



WEB 2.0

What’s been termed the Web 2.0 is a new vision of the web not as a “read-only” source of information but as a two-way communication tool that allows students to create and share information. Whether publishing their own blog or collaborating on an assignment with others using a wiki, students are not just passive recipients of content but are active producers.

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Blogs

Note: BCBE provides teachers blogs via WordPress. The information in this section was taken directly from the WordPress.org website.



"Blog" is an abbreviated version of "weblog," which is a term used to describe web sites that maintain an ongoing chronicle of information. A blog is a frequently updated, personal website featuring diary-type commentary and links to articles or other Web sites. Blogs range from the personal to the political, and can focus on one narrow subject or a whole range of subjects.

Many blogs focus on a particular topic, such as web design, politics, sports, or mobile technology. Some are more eclectic, presenting links to all manner of other sites. And others are more like personal journals, presenting the author's daily life and thoughts.

Generally speaking (though there are exceptions), blogs tend to have a few things in common:

- A main content area with articles listed chronologically, newest on top. Often, the articles are organized into categories.
- An archive of older articles.
- A way for people to leave comments about the articles.
- A list of links to other related sites, sometimes called a "blogroll".
- One or more "feeds" like RSS, Atom or RDF files.

Some blogs may have additional features beyond these.

The Blog Content

On a blog, the content consists of articles (also sometimes called "posts" or "entries") that the author(s) writes. Yes, some blogs have multiple authors, each writing his/her own articles. Typically, blog authors compose their articles in a web-based interface, built into the blogging system itself. Some blogging systems also support the ability to use stand-alone "weblog client" software, which allows authors to write articles offline and upload them at a later time.



Comments

Want an interactive website? Wouldn't it be nice if the readers of a website could leave comments, tips or impressions about the site or a specific article? With blogs, they can! Posting comments is one of the most exciting features of blogs.

Most blogs have a method to allow visitors to leave comments. There are also nifty ways for authors of other blogs to leave comments without even visiting the blog! Called "pingbacks" or "trackbacks", they can inform other bloggers whenever they cite an article from another site in their own articles. All this ensures that online conversations can be maintained painlessly among various site users and websites.

Archives

A blog is also a good way to keep track of articles on a site. A lot of blogs feature an archive based on dates (like a monthly or yearly archive). On the front page of the blog may be featured a calendar with the dates linked to the daily archive for that date. Archives can also be based on categories featuring all the articles related to a specific category.

It does not stop there; you can also archive your posts by author or alphabetically. The possibilities are endless. This ability to organize and present articles in a composed fashion is much of what makes blogging a popular personal publishing tool.

Blogrolls

A **blogroll** is a list, sometimes categorized, of links to webpages the author of a blog finds worthwhile or interesting. The links in a blogroll are usually to other blogs with similar interests. The blogroll is often in a "sidebar" on the page or featured as a dedicated separate web page. WordPress has a built-in **Link Manager** so users do not have to depend on a third party for creating and managing their blogroll.

Comment Moderation

Comment Moderation is a feature which allows the website owner and author to monitor and control the comments on the different article posts, and can help in tackling comment spam. It lets you moderate comments, & you can delete unwanted comments, approve cool comments and make other decisions about the comments.



Comment Spam

Comment Spam refers to useless comments (or trackbacks, or pingbacks) to posts on a blog. These are often irrelevant to the context value of the post. They can contain one or more links to other websites or domains. Spammers use Comment Spam as a medium to get higher page rank for their domains in Google, so that they can sell those domains at a higher price sometime in future or to obtain a high ranking in search results for an existing website.

Spammers are relentless; because there can be substantial money involved, they work hard at their "job." They even build automated tools (robots) to rapidly submit their spam to the same or multiple weblogs. Many bloggers, especially beginners, sometimes feel overwhelmed by Comment Spam.

There are solutions, though, to avoiding Comment Spam. WordPress includes many tools for combating **Comment Spam**. With a little up front effort, Comment Spam can be manageable, and certainly no reason to give up weblogging.

First Steps with WordPress

The way your blog looks, the layout of your site is called a Theme. It is the presentation of your website, styling the look of the site. The default WordPress Theme features a blue "header" at the top with the title placeholder of your site.



Along the side you will see some titles and links. This is your "sidebar menu". Within the main middle section of the page is the "post". At the bottom of the page is the "footer".

Let's look at the post for a moment. There is a title, and below the title is some information. This is called the *post meta data* and contains information about the post such as the date and time the post was made, the author, and the categories the post is in.

Scroll down the page and notice the bar at the end of the page. This is called the "footer" and for now it says "(your blog) is proudly powered by WordPress".

Back to the sidebar, you will see different sections with information. Among these you may find a list of **Pages**, **Categories**, Archives, Calendar, and **Dates**. This is part of the menu or navigation panel that people will use to move around your site, visiting posts from different categories or time periods.



It's All in the Details

Take time to notice the smaller details of this web page layout and design. Move your mouse over the title of the article post. Notice how it changes color. This is called a *hover* and anywhere you have a link, most Themes feature a distinctive color or change when you move your mouse over a link. Move your mouse over any of the links in the sidebar. Do they change? Is the change the same? You can change your link hovers to look different in different sections of your page, but typically they should be uniform. Also look at the color of the links. How are they colored to stand out from the rest of the text?

It's important to pay attention to the small design details and where they are placed within the page. In the near future, you may want to change some of these details, like the color of the title in the blue box at the top of the page. If you know that is called the *header* then the changes you would want to make in your style sheet, the file that controls the look of your web page, would be found within the *header* section.

Take a Quick Trip Around

For now you only have one post. It is residing within a page that is laid out as your *home page* or the front page. If you click on the title of the post, it will take you to the specific page for that post. The first page or home page of your site features the most recent posts on your site. Each post title will link to the actual page of the post. Some Theme designers design their *single* post pages to look different from the home page. By clicking on the title, you are taken to another web page that looks different from the home page.



Again, in the single post, pay attention to the layout and notice what is now different about the design elements. Is the header different? Smaller, larger, or a different color? Is there a sidebar? In the default Theme for WordPress, the sidebar disappears in the single post. Look at all the details and take note of the differences.

Posts are usually stored in **categories** so you can keep related topics together. Right now you only have one category, but will soon want more. Click on the single category that appears in the sidebar of the home page. You are now in a page that has been generated to display only the posts within that category. Again, take a look at the layout and see how it may be different from the home page and the single post.



Do the same with the **Archives**. You may only have one post, but look at how the pages are laid out. They may or may not change, but look at all of it to see how it all works.

WordPress Admin Dashboard

Now that you have an idea of how your site looks and what the different layout sections are called, it's time to test drive the **WordPress**

Administration. This is like familiarizing yourself with the dashboard of your new website. In fact, the first page you see after logging in is called **The Dashboard**.

The Dashboard is a new feature in WordPress v1.5. It helps to keep you up to date on new and interesting bits of information from the many WordPress resources. In the corner it also features a list of the most recent activity you've done on your site.

Across the top of the Admin screen is the main menu, which says:

- Dashboard
- Write
- Manage
- Links
- Presentation
- Plugins
- Users
- Options
- Logout (name)

The Dashboard

The Dashboard tells you about recent activity both at your site and in the WordPress community at large.

Write

Well, you've done it! You've successfully installed the best personal publishing tool on the internet. You're ready to start sharing your thoughts and ideas with the world.

Now what?

Simple. You login to your admin panel, and by default, WordPress opens up into the Write Administration Panel. This panel allows you to populate your site with actual information! It handles the creation of new Posts and Pages, and the editing of old Posts and Pages. You'll be spending most of your administration time here, so you should spend a bit of time familiarizing yourself with it.





Write Post

Upon entering the Administration Panels, WordPress defaults to the **Write > Post** SubPanel. This is the SubPanel you will use to write new posts and edit existing ones.

Write Page

Pages are like posts but live outside of the normal blog chronology. This means they will not be displayed with the rest of your posts; they can only be displayed individually. The **Write > Page** SubPanel allows you to create new **Pages** and edit existing ones.

Manage - Change your content

All of the actual content of your site can be managed through this appropriately named admin panel. From here you can see lists of all your Posts, Pages, Categories and Comments and edit or view anything in those lists. On this page you can also edit your Templates and other files used by your blog.

Posts

Upon visiting the Manage Panel, WordPress defaults to the **Manage Posts SubPanel**. On this SubPanel you can edit and delete existing posts.

Pages

Pages are like posts but "live outside of the normal blog chronology" as you are reminded when you visit the Manage Pages SubPanel. Most everything here at the **Manage Pages SubPanel** is essentially the same as at the **Manage Posts SubPanel**. But there are a few noteworthy differences. So go check it out.

Categories

Each post in WordPress is filed under one or more categories. This aids in navigation and allows posts to be grouped with others of similar content.

Each category may be assigned to a Category Parent so that you may set up a hierarchy within the category structure. In creating categories, recognize that each category name must be unique. Thus, even if two categories have two different parents, they must still have different names.

Links to your categories are, by default, shown in two different places on your weblog (assuming you are using the default **Kubrick** theme). First, WordPress lists these category links in



your sidebar. Second, WordPress shows all the categories to which a given post belongs under that of that post. When someone viewing your weblog clicks on one of these category links, a page with all the posts belonging to that category will be displayed.

The **Manage Categories SubPanel** allows you to create new categories, edit or delete existing ones, and organize your categories hierarchically.

Comments

In the **Manage Comments SubPanel** you can modify or delete content found in comments to your posts. Defining rules about who can write comments and how comments are moderated is done elsewhere.

Awaiting Moderation

The **Awaiting Moderation SubPanel** handles comments which have been marked for moderation. These are those which WordPress has decided might be spam. Such comments are not displayed on your site until you approve them (or until another user with the authority does so).

The menu tab for this SubPanel tells you how many comment WordPress has marked for moderation. So if the menu tab reads "Awaiting Moderation (0)", you don't even have to visit this SubPanel.

When the "0" changes to some other number, you'll need to go to this SubPanel and moderate the comments you find here. Each comment in the **Awaiting Moderation SubPanel** can be approved, or deleted.

Files

There are many user editable files in a standard WordPress installation. Examples include your theme templates, .htaccess, and my-hacks.php. In the **Manage Files SubPanel**, these files can be accessed and modified to suit your needs.

Backup

The WordPress Database Backup is a **Plugin** designed to make backing up your **WordPress Database** simple and easy. The **Manage Backup SubPanel** describes the details of managing your backup.



Links - Putting the Inter in the Internet

So now you have a beautifully designed, content rich site on the web. Your only problem is that your site is a dead end; it never references all those other weblogs, humor sites, search engines, sports teams, or chicken cacciatore recipes, that you love so much, not to mention your grandma's "Punk Rock for the Octogenarian in us all" site. You go to these sites all the time, and they need to be presented to your reading public so all can enjoy.

You're in luck. WordPress has a well developed system for managing and displaying all those links.

All link management, including creation, editing, organizing, and importing, is handled through this administration panel.

Links in WordPress don't have to just be simple little links pointing to some other website. WordPress links can be organized by category, have internal references about your relationship to their destinations, be automatically associated with images, and can even be rated on a scale from zero to nine.

Some of these features may sound complicated, but all are easily managed in the following SubPanels. And, for the faint of heart, most of them are optional.

Manage Links

The **Manage Links SubPanel** is the main SubPanel for link administration. Here you can view all your links, or just the links from a particular category. Upon clicking the **Edit** button, this page transforms into a view of just that one link, and you are able to change all of the options for that link.

Add Link

As you might expect from its name, the **Add Link SubPanel** handles the creation of new links.

Link Categories

All link category administration is performed at the **Link Categories SubPanel**. WordPress allows different categories of links to be displayed and formatted differently on your site, so these categories are not only useful organizationally, but also aesthetically.

Import Links

If you have a bunch of links you want to import, the **Import Links SubPanel** is your solution. Here you can import links from other blogs, via various websites or aggregators.



Users

Every blog probably has at least two users: admin, the account initially set up by WordPress, and the user account you, as the author/owner of the blog, use to write posts. But maybe you want more; perhaps you want several authors for your blog. If you want a person to be able to post to your blog, that person must have access to a user account; typically, every person will have her or his own user account.

At the Users Administration Panel, you can set up all of the user accounts you need. An important administrative feature here is the **Roles** feature. Depending on their **Role**, different users have different **Capabilities**. Briefly, a user can be assigned the following **Roles**: **Administrator**, **Editor**, **Author**, **Contributor**, or **Subscriber**.

You can also specify your and others' personal information such as name, e-mail, etc. from the User Administration Panel.

Your Profile

The **Your Profile SubPanel** is the default SubPanel for the **User Administration Panel**. Here you can specify your name and how it will be displayed on your site, your e-mail address (for administrative purposes) and other personal information.

Authors & Users

You can create new users and manage the accounts of all your site's users at the **Authors and Users SubPanel**.

Options

You might think, "All these other things I've been doing so far at the Administration Panels have involved 'Options'. Are these 'Options' any different?" The answer would be, "Yes." All the settings you've encountered in the other Administration Panels have dealt with very specific parts of your site, or have been of limited scope (only applying to one Category, for example). In the Options Administration Panel are all of the settings that define your weblog as a whole: settings which determine how your site behaves, how you interact with your site, and how the rest of the world interacts with your site.

The following SubPanels control these settings.



General

The **General Options SubPanel** is the default SubPanel in the **Options Administration Panel** and controls some of the most basic configuration settings for your site: your site's title and location, who may register an account at your blog, and how dates and times are calculated and displayed.

Writing

Using the **Writing Options SubPanel**, you can control the interface with which you write new posts. These settings control both WordPress' included **Write Post SubPanel** and the optional **Writing by e-mail** feature.

Reading

The options in the **Reading Options SubPanel** are few in number, but still important. With them, you can adjust how many posts are displayed on the main page of your site. You can also adjust a few more technical features which determine how the information from your site is sent to a reader's web browser or other application.

Discussion

The **Discussion Options SubPanel** allows you to set options concerning incoming and outgoing comments, pingbacks and trackbacks. You can also control from this SubPanel the circumstances under which your blog sends you e-mail notifying you about the goings on at your site.

Permalinks

For a nice introduction to Permalinks, check out the **Pretty Permalinks** section of **Introduction to Blogging**. But briefly, and to quote the **Permalinks Options SubPanel** itself:

By default WordPress uses web URIs which have question marks and lots of numbers in them, however WordPress offers you the ability to create a custom URI structure for your permalinks and archives. This can improve the aesthetics, usability, and longevity of your links.

This SubPanel controls how that custom URI structure is defined.



Miscellaneous

WordPress has so many features, that some of them defy categorization. Features like file uploads, link tracking and support for custom "hacks" can be controlled from the **Miscellaneous Options SubPanel**.

Plugins

Plugins allow you to add new features to your WordPress blog that don't come standard with the default installation. There are a rich variety of available plugins for WordPress, and with the following SubPanels, plugin installation and management is a snap.

Plugins

The **Plugins SubPanel** allows you to view the plugins you've downloaded and choose which plugins you want activated on your site.

Plugin Editor

Using the **Plugin Editor SubPanel**, you can modify the source code of all your plugins. This SubPanel behaves precisely like the **Manage Files SubPanel**. As with editing files from the **Manage Files SubPanel**, you should probably only use this built-in editor if you don't have any other option.



Presentation

From the Presentation Administration Panel you can control how the content of your weblog is displayed. WordPress allows you to easily style your site with **Themes**.

Themes

From the **Themes SubPanel** you can choose which of the Themes you have already downloaded will be used for your site.

Theme Editor

The Theme Editor SubPanel is used to edit the source code of the various files associated with your Themes. It behaves precisely like the Manage Files SubPanel with the addition of:

Select theme to edit

Use this dropdown to select the theme whose source code you wish to edit.

Select

After clicking this button, the files associated with the theme you selected from the dropdown will be listed to the right of the large text editing box. You can then select a file from that list for editing.

As with editing files from the Manage Files SubPanel, you should probably only use this built-in editor if you don't have any other option.

Current Theme Options

The Current Theme Options allows you to manage the look and feels of a Theme's header. This option will only be present if certain Themes are active.



Upload

Using the Upload Administration Panel, users can upload files to your web server for use on your site. While this feature is mainly intended for uploading images, any file can be uploaded, providing it has an

Logout

The Logout tab found in the Administration Panels is not really an Administration Panel at all. It is simply a button that will log you out from your WordPress blog.

When you login to your blog, WordPress stores a so called "cookie" in your web browser. This cookie allows WordPress to remember who you are; if you leave your blog's site for a while but come back to it later, WordPress will see the cookie and not require you to log in again.

However, the cookie cannot tell WordPress *who* is using the WordPress; in other words, WordPress has no way of looking back at you through your monitor to determine if you are really you. If you have a WordPress cookie set in your web browser, anyone using your computer can access the Administration Panels of your blog. If you *don't* want this to happen (perhaps you are using a public computer or a computer which other people use), you can click this Logout link, and WordPress will delete the cookie from your web browser.



RSS

RSS stands for either "really simple syndication" or "rich site summary." It is a way for a website to syndicate content so that it can be easily shared.

Most blogs and other sites that change frequently offer RSS feeds of their content. You can subscribe to the RSS feed with a feed reader. Instead of going to various websites to see what's new, you can check for updates in your feed reader.

Your WordPress blog automatically generates RSS feeds for both the content and the comments people leave.



RSS Reader

There are two types of RSS feed readers: web-based and PC-based. Web based feed readers are websites that store the feeds you subscribe to and can be accessed from any computer on the internet. PC-based readers are programs on your machine and only update when you are online. Bloglines.com is one of several web-based feed readers.

About Bloglines.com

Bloglines is a free online service for searching, subscribing, creating and sharing news feeds, blogs and rich web content. With Bloglines, there is no software to download or install -- simply register as a new user and you can instantly begin accessing your account any time, from any computer or mobile device. And it's FREE!

Bloglines is a window to a whole new world of dynamic content that is being created and distributed over the new "live" web. You can make your own personalized news page tailored to your unique interests from our index of tens of millions of live internet content feeds, including articles, blogs, images and audio. And it's FREE!

Bloglines shields you from the confusion of news feed standards -- RSS, Atom, and others. Bloglines allows you to search for, read and share any updates from your favorite news feed or blog regardless of its authoring technology. And it's FREE!

Last, but not least, Bloglines provides you with the tools you need to begin creating your own clip blogs and blogrolls. Become a publisher, share your thoughts and opinions!



Key Features of Bloglines:

- All-in-one Blog and news feed search, online subscriptions, news reader, blog publishing and social sharing tools
- Available in 10 languages
- Mobile version optimized for handheld computers and cell phones
- Email subscriptions help manage your e-newsletter traffic
- Package Tracking (UPS, USPS & FedEx)
- Custom weather forecasts
- Quick Pick Subscriptions get new users started quickly and easily
- Personalized recommendations to find new subscriptions
- Bookmarklet for single-click subscriptions to any source
- Notifiers for all browser types to remind you when new articles have arrived
- Bloglines Saved Searches deliver future articles matching your key words and phrases
- Most Popular lists show the days hot topics and which blogs are getting the most noticed
- Handy add-on tools for bloggers such as automated blogrolls, subscription buttons



de.licio.us

de.licio.us is a social bookmarking site. It allows you to store your favorites online so they can be accessed from any computer with internet access. You can also "tag" the sites you add to de.licio.us with keywords to make them easier for you find.

Everything posted to del.icio.us is publicly viewable by default, although a user can mark specific bookmarks as private, and mass-imported bookmarks are private by default. The public aspect is emphasized; it is not intended to be a tool for storing private bookmark collections. Many people use del.icio.us to publish "linkblogs" on their weblogs.

A non-hierarchical keyword categorization system is used on del.icio.us where users can tag each of their bookmarks with a number of freely chosen keywords. A combined view of everyone's bookmarks with a given tag is available; for instance, the URL "<http://del.icio.us/tag/wiki>" displays all of the most recent links tagged "wiki". Its collective nature also makes it possible to view bookmarks added by similar-minded users.

The emphasis on recent additions makes it a convenient mechanism for propagating internet memes and trends.

Use of the service is currently free.



Using de.licio.us

The primary use of del.icio.us is to **store your favorites online**, so you can access them from anywhere.

del.icio.us is an open-ended system. You decide how you want to use it. Here are some examples:

- **Research** - writing an article? Researching an industry? Slaving away on your dissertation? Use del.icio.us to keep track of all your source materials and commentary that you find online.
- **Wishlist** - go to any commerce site, find what you like, post it to del.icio.us and tag it as "wishlist". Then just tell people to check it out at <http://del.icio.us/username/wishlist>.
- **Podcast** - want to hear some great podcasts? Visit del.icio.us/tag/system:filetype:mp3+podcast and start listening. del.icio.us also offers RSS feeds that you can import directly into iTunes. Are you a podcaster? Start posting your mp3 files to del.icio.us and we will create an RSS feed for you.
- **Vacation** - planning a trip? Post links for hotels, activities, and transportation to del.icio.us and use tags like "travel", "vacation", "tovisit". Collaborate with friends and family by using the "for:username" tag.




Wikis

A **Wiki** enables documents to be authored collectively in a simple markup language using a web browser. Moodle has a Wiki module that allows you to create wikis within your courses.

"Wiki wiki" means "super fast" in the Hawaiian language, and it is the speed of creating and updating pages that is one of the defining aspects of wiki technology. Generally, there is no prior review before modifications are accepted, and most wikis are open to the general public or at least to all persons who also have access to the wiki server.

The Moodle wiki module enables participants to work together on web pages to add, expand and change the content. Old versions are never deleted and can be restored.

How To Wiki

- just click on  or select "Edit this page" from the drop down menu to change the contents of a page
- you can format your pages with Wiki Markup, or with HTML (if the wiki has been given that option)
- SearchPages or go to the list of NewestPages
- there are also lists of the MostVisitedPages, MostOftenChangedPages and recently UpdatedPages

Create Pages:

You create a page by naming it in the text of an existing page. A wiki page is named using CamelCase or by enclosing it in square brackets ([]).

For example:

- MyWikiPage (Camel Case)
- [My Wiki Page] (enclosed in square brackets)

Text that has been given a wiki page name will have a '?' after it. Clicking on the '?', will enter edit mode for that page. Enter your text, save and you have a new wiki page.

Wiki Markup:

Each page inside a Wiki can be edited easily, using wiki markup.

Paragraphs

- separate paragraphs inside the text with empty lines
- use three percent signs %%% to enforce a line break
- if you prepend text with spaces or tabs it will get indented

!! Headlines

- use an exclamation mark ! at the beginning of a line to create a small headline



- !! for medium
- !!! for large headlines

text style

- if you want to emphasize text enclose it in two single-quotes " (usually looks italic)
- text gets bold with two underscores __ (or if enclosed with two asterisks **)
- to make text big enclose it in hash characters ##
- you can get smaller text using "µµ" likewise
- a typewrite like font will be used if you enclose text in two equal == signs

Lists

- start a line with an asterisk * to begin a list
- use # instead for numerated lists
 1. you can create sublists
 2. subsequent list points should start with the same mix of * and #

HyperLinks

- just enter a CamelCase WikiWord inside your text to create a new HyperLink
- or, enclose some words in square brackets to create a HyperLink
- any valid internet address (starting with http://) like <http://www.example.com/> inside the text will be made clickable automatically
- enclose a www address or a WikiLink inside square brackets [Moodle] and assign it a neat title using quotation marks or the | character
 - [title | <http://example.com/>]
 - [WikiWord "title"] or ["title for" WikiLink]
- if you don't want a WikiWord or a !<http://www-address> (or [anything] inside square brackets) to become a HyperLink then just prepend it with a exclamation mark or a tilde
 - !NoHyperLink, ~NoHyperLink
 - ![no hyperlink], !!<http://nolink.org/>



Tables with |

just enclose	things with the dash	character
to build a	table structure	
browsers usually	leave out the missing	cells

Please always put an empty line before and after a table, so it stands out from other text in its own paragraph.

Pictures

- to include an image into a page enclose its absolute www-address in square brackets, like
[http://www.example.com/pics/image.png]
- alternatively you could use the ImageUploading function

Camel Case:

CamelCase describes what WikiWords look like. Multiple words, joined together without spaces, separated by changes in case. The uppercase and lowercase letters show up like the humps of camels.

This linking scheme is often also called BumpyText.

While language purists hate Wikis for that naming scheme, it is very common in the computing world and well known to most programmers.



Additional Resources

Parts of this document were adapted from:

Moodle Docs: <http://docs.moodle.org/overview/>

Wikipedia: <http://wikipedia.org/>

WordPress.org: <http://wordpress.org/>