution of the issue that the community had (i.e. conditional text), or offer an improved technical implementation to replace the previous practice and achieve an overall better performance.

Another parser functions extension, StringFunctions, was developed to allow evaluation of string length, string position, and so on. Wikimedia communities, having created awkward workarounds to accomplish the same functionality,[69] clamored for it to be enabled on their projects.[70] Much of its functionality was eventually integrated into the ParserFunctions extension,[71] albeit disabled by default and accompanied by a warning from Tim Starling that enabling string functions would allow users "to implement their own parsers in the ugliest, most inefficient programming language known to man: MediaWiki wikitext with ParserFunctions." [72]

Since 2012 an extension, Scribunto, has existed that allows for the creation of "modules"—wiki pages written in the scripting language **Lua**—which can then be run within templates and standard wiki pages. Scribunto has been installed on Wikipedia and other Wikimedia sites since 2013 and is used heavily on those sites. Scribunto code runs significantly faster than corresponding wikitext code using ParserFunctions.[73]

For footnotes and academic-related display

[edit]

Another very popular extension is a citation extension that enables footnotes to be added to pages using inline references.[74] This extension has, however, been criticized for being difficult to use and requiring the user to memorize complex syntax. A gadget called **RefToolbar** attempts to make it easier to create citations using common templates. MediaWiki has some extensions that are well-suited for academia, such as mathematics extensions[75] and an extension that allows molecules to be rendered in **3D**. [76]

Integration

[edit]

A generic Widgets extension exists that allows MediaWiki to integrate with virtually anything. Other examples of extensions that could improve a wiki are category suggestion extensions[77] and extensions for inclusion of **Flash Videos**, [78] YouTube videos, [79] and **RSS feeds**. [80] **Metavid**, a site that archives video footage of the **U.S. Senate** and **House** floor proceedings, was created using code extending MediaWiki into the domain of collaborative video authoring. [81]

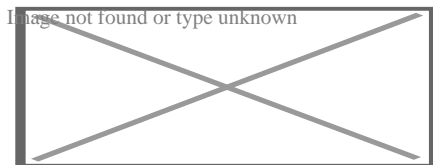
Combating linkspam

[[edit](#)]

There are many **spambots** that search the web for MediaWiki installations and add **linkspam** to them, despite the fact that MediaWiki uses the **nofollow** attribute to discourage such attempts at **search engine optimization**.^[82] Part of the problem is that third party republishers, such as **mirrors**, may not independently implement the nofollow tag on their websites, so marketers can still get **PageRank** benefit by inserting links into pages when those entries appear on third party websites.^[83] **Anti-spam** extensions have been developed to combat the problem by introducing **CAPTCHAs**,^[84] **blacklisting** certain URLs,^[85] and allowing bulk deletion of pages recently added by a particular user.^[86]

Searches and queries

[[edit](#)]



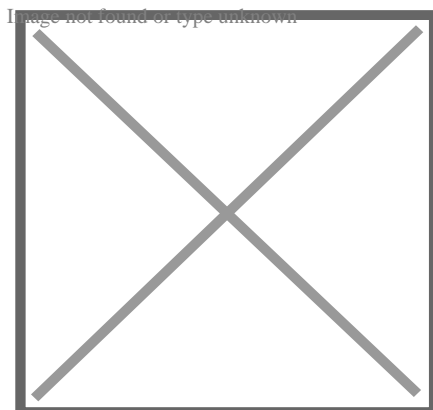
A search box showing a **drop-down list**

MediaWiki comes pre-installed with a standard text-based search. Extensions exist to let MediaWiki use more sophisticated third-party search engines, including **Elasticsearch** (which since 2014 has been in use on Wikipedia), **Lucene**^[87] and **Sphinx**.^[88]

Various MediaWiki extensions have also been created to allow for more complex, **faceted search**, on both data entered within the wiki and on **metadata** such as pages' revision history.^{[89][90]} **Semantic MediaWiki** is one such extension.^{[91][92]}

Rich content

[[edit](#)]



Images can be arranged in galleries, a feature that is used extensively for Wikimedia's media archive, **Wikimedia Commons**.

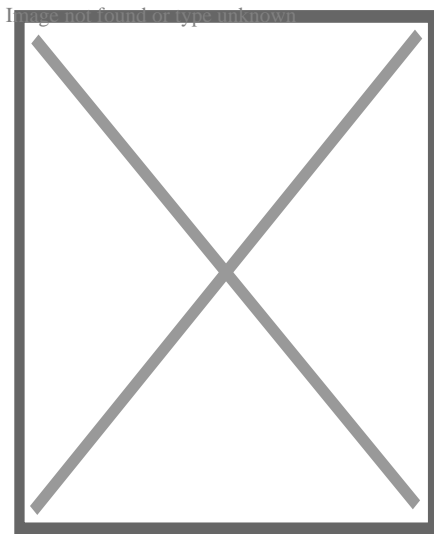
Various extensions to MediaWiki support **rich content** generated through specialized syntax. These include mathematical formulas using **LaTeX**, graphical timelines over mathematical **plotting**, **musical scores** and **Egyptian hieroglyphs**.

The software supports a wide variety of uploaded media files, and allows image galleries and thumbnails to be generated with relative ease. There is also support for **Exif metadata**. MediaWiki operates the **Wikimedia Commons**, one of the largest **free content** media archives.

For WYSIWYG editing, **VisualEditor** is available to use in MediaWiki which simplifying editing process for editors and has been bundled since MediaWiki 1.35.[93] Other extensions exist for handling WYSIWYG editing to different degrees.[94]

Database

[**edit**]



A schematic of the MediaWiki database structure

MediaWiki can use either the **MySQL/MariaDB**, **PostgreSQL** or **SQLite relational database management system**. Support for **Oracle Database** and **Microsoft SQL Server** has been dropped since MediaWiki 1.34.[95] A MediaWiki database contains several dozen **tables**, including a page table that contains page titles, page ids, and other metadata;[96] and a revision table to which is added a new row every time an edit is made, containing the page id, a brief textual summary of the change performed, the user name of the article editor (or its IP address the case of an unregistered user) and a timestamp.[97][98]

In a 4½ year period prior to 2008, the MediaWiki database had 170 **schema** versions.[99] Possibly the largest schema change was done in 2005 with MediaWiki 1.5, when the storage

of metadata was separated from that of content, to improve performance flexibility. When this upgrade was applied to Wikipedia, the site was locked for editing, and the schema was converted to the new version in about 22 hours. Some software enhancement proposals, such as a proposal to allow sections of articles to be watched via watchlist, have been rejected because the necessary schema changes would have required excessive Wikipedia downtime.^[100]

Performance and storage

^[edit]

Because it is used to run one of the highest-traffic sites on the Web, Wikipedia, MediaWiki's performance and **scalability** have been highly optimized.^[101] MediaWiki supports **Squid**, **load-balanced** database replication, client-side caching, **memcached** or table-based caching for frequently accessed processing of query results, a simple static file cache, feature-reduced operation, revision compression, and a job queue for database operations. MediaWiki developers have attempted to optimize the software by avoiding expensive algorithms, database queries, etc., caching every result that is expensive and has temporal locality of reference, and focusing on the hot spots in the code through **profiling**.^[102]

MediaWiki code is designed to allow for data to be written to a read-write database and read from read-only databases, although the read-write database can be used for some read operations if the read-only databases are not yet up to date. **Metadata**, such as article revision history, article relations (links, categories etc.), user accounts and settings can be stored in core databases and cached; the actual revision text, being more rarely used, can be stored as append-only **blobs** in external storage. The software is suitable for the operation of large-scale **wiki farms** such as **Wikimedia**, which had about 800 wikis as of August 2011. However, MediaWiki comes with no built-in GUI to manage such installations.

Empirical evidence shows most revisions in MediaWiki databases tend to differ only slightly from previous revisions. Therefore, subsequent revisions of an article can be concatenated and then compressed, achieving very high **data compression ratios** of up to 100x.^[102]

For more information on the architecture, such as how it stores wikitext and assembles a page, see **External links**.

Limitations

^[edit]

The parser serves as the *de facto* standard for the MediaWiki syntax, as no formal syntax has been defined. Due to this lack of a formal definition, it has been difficult to create **WYSIWYG** editors for MediaWiki, although several WYSIWYG extensions do exist, including the popular **VisualEditor**.

MediaWiki is not designed to be a suitable replacement for dedicated [online forum](#) or blogging software,[\[103\]](#) although extensions do exist to allow for both of these.[\[104\]](#)[\[105\]](#)

It is common for new MediaWiki users to make certain mistakes, such as forgetting to sign posts with four tildes (~~~~),[\[106\]](#) or manually entering a plaintext signature,[\[107\]](#) due to unfamiliarity with the idiosyncratic particulars involved in communication on MediaWiki discussion pages. On the other hand, the format of these discussion pages has been cited as a strength by one educator, who stated that it provides more fine-grain capabilities for discussion than traditional threaded discussion forums. For example, instead of 'replying' to an entire message, the participant in a discussion can create a hyperlink to a new wiki page on any word from the original page. Discussions are easier to follow since the content is available via hyperlinked wiki page, rather than a series of reply messages on a traditional threaded discussion forum. However, except in few cases, students were not using this capability, possibly because of their familiarity with the traditional linear discussion style and a lack of guidance on how to make the content more '[link-rich](#)'.[\[108\]](#)

MediaWiki by default has little support for the creation of dynamically assembled documents, or pages that aggregate data from other pages. Some research has been done on enabling such features directly within MediaWiki.[\[109\]](#) The [Semantic MediaWiki](#) extension provides these features. It is not in use on Wikipedia, but in more than 1,600 other MediaWiki installations.[\[110\]](#) The Wikibase Repository and Wikibase Repository client are however implemented in [Wikidata](#) and [Wikipedia](#) respectively, and to some extent provides [semantic web](#) features, and linking of centrally stored data to infoboxes in various Wikipedia articles.

Upgrading MediaWiki is usually fully automated, requiring no changes to the site content or template programming. Historically troubles have been encountered when upgrading from significantly older versions.[\[111\]](#)

Security

[\[edit\]](#)

MediaWiki developers have enacted security standards, both for core code and extensions.[\[112\]](#) [SQL queries](#) and HTML output are usually done through wrapper functions that handle validation, escaping, filtering for prevention of [cross-site scripting](#) and [SQL injection](#).[\[113\]](#) Many security issues have had to be patched after a MediaWiki version release,[\[114\]](#) and accordingly MediaWiki.org states, "The most important security step you can take is to keep your software up to date" by subscribing to the announcement [mailing list](#) and installing security updates that are announced.[\[115\]](#)

Support

[\[edit\]](#)

Support for MediaWiki users consists of:

- MediaWiki.org, including the Support Desk.
- An official mailing list, Mediawiki-l.
- Several books have been written about MediaWiki administration,[116] including some free online books.[117][118]

License

[edit]

MediaWiki is free and open-source and is distributed under the terms of the [GNU General Public License](#) version 2 or any later version. Its documentation, located at its official website at www.mediawiki.org, is released under the [Creative Commons BY-SA 4.0](#) license, with a set of help pages intended to be freely copied into fresh wiki installations and/or distributed with MediaWiki software in the [public domain](#) instead to eliminate legal issues for wikis with other licenses.[119][120] MediaWiki's development has generally favored the use of [open-source media formats](#). [121]

Development

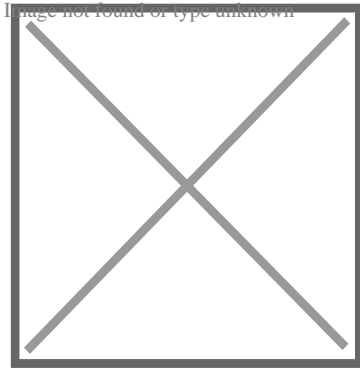
[edit]

MediaWiki has an active volunteer community for development and maintenance. MediaWiki developers are spread around the world, though with a majority in the United States and Europe. Face-to-face meetings and programming sessions for MediaWiki developers have been held once or several times a year since 2004. [122]

Anyone can submit [patches](#) to the project's [Git/Gerrit repository](#). [123] There are also paid programmers who primarily develop projects for the [Wikimedia Foundation](#). MediaWiki developers participate in the [Google Summer of Code](#) by facilitating the assignment of mentors to students wishing to work on MediaWiki core and extension projects. [124] During the year prior to November 2012, there were about two hundred developers who had committed changes to the MediaWiki core or extensions. [125] Major MediaWiki releases are generated approximately every six months by taking snapshots of the development branch, which is kept continuously in a runnable state; [126] [minor releases](#), or [point releases](#), are issued as needed to correct [bugs](#) (especially security problems). MediaWiki is developed on a [continuous integration](#) development model, in which software changes are pushed live to Wikimedia sites on regular basis. [126] MediaWiki also has a public [bug](#) tracker, phabricator.wikimedia.org, which runs [Phabricator](#). The site is also used for [feature](#) and [enhancement](#) requests.

History

[[edit](#)]



Magnus Manske in 2012

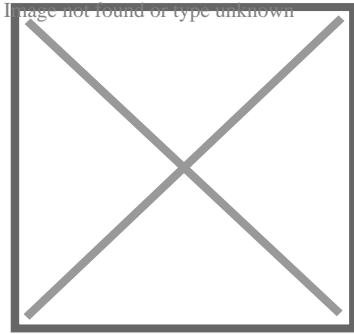
When Wikipedia was launched in January 2001, it ran on an existing [wiki software](#) system, [UseModWiki](#). UseModWiki is written in the [Perl](#) programming language, and stores all wiki pages in text ([.txt](#)) files. This software soon proved to be limiting, in both functionality and performance. In mid-2001, [Magnus Manske](#)—a developer and student at the [University of Cologne](#), as well as a [Wikipedia editor](#)—began working on new software that would replace UseModWiki, specifically designed for use by Wikipedia. This software was written in the [PHP](#) scripting language, and stored all of its information in a [MySQL](#) database. The new software was largely developed by August 24, 2001, and a test wiki for it was established shortly thereafter.

The first full implementation of this software was the new [Meta Wikipedia](#) on November 9, 2001. There was a desire to have it implemented immediately on the English-language Wikipedia.^[127] However, Manske was apprehensive about any potential [bugs](#) harming the nascent website during the period of the final exams he had to complete immediately prior to Christmas;^[128] this led to the launch on the English-language Wikipedia being delayed until January 25, 2002. The software was then, gradually, deployed on all the Wikipedia language sites of that time. This software was referred to as "the PHP script" and as "phase II", with the name "phase I", retroactively given to the use of UseModWiki.

Increasing usage soon caused load problems to arise again, and soon after, another rewrite of the software began; this time being done by [Lee Daniel Crocker](#), which became known as "phase III". This new software was also written in PHP, with a MySQL backend, and kept the basic interface of the phase II software, but with the added functionality of a wider [scalability](#). The "phase III" software went live on Wikipedia in July 2002.

The [Wikimedia Foundation](#) was announced on June 20, 2003. In July, Wikipedia contributor Daniel Mayer suggested the name "MediaWiki" for the software, as a play on "Wikimedia".^[129] The MediaWiki name was gradually phased in, beginning in August 2003. The name has frequently caused confusion due to its (intentional) similarity to the "Wikimedia" name (which

itself is similar to "Wikipedia").^[130] The first version of MediaWiki, 1.1, was released in December 2003.



MediaWiki logo until April 1, 2021

The old **product logo** was created by **Erik Möller**, using a flower photograph taken by **Florence Nibart-Devouard**, and was originally submitted to the logo contest for a new **Wikipedia logo**, held from July 20 to August 27, 2003.^{[131][132]} The logo came in third place, and was chosen to represent MediaWiki rather than Wikipedia, with the second place logo being used for the Wikimedia Foundation.^[133] The double square brackets (**[[**) symbolize the **syntax** MediaWiki uses for creating **hyperlinks** to other wiki pages; while the **sunflower** represents the diversity of content on Wikipedia, its constant growth, and the wilderness.^[134]

Later, Brooke Vibber, the **chief technical officer** of the **Wikimedia Foundation**,^[135] took up the role of **release manager**.^{[136][101]}

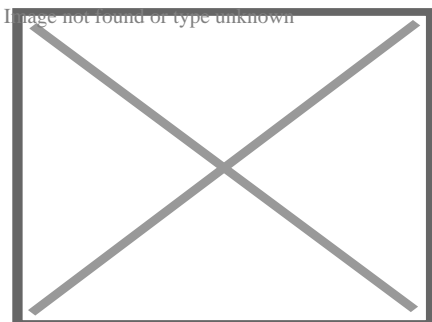
Major milestones in MediaWiki's development have included: the **categorization system** (2004); **parser** functions, (2006); **Flagged Revisions**, (2008);^[68] the "*ResourceLoader*", a delivery system for **CSS** and JavaScript (2011);^[137] and the **VisualEditor**, a "what you see is what you get" (**WYSIWYG**) editing platform (2013).^[138]

The contest of designing a new logo was initiated on June 22, 2020, as the old logo was a bitmap image and had "high details", leading to problems when rendering at high and low resolutions, respectively. After two rounds of voting, the new and current MediaWiki logo designed by **Serhio Magpie** was selected on October 24, 2020, and officially adopted on April 1, 2021.^[139]

Sites using MediaWiki

[edit]

See also: **Category:MediaWiki websites**



Fandom also makes use of MediaWiki.

MediaWiki's most famous use has been in **Wikipedia** and, to a lesser degree, the Wikimedia Foundation's other projects. **Fandom**, a **wiki hosting service** formerly known as Wikia, runs on MediaWiki. Other public wikis that run on MediaWiki include **wikiHow** and **SNPedia**. **WikiLeaks** began as a MediaWiki-based site, but is no longer a wiki.

A number of alternative wiki encyclopedias to Wikipedia run on MediaWiki, including **Citizendium**, **Metapedia**, **Scholarpedia** and **Conservapedia**. MediaWiki is also used internally by a large number of companies, including **Novell** and **Intel**.^{[140][141]}

Notable usages of MediaWiki within governments include **Intellipedia**, used by the **United States Intelligence Community**, **Diplopedia**, used by the **United States Department of State**, and milWiki, a part of **milSuite** used by the **United States Department of Defense**. **United Nations agencies** such as the **United Nations Development Programme** and **INSTRAW** chose to implement their wikis using MediaWiki, because "this software runs Wikipedia and is therefore guaranteed to be thoroughly tested, will continue to be developed well into the future, and future technicians on these wikis will be more likely to have exposure to MediaWiki than any other wiki software."^[142]

The **Free Software Foundation** uses MediaWiki to implement the **LibrePlanet** site.^[143]

Comparison to other online collaboration software

[edit]

Main article: **Comparison of wiki software**

Users of online **collaboration software** are familiar with MediaWiki's functions and layout due to its noted use on Wikipedia. A 2006 overview of social software in academia observed that "Compared to other wikis, MediaWiki is also fairly aesthetically pleasing, though simple, and has an easily customized side menu and **stylesheet**."^[144] However, in one assessment in 2006, **Confluence** was deemed to be a superior product due to its very usable API and ability to better support multiple wikis.^[76]


A 2009 study at the **University of Hong Kong** compared **TWiki** to MediaWiki. The authors noted that TWiki has been considered as a collaborative tool for the development of educational papers and technical projects, whereas MediaWiki's most noted use is on Wikipedia. Although both platforms allow discussion and tracking of progress, TWiki has a "Report" part that MediaWiki lacks. Students perceived MediaWiki as being easier to use and more enjoyable than TWiki. When asked whether they recommended using MediaWiki for **knowledge management** course group project, 15 out of 16 respondents expressed their preference for MediaWiki giving answers of great certainty, such as "of course", "for sure".^[145] TWiki and MediaWiki both have flexible plug-in architecture.^[146]

A 2009 study that compared students' experience with MediaWiki to that with [Google Docs](#) found that students gave the latter a much higher rating on user-friendly layout.^[147]

A 2021 study conducted by the [Brazilian Nuclear Engineering Institute](#) compared a MediaWiki-based [knowledge management system](#) against two others that were based on [DSpace](#) and [Open Journal Systems](#), respectively.^[148] It highlighted ease of use as an advantage of the MediaWiki-based system, noting that because the Wikimedia Foundation had been developing MediaWiki for a site aimed at the general public (Wikipedia), "its user interface was designed to be more user-friendly from start, and has received large user feedback over a long time", in contrast to DSpace's and OJS's focus on niche audiences.^[148]

See also

[\[edit\]](#)

-  [Free and open-source software portal](#)
- [List of content management systems](#)
- [List of wiki software](#)
- [BlueSpice](#)
- [Semantic MediaWiki](#)
- [XOWA](#) – for viewing Wikipedia and other wikis offline
- [PHP](#) – a programming language that powers MediaWiki

References

[\[edit\]](#)

- [^] ["Announcing MediaWiki 1.43.0"](#). December 21, 2024.
- [^] Reed, Sam (December 19, 2019). ["Announcing MediaWiki 1.34.0"](#). mediawiki-announce (Mailing list). [Archived](#) from the original on December 19, 2019. Retrieved December 19, 2019.
- [^] ["Names.php • mediawiki"](#). github.com. April 8, 2021. [Archived](#) from the original on July 15, 2021. Retrieved May 19, 2021.
- [^] ["Copyright"](#). mediawiki.org. [Archived](#) from the original on September 19, 2015. Retrieved September 7, 2015.
- [^] [Magnus Manske's announcement of "PHP Wikipedia"](#), wikipedia-l, August 24, 2001
- [^] [Barrett, Daniel J.](#) (October 2008). *MediaWiki*. O'Reilly Media. [ISBN 978-0-596-51979-7](#). Retrieved April 23, 2010.
- [^] [a b](#) ["What is MediaWiki?"](#). MediaWiki. January 9, 2021. [Archived](#) from the original on July 22, 2018. Retrieved March 27, 2021.

8. ^ ["Wikipedia:Statistics – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia"](#). Wikipedia. *Archived* from the original on August 28, 2021. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
9. ^ [a b "Message group statistics: MediaWiki core"](#). translatewiki.net. August 20, 2023. *Archived* from the original on August 20, 2023. Retrieved August 20, 2023. "488 languages (not including languages that are supported but have no translations)"
10. ^ ["Category:MediaWiki configuration settings"](#). MediaWiki. September 11, 2016. *Archived* from the original on November 10, 2014. Retrieved September 11, 2016.
11. ^ ["Extension Matrix"](#). MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on September 11, 2016. Retrieved September 6, 2017.
12. ^ Lerner, Reuven M. (February 23, 2006), [Installing and Customizing MediaWiki](#), Linux Journal, archived from [the original](#) on April 6, 2010, retrieved April 23, 2010
13. ^ Petrazickis, Leons (2009), [Deploying PHP applications on IBM DB2 in the cloud: MediaWiki as a case study](#), Proceedings of the 2009 Conference of the Center for Advanced Studies on Collaborative Research, pp. 304–305, doi: [10.1145/1723028.1723069](#), S2CID [27463043](#)
14. ^ ["Manual:\\$wgEnableUploads"](#). MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on June 25, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
15. ^ ["Manual:\\$wgLogo"](#). MediaWiki. December 12, 2009. *Archived* from the original on June 25, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
16. ^ ["Manual:LocalSettings.php"](#). MediaWiki. March 29, 2007. *Archived* from the original on June 25, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
17. ^ ["Extension:AbuseFilter"](#). MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on June 25, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
18. ^ Cacycle. ["wikEd"](#). *Archived* from the original on November 23, 2007.
19. ^ ["Manual:Installation guide"](#). MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on June 25, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
20. ^ ["Manual:Extending wiki markup"](#). MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on May 1, 2011. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
21. ^ ["HTML to Wiki Converter – tables"](#). WMF Labs. March 29, 2008. *Archived* from the original on July 13, 2014. Retrieved June 12, 2014.
22. ^ ["Markup spec"](#). MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on December 19, 2007. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
23. ^ ["Extricating Meaning from Wikimedia Article Archives"](#) (PDF). *Archived* (PDF) from the original on March 10, 2011. Retrieved January 2, 2011.
24. ^ Jakes, David (August 15, 2006), [Wild about Wikis](#), Tech & Learning, archived from [the original](#) on May 2, 2010, retrieved April 23, 2010
25. ^ Foley, Brian & Chang, Tae (2008), [Wiki as a professional development tool](#) (PDF), Technology and Teacher Education, *archived* (PDF) from the original on April 30, 2011, retrieved April 23, 2010
26. ^ ["API"](#). MediaWiki. May 17, 2010. *Archived* from the original on May 27, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
27. ^ ["Pywikibot – MediaWiki"](#). mediawiki.org. *Archived* from the original on March 9, 2018. Retrieved March 16, 2018.

28. ^

Wikipedia:AutoWikiBrowser – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. En.wikipedia.org. Archived from the original on April 20, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.

29. ^ Bartolo, Laura M.; Lowe, Cathy S.; Songar, Poonam; Tandy, Robert J. (May 20, 2009), *Facilitating Wiki/Repository Communication with Metadata*, Georgia Institute of Technology, archived from the original on January 9, 2011, retrieved April 23, 2010

30. ^ *"API:Client code"*. MediaWiki. May 24, 2010. Archived from the original on June 26, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.

31. ^ *"Tags – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia"*. En.wikipedia.org. Archived from the original on March 4, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.

32. ^ *"Manual:Tags"*. MediaWiki. August 31, 2009. Archived from the original on June 25, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.

33. ^ *"Wikipedia:Huggle – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia"*. En.wikipedia.org. Archived from the original on March 31, 2011. Retrieved May 30, 2010.

34. ^ *"IRC/Channels"*. Meta-Wiki. Archived from the original on March 23, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.

35. ^ Daniel Nasaw (July 25, 2012). *"Meet the 'bots' that edit Wikipedia"*. BBC News. Archived from the original on July 28, 2012. Retrieved July 30, 2012.

36. ^ *"Manual:Watchlist"*. MediaWiki. November 24, 2009. Archived from the original on May 1, 2011. Retrieved May 30, 2010.

37. ^ Kevin Yager (March 16, 2006), "Wiki ware could harness the Internet for science", *Nature*, **440** (7082): 278, Bibcode:2006Natur.440..278Y, doi:10.1038/440278a, PMID 16541049

38. ^ *"Manual:Interwiki"*. MediaWiki. Archived from the original on December 3, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.

39. ^ *"Interlanguage links"*. MediaWiki. Archived from the original on March 12, 2021. Retrieved March 17, 2021.

40. ^ Pintscher, Lydia (September 23, 2013). *"Wikidata is Here!"*. Commons:Village pump. Archived from the original on December 6, 2021. Retrieved March 17, 2021.

41. ^ *"Help:Navigation"*. MediaWiki. May 21, 2010. Archived from the original on May 27, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.

42. ^ Carl Challborn & Teresa Reimann (December 2004), *Wiki products: a comparison* (PDF), Athabasca University, archived (PDF) from the original on December 23, 2010, retrieved April 23, 2010

43. ^ Newman, Aaron; Steinberg, Adam; Thomas, Jeremy (2008). *Enterprise 2.0 Implementation*. McGraw-Hill Professional. p. 185. ISBN 978-0-07-159160-7.

44. ^ Malcolm, Jeremy (2008). *Multi-Stakeholder Governance and the Internet Governance Forum*. Terminus Press. pp. 188, 280. ISBN 978-0-9805084-0-6.

45. ^ Ebersbach, Anja; Glaser, Markus; Heigl, Richard; Dueck, Gunter (2006). *Wiki*. Springer. pp. 55, 80–82, 109, 120–121, 156. ISBN 978-3-540-25995-4.

46. ^ *"Help:Categories"*. MediaWiki. Archived from the original on June 25, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.

47. [^] Jakob Voss (April 27, 2006). "Collaborative thesaurus tagging the Wikipedia way". *arXiv:cs.IR/0604036*.
48. [^] Lupin. "Wikipedia:Tools/Navigation popups". Archived from the original on July 18, 2006.
49. [^] "Extension:Gadgets". MediaWiki. March 30, 2010. Archived from the original on June 25, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
50. [^] Anderson, Mark; Carr, Leslie; Millard, David E. (July 4, 2017). *There and Here: Patterns of Content Transclusion in Wikipedia*. 28th ACM Conference on Hypertext and Social Media. Prague, Czech Republic: ACM. pp. 115–124. doi:10.1145/3078714.3078726. ISBN 978-1-4503-4708-2.
51. [^] *ÅfÆ'Ã†â€™Ãfâ€ Åçâ,-â,,çÃfÆ'Ãçâ,-Â ÃfÂçÃçâ€šÂ-Ãçâ€žÂçÃfÆ'Ã†â€™ÃfÂçÃçâ€šÂ-* (May 16, 2010). "Template:Welcome – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". En.wikipedia.org. Archived from the original on May 6, 2011. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
52. [^] T Kriplean; I Beschastnikh; et al. (2008), "Articulations of wikiwork: Uncovering valued work in wikipedia through barnstars", *Proceedings of the 2008 ACM conference on Computer supported cooperative work*, Proceedings of the ACM, pp. 47–56, doi:10.1145/1460563.1460573, ISBN 9781605580074, S2CID 7164949
53. [^] *ÅfÆ'Ã†â€™Ãfâ€ Åçâ,-â,,çÃfÆ'Ãçâ,-Â ÃfÂçÃçâ€šÂ-Ãçâ€žÂçÃfÆ'Ã†â€™ÃfÂçÃçâ€šÂ-* "Wikipedia:Barnstars – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". En.wikipedia.org. Archived from the original on June 24, 2009. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
54. [^] *ÅfÆ'Ã†â€™Ãfâ€ Åçâ,-â,,çÃfÆ'Ãçâ,-Â ÃfÂçÃçâ€šÂ-Ãçâ€žÂçÃfÆ'Ã†â€™ÃfÂçÃçâ€šÂ-* "Template:Test – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". En.wikipedia.org. Archived from the original on November 11, 2009. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
55. [^] "Template:Test5 – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". En.wikipedia.org. June 19, 2008. Archived from the original on April 24, 2009. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
56. [^] "Manual:User rights management". MediaWiki. Archived from the original on June 25, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
57. [^] H Zielke; W Boemke; M Kastrup; C Melzer (November 21, 2007), *Operating Procedures in Clinical Practice* (PDF), Royal College of Anaesthetists, archived (PDF) from the original on May 15, 2011, retrieved April 25, 2010
58. [^] "Security issues with authorization extensions". MediaWiki. Archived from the original on June 26, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
59. [^] "Manual:Hooks/ArticleSaveComplete". MediaWiki. May 26, 2010. Archived from the original on November 10, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
60. [^] "Extension:Recent Activity Notify". MediaWiki. Archived from the original on September 27, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
61. [^] "Manual:Tag extensions". MediaWiki. May 21, 2010. Archived from the original on October 12, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
62. [^] "Manual:Parser functions". MediaWiki. March 22, 2010. Archived from the original on October 18, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.

63. ^ ["Manual:Special pages"](#). MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on November 10, 2014 . Retrieved May 30, 2010.
64. ^ ["Manual:Skins"](#). MediaWiki. May 14, 2010. *Archived* from the original on November 25, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
65. ^ ["Manual:Integration with S3"](#). MediaWiki. March 22, 2010. *Archived* from the original on November 27, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
66. ^ ["Extension:ParserFunctions"](#). MediaWiki. December 25, 2009. *Archived* from the original on June 25, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
67. ^ ["Wikipedia:Miscellany for deletion/Template:Qif – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia"](#). En.wikipedia.org. *Archived* from the original on February 25, 2015. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
68. ^ **a b** M Schindler; D Vrandecic (2009), *Introducing new features to Wikipedia*, Proceedings of WebSci, *archived* from the original on June 24, 2018, retrieved June 24, 2018
69. ^ ["Category:String manipulation templates – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia"](#). En.wikipedia.org. May 15, 2010. *Archived* from the original on May 6, 2011. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
70. ^ ["Bug 6455 – Enable StringFunctions on WMF wikis"](#). bugzilla.wikimedia.org. *Archived* from the original on January 22, 2012. Retrieved October 9, 2010.
71. ^ ["Extension:StringFunctions"](#). MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on June 25, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
72. ^ ["r51497 – Code Review"](#). MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on November 27, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
73. ^ ["Lua performance"](#). *Archived* from the original on August 24, 2018. Retrieved December 27, 2018.
74. ^ ["Extension:Cite"](#). MediaWiki. May 3, 2010. *Archived* from the original on October 20, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
75. ^ ["Category:Math extensions"](#). MediaWiki. December 26, 2009. *Archived* from the original on May 1, 2011. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
76. ^ **a b** Marieke Guy (January 2007), *Wikido: Exploiting the Potential of Wikis*, Ariadne, *archived* from the original on April 7, 2010, retrieved April 23, 2010
77. ^ ["Extension:CategorySuggest"](#). MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on September 26, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
78. ^ ["Category:Flash Video extensions"](#). MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on September 15, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
79. ^ ["Category:YouTube extensions"](#). MediaWiki. September 16, 2008. *Archived* from the original on May 1, 2011. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
80. ^ ["Category:RSS extensions"](#). MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on December 3, 2010. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
81. ^ M Dale; A Stern; M Deckert; W Sack (2009), *System demonstration: Metavid.org: a social website and open archive of congressional video*, Proceedings of the 10th Annual International Conference on Digital Government Research: Social Networks: Making Connections between Citizens, Data and Government, pp. 309–310, *ISBN 978-1-60558-*

82. ^ *"Wiki spam"*. Meta-Wiki. *Archived* from the original on November 7, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
83. ^ Goldman, Eric, *Wikipedia's Labor Squeeze and its Consequences*, vol. 8, *Journal on Telecommunications and High Technology Law*
84. ^ *"Extension:ConfirmEdit"*. MediaWiki. May 5, 2010. *Archived* from the original on October 20, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
85. ^ *"Extension:SpamBlacklist"*. MediaWiki. March 24, 2010. *Archived* from the original on October 20, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
86. ^ *"Extension:Nuke"*. MediaWiki. May 19, 2010. *Archived* from the original on October 20, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
87. ^ *Lucene-search MediaWiki extension Archived* June 2, 2012, at the *Wayback Machine*, mediawiki.org
88. ^ *SphinxSearch MediaWiki extension Archived* October 22, 2014, at the *Wayback Machine*, mediawiki.org
89. ^ Masanori Arita & Kazuhiro Suwa (September 17, 2008), "Search extension transforms Wiki into a relational system: A case for flavonoid metabolite database", *BioData Min*, **1** (1), *BioData Mining*: 7, doi:10.1186/1756-0381-1-7, PMC 2556319, PMID 18822113
90. ^ Finn Arup Nielsen (October 15, 2009). "Lost in localization: a solution with neuroinformatics 2.0?". *NeuroImage*. **48** (1): 11–3. doi:10.1016/J.NEUROIMAGE.2009.05.073. ISSN 1053-8119. PMID 19497377. Wikidata Q21011200.
91. ^ Eric Ras; Jörg Rech; Sebastian Weber (August 1, 2008), *Collaborative Authoring of Learning Elements for Adaptive Learning Spaces* (PDF), *Fifth International Conference on Adaptive Hypermedia and Adaptive Web-Based Systems*, *archived* (PDF) from the original on May 3, 2011, retrieved April 23, 2010
92. ^ Hartung, Michael; et al. "A Platform for Collaborative Management of Semantic Grid Metadata". *Intelligent distributed computing, systems and applications*. p. 123.
93. ^ *"Extension:VisualEditor"*. MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on February 21, 2021. Retrieved March 15, 2021.
94. ^ *"Category:WYSIWYG extensions"*. MediaWiki. April 10, 2008. *Archived* from the original on May 1, 2011. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
95. ^ *"Manual:Installation requirements"*. MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on March 8, 2021. Retrieved March 14, 2021.
96. ^ *"Manual:Page table"*. MediaWiki. May 15, 2010. *Archived* from the original on November 25, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
97. ^ *"Manual:Revision table"*. MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on November 24, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
98. ^ Ortega, Felipe; González-Barahona, Jesus M.; Robles, Gregorio (2007), *The Top-Ten Wikipedias: A Quantitative Analysis Using WikiXRay*, *CiteSeerX* 10.1.1.107.1424
99. ^ Curino, Carlo A.; Tanca, Letizia; Zaniolo, Carlo (2008), *Information Systems Integration and Evolution: Ontologies at Rescue* (PDF), *Workshop on Semantic, archived* (PDF) from the original on December 22, 2009, retrieved April 23, 2010

100. ^ T Dumitras; P Narasimhan (2009), *No downtime for data conversions: Rethinking hot upgrades* (PDF), archived from *the original* (PDF) on June 16, 2010, retrieved April 29, 2010
101. ^ **a b** "Wikipedia and MediaWiki". Presentation MediaWiki development (video). April 28, 2006. Archived from the original on April 14, 2011. Retrieved September 23, 2009.
102. ^ **a b** Bergsma, Mark, *Wikimedia Architecture* (PDF), archived (PDF) from the original on March 5, 2016, retrieved October 21, 2015
103. ^ "Manual:What is". MediaWiki. Archived from the original on July 22, 2018. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
104. ^ "Extension:StructuredDiscussions". MediaWiki. Archived from the original on December 27, 2018. Retrieved December 27, 2018.
105. ^ "Extension:Wikilog". MediaWiki. November 27, 2009. Archived from the original on September 22, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
106. ^ "Help:Signatures". MediaWiki. Archived from the original on November 15, 2008. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
107. ^ N Augar; R Raitman; W Zhou (2004), Teaching and learning online with wikis, Beyond the comfort zone, pp. 95–104, CiteSeerX 10.1.1.133.1456
108. ^ Cubric, Marija (2007), *Analysis of the use of Wiki-based collaborations in enhancing student learning*, University of Hertfordshire, p. 11, archived from *the original* on May 15, 2011, retrieved April 24, 2010
109. ^ Albertsen, Johannes & Bouvin, Niels Olof (2008), *User defined structural searches in mediawiki*, Proceedings of the nineteenth ACM conference on Hypertext and hypermedia, ISBN 978-1-59593-985-2
110. ^ "Extension:Semantic MediaWiki – WikiApiary". Archived from the original on October 26, 2018. Retrieved October 12, 2019.
111. ^ T Dumitras; P Narasimhan (2009), *Toward upgrades-as-a-service in distributed systems*, Proceedings of the 10th ACM/IFIP/USENIX International Conference on Middleware, pp. 1–2
112. ^ "Security for developers". MediaWiki. Archived from the original on November 25, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
113. ^ Perrin, Chad (April 30, 2008), *Five security tips from MediaWiki's lead developer*, Tech Republic[*permanent dead link*]
114. ^ "News". MediaWiki. Archived from the original on October 6, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
115. ^ "Manual:Security". MediaWiki. March 22, 2010. Archived from the original on November 10, 2014. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
116. ^ *Books about MediaWiki* Archived December 27, 2018, at the Wayback Machine, mediawiki.org
117. ^ *MediaWiki Administrator's Handbook*. Wikibooks. Archived from the original on October 20, 2014. Retrieved October 20, 2014.

118. ^ *MediaWiki User Guide*, Wikibooks, *archived* from the original on October 20, 2014, retrieved October 20, 2014
119. ^ *"MediaWiki.org Project:Copyrights"*. *Archived* from the original on August 23, 2023. Retrieved August 23, 2023.
120. ^ *"Project:PD help"*. MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on October 29, 2020. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
121. ^ Rafe Needleman (November 19, 2008), *Wikipedia gears up for flood of video and photo files*, C-Net, *archived* from the original on August 6, 2009, retrieved April 23, 2010
122. ^ *"Events"*. Mediawiki.org. *Archived* from the original on December 27, 2018. Retrieved December 27, 2018.
123. ^ *"Development policy"*. MediaWiki. July 19, 2013. *Archived* from the original on May 10, 2017. Retrieved August 4, 2013.
124. ^ *"Summer of Code"*. MediaWiki. March 26, 2013. *Archived* from the original on May 10, 2017. Retrieved August 4, 2013.
125. ^ *"Wikimedia"*. Open Hub. *Archived* from the original on September 14, 2017. Retrieved November 15, 2012. Approximate counts (not deduplicated) as of November 4, 2012: 139 for core, 155 for extensions supported by WMF, 190 and 42 for extensions only hosted on WMF's Git and SVN repositories respectively.
126. ^ ***a b** "Version lifecycle"*. MediaWiki. September 5, 2018. *Archived* from the original on June 17, 2020. Retrieved October 21, 2018.
127. ^ Bartlett, Manning (November 14, 2001). *"Magnus's new script..."* Wikimedia Lists. Wikimedia Foundation. *Archived* from the original on October 2, 2019. Retrieved October 2, 2019.
128. ^ Manske, Magnus (November 14, 2001). *"Magnus's new script..."* Wikimedia Lists. Wikimedia Foundation. *Archived* from the original on October 2, 2019. Retrieved October 2, 2019.
129. ^ Mayer, Daniel (July 19, 2003). *"Phase IV, Wikibooks.org/.com and WikimediaFoundation.org/.com (was Wikis and uniformity)"*. Wikipedia-L mailing list. *Archived* from the original on July 12, 2017. Retrieved January 18, 2015.
130. ^ *"Differences between Wikipedia, Wikimedia, MediaWiki, and wiki"*. MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on July 1, 2009. Retrieved May 30, 2010.
131. ^ *"International logo contest"*. Meta-Wiki. *Archived* from the original on May 9, 2020. Retrieved April 9, 2020.
132. ^ *"International logo contest/results"*. Meta-wiki. Wikimedia Foundation. January 10, 2007. *Archived* from the original on November 4, 2015. Retrieved March 14, 2007.
133. ^ *"Historical/Logo history"*. Meta-wiki. Wikimedia Foundation. January 17, 2007. *Archived* from the original on November 4, 2015. Retrieved March 14, 2007.
134. ^ Erik Möller (July 26, 2003). *"File talk:EloquenceSunflowerNew-Small.png – Meta"*. Meta-wiki. Wikimedia Foundation. *Archived* from the original on January 30, 2016. Retrieved February 3, 2013.
135. ^ David Weinberger (2007). *Everything Is Miscellaneous: The Power of the New Digital Disorder*. Times Books. p. 99. ISBN 978-0-8050-8043-8.

136. ^ *"MediaWiki history"*. MediaWiki website. *Archived* from the original on October 27, 2020. Retrieved August 4, 2013.
137. ^ *"MediaWiki ResourceLoader"*. Mediawiki.org. *Archived* from the original on March 8, 2013. Retrieved July 6, 2013.
138. ^ *"VisualEditor – MediaWiki"*. MediaWiki. *Archived* from the original on September 27, 2013. Retrieved September 15, 2013.
139. ^ Sarabadani, Amir (March 31, 2021). *"Logo of MediaWiki has changed"*. Wikimedia Foundation. *Archived* from the original on April 2, 2021. Retrieved April 2, 2021.
140. ^ *MediaWiki testimonials Archived* January 11, 2012, at the *Wayback Machine*, mediawiki.org
141. ^ *"The story of Intelpedia: A model corporate wiki"*. Socialmedia.biz. *Archived* from the original on September 16, 2013. Retrieved August 16, 2013.
142. ^ A. Maron; M. Maron (2007). *"A stealth transformation: introducing wikis to the UN"*. Knowledge Management for Development Journal. Archived from *the original* on May 4, 2011. Retrieved October 9, 2010.
143. ^ *"LibrePlanet Homepage"*. *Archived* from the original on March 18, 2011. Retrieved December 10, 2018.
144. ^ Bryant, Todd (2006), *Social Software in Academia* (PDF), Educause Quarterly, archived from *the original* (PDF) on December 22, 2009, retrieved April 23, 2010
145. ^ Liang, M.; Chu, S.; Siu, F.; Zhou, A. (December 3–4, 2009), *Comparing User Experiences in Using Twiki & Mediawiki to Facilitate Collaborative Learning* (PDF), Proceedings of the 2009 International Conference on Knowledge Management, archived from *the original* (PDF) on May 14, 2011
146. ^ Schulz, Judith (2009), *Company-Wiki as a knowledge transfer instrument for reducing the shortage of skilled workers* (PDF), Institute of Technology and Education, *archived* (PDF) from the original on March 4, 2016, retrieved April 25, 2010
147. ^ Chu, S.; Kennedy, D.; Mak, M. (December 3–4, 2009), *MediaWiki and Google Docs as online collaboration tools for group project co-construction* (PDF), Proceedings of the 2009 International Conference on Knowledge Management, archived from *the original* (PDF) on May 14, 2011, retrieved April 23, 2010
148. ^ **a b** Grecco, Claudio Henrique dos Santos; Augusto, Silas Cordeiro; Souza, Jaqueline Tavares Viana de; Carvalho, Paulo Victor Rodrigues; Davila, Adriana Loureiro (July 25, 2021). *"A Method for the evaluation of knowledge management systems"*. Brazilian Journal of Radiation Sciences. **9** (2B). doi:10.15392/bjrs.v9i2B.1250. ISSN 2319-0612. S2CID 237733021. *Archived* from the original on November 12, 2021. Retrieved November 12, 2021.

External links

[[edit](#)]

MediaWiki at Wikipedia's [sister projects](#)

-  **Definitions** from Wiktionary
-  **Media** from Commons
-  **Quotations** from Wikiquote
-  **Textbooks** from Wikibooks
-  **Resources** from Wikiversity
-  **Data** from Wikidata
-  **Discussions** from Meta-Wiki
-  **Documentation** from MediaWiki
- **MediaWiki homepage**  **Edit this at Wikidata**

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Wikipedia

Overview (outline)

- Biases
 - gender
 - geographical
 - ideological
 - racial
- Censorship
- Conflict-of-interest editing
 - political editing incidents
- Criticism
- Deletion of articles
 - deletionism and inclusionism
 - notability
- Disputes
- "Ignore all rules"
- MediaWiki
- Plagiarism
- Predictions of the project's end
- Reliability
 - Fact-checking
 - *Citation needed*
- Vandalism

- Administrators
- AfroCrowd
- Arbitration Committee
- Art+Feminism
- Bots
 - Lsjbot
- Edit count
- List of Wikipedias
- *The Signpost*
- Wikimedian of the Year
- Wikipedian in residence
- WikiProject
- Women in Red

Events

- Edit-a-thon
- WikiConference India
- Wiki Indaba
- WikiConference North America
- Wikimania

Wiki Loves

- Earth
- Folklore
- Monuments
- Pride
- Science

Community (Wikipedians)

People (list)

- Esra'a Al Shafei
- Lee Daniel Crocker
- Florence Devouard
- Sue Gardner
- David Gerard
- James Heilman
- Maryana Iskander
- Dariusz Jemielniak
- Rebecca MacKinnon
- Katherine Maher
- Magnus Manske
- Erik Möller
- Jason Moore
- Raju Narisetti
- Steven Pruitt
- Annie Rauwerda
- Larry Sanger
- Maríá Sefidari

- Bomis
 - Nupedia
- First edit
- Logo
- Internet Watch Foundation
- Scientology
- Hillsborough disaster Wikipedia posts
- VisualEditor
- #1Lib1Ref
- Wikimedia Foundation actions
 - on the Chinese Wikipedia
 - 2021
 - against MENA Wikimedians
 - 2022

History

Controversies

- Alan MacMasters hoax
- Carlos Bandeirense Mirandópolis hoax
- Edit wars
- Essay controversy
- Henryk Batuta hoax
- Jar'Edo Wens hoax
- Seigenthaler biography incident
- *Star Trek Into Darkness* debate
- United States congressional staff edits
- Weintraub controversy
- Zhemao hoaxes

Coverage

- American politics
 - Donald Trump
- COVID-19 pandemic
- Death
- Israeli–Palestinian conflict
- Russian invasion of Ukraine

Honors

- 274301 Wikipedia
- *Viola angustifolia*
- *Wikipedia Monument*

References and analysis

- Academic studies
- Bibliography
- Cultural
- Films
- Listen to Wikipedia
- Wikipediocracy

Mobile

- Apps
- QRpedia
- Wapedia
- Wikipedia Zero
- WikiReader
- Wikiwand

Content use

- DBpedia
- Depths of Wikipedia
- Google and Wikipedia
- Health information
- Kiwix
- Science information
- Wikipedia-based education

Related

- *The Iraq War: A Historiography of Wikipedia Changelogs*
- LGBTQ and Wikipedia
- *Magna Carta (An Embroidery)*
- People imprisoned for editing Wikipedia
- Print Wikipedia
- Wiki rabbit hole
- Wikimedia Foundation
- Wikimedia movement
- Wikipedia for World Heritage
- Wikipedia in India
- Wikiracing
- List of online encyclopedias
- List of wikis

○  **List**

○  **Category**

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Wiki software

.NET

- FlexWiki
- SharePoint

Java

- Confluence
- Jive
- Traction TeamPage
- XWiki

JavaScript

- TiddlyWiki
- Wiki.js

Perl

- Foswiki
- ikiwiki
- TWiki
- UseModWiki
- WikiBase

PHP

- BlueSpice
- BookStack
- DokuWiki
- MediaWiki
- PhpWiki
- Phriction
- PmWiki
- PukiWiki
- Tiki

Python

- Allura
- Bloodhound
- Kallithea
- Kuma
- MoinMoin
- Trac
- Zim

Ruby

- Gollum
- Redmine

Other languages

- CLiki
 - Common Lisp
- Federated Wiki
 - CoffeeScript
 - Haskell

-  **Comparison**
-  **List**
-  **Category**

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Wikimedia Foundation

Projects ○ [Wikipedia community \(Wikipedians\)](#)

Current

- [Maryana Iskander](#)
- [Lisa Seitz-Gruwell](#)
- [Dariusz Jemielniak](#)
- [Rebecca MacKinnon](#)
- [Raju Nariseti](#)
- [Rosie Stephenson-Goodknight](#)
- [Esra'a Al Shafei](#)
- [Jimmy Wales](#)

People

- [Hampton Lintorn-Catlin](#)
- [Danese Cooper](#)
- [Bishakha Datta](#)
- [Florence Devouard](#)
- [Oscar van Dillen](#)
- [Sue Gardner](#)
- [Arnon Geshuri](#)
- [Mike Godwin](#)

Past

- [Aaron Halfaker](#)
- [James Heilman](#)
- [Guy Kawasaki](#)
- [Patricio Lorente](#)
- [Katherine Maher](#)
- [Erik Möller](#)
- [Larry Sanger](#)
- [María Sefidari](#)
- [Lila Tretikov](#)
- [Luis Villa](#)

Projects

- Wikipedia
 - history
 - List of Wikipedias
 - Censorship of Wikipedia
- Wiktionary
- Wikimedia Commons
- Wikidata
- Wikiquote
- Wikibooks
- Wikisource
- Wikispecies
- Wikinews
- Wikiversity
- Wikivoyage
- Wikifunctions
 - Abstract Wikipedia

Other

- Wikimedia movement
- List of Wikimedia chapters
 - Bangladesh
 - Deutschland
 - Israel
 - Polska
 - UK
 - Ukraine
- Wikimania
- Wiki Indaba
- WikiConference India
- WikiConference North America
- MediaWiki
- Litigation
 - Monkey selfie copyright dispute
 - *Wikimedia Foundation v. NSA*
- Knowledge Engine

Related

- *The Signpost*
- *Wikipedia Monument*
- Wikimedian of the Year
- Tides Foundation
- Artificial intelligence in Wikimedia projects
- Google and Wikipedia
- Wikipedia for World Heritage

Authority control databases Image not found or type unknown [Edit this at Wikidata](#)

International

- VIAF
- FAST

National

- Germany
- United States
- France
- BnF data
- Israel

Other

- IdRef

Check our other pages :

- [Responsive web design Parramatta](#)
- [SEO expert Parramatta](#)
- [SEO company Parramatta](#)
- [Web Design Parramatta](#)
- [SEO consultant Parramatta](#)

Search Engine Optimisation Parramatta

SEO Parramatta

Phone : 1300 684 339

City : Sydney

State : NSW

Zip : 2000

[Google Business Profile](#)

[Google Business Website](#)

Company Website : <https://sydney.website/seo-sydney/local-seo/seo-parramatta/>

USEFUL LINKS

[SEO Website](#)

[SEO Services Sydney](#)

[Local SEO Sydney](#)

[SEO Ranking](#)

[SEO optimisation](#)

LATEST BLOGPOSTS

[SEO community](#)

[SEO Buzz](#)

[WordPress SEO](#)

[SEO Audit](#)

[Sitemap](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

[About Us](#)

[SEO Castle Hill](#) | [SEO Fairfield](#) | [SEO Hornsby](#) | [SEO Liverpool](#) | [SEO North Sydney](#) | [SEO Norwest](#) | [SEO Parramatta](#) | [SEO Penrith](#) | [SEO Strathfield](#) | [SEO Wetherill Park](#)

Follow us