

Working with Blogs and Wikis

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News & Events

Inauguration of President John Garvey Research Guide
January 14th, 2011 by Kevin Gunn

In celebration of the inauguration of President John Garvey on January 25th, 2011, the Catholic University of America Libraries have created a Research Guide to library resources relating to John Henry Cardinal Newman, the Cardinal Virtues, the Faculty Roundtable speakers, and the Inaugural guest speakers.

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Information Literacy TODAY for freshmen
January 31st, 2011 by Rachel Barham

Information Literacy for Undergraduates in Music
Today, Monday, January 31
4:10pm (Studio X time)
JPH

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- Information Literacy TODAY for freshmen
- Finding Aid for the Papers of John Villiers Farrow Now Available
- University Libraries will open at 12 noon, Thursday Jan 27
- Instant message hours 9am-5pm and 6pm-9pm Wednesday
- Mullen Library closing at 5pm, Jan 26, due to weather

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Editing European Union

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

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[[European Union table]]

The ''European Union'' or ''EU'' is an [[international organisation]] of 25 [[European]] states, established by the ''Treaty on European Union'' (the [[Maastricht treaty]]). Its current legal base is the ''[[Treaty of Accession 2003]]'' which entered into force on [[1 May]], [[2004]]. Its headquarters are in [[Brussels]]. See [[EU treaties]] for a brief history of the foundation of the EU, [[European Community]] (EC, formerly EEC or European Economic Community) and

navigation

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Joan S. Weeks
Computer Labs Mgr.
February 2011

Topic 1: Introduction

In this workshop, we will examine and get hands-on practice with Web 2.0 technologies: Blogs (web logs), and Wikis.

We will define blogs, examine their common elements (such as permalinks, trackbacks, and blogrolls), learn about the practice of folksonomy or “tagging.” We will post to a blog – then create a blog using Blogspot at: <http://www.blogspot.com>

Also, we look the history of wikis, how they work, and administrative considerations when using wikis. We’ll learn how wikis are being used in business and education then discuss the tension between accessibility and security in the wiki.

Topic 2: Web 2.0 Glossary

Blog (short for “web log”): A blog is a website where entries are made in journal style and displayed in the latest to earliest order. Blogs often used to provide commentary on a particular subject, such as politics or current issues in one’s area of interest, but some function as more personal online diaries. Blogs are usually updated frequently using software that allows anyone with little or no technical background to update and maintain the blog.

A typical blog combines text, images, and links to other blogs, web pages, other media related to its topic, as well as a browse and search capability. The features include the ability to leave comments in an interactive format on many blogs. Most blogs are primarily textual although some have images and/or videos (vlog), and are part of a wider network of social communication. “Blog”, used as a verb, means to maintain or add content to a blog.

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blog>

Blogroll: A list of blogs, selected by the blogger and usually placed in the navigation area of the blog..

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blogroll>

Folksonomy: Folksonomy is a combination of the terms” folk” and “taxonomy.” It is the collaborative effort of users to organize information by “tagging” with open-ended labels that categorize content such as Web pages, online photographs, and Web links. When a content link is selected the pages that are tagged in this manner are retrieved. The authors of the labelling system are often the main users and/or creators of the content to which the labels are applied. The labels are commonly known as tags and the labelling process is called tagging. *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Folksonomy>

The Long Tail: The Long Tail (as a proper noun with capitalized letters) was first used by Chris Anderson in an October 2004 *Wired* magazine article to describe certain business prototypes such as Amazon.com or Netflix. They were selling items there were difficult to market in the mainstream. Anderson noted that products in low demand or which have a low sales volume can collectively make up a market share that rivals or exceeds the relatively few current bestsellers and blockbusters, if the store or distribution channel is large enough, [e.g., in Amazon's book inventory or Netflix's movie inventory], the total volume of low popularity items exceeds the volume of high popularity items. The Internet offers a channel for creating “niche” markets of products that aren't popular.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long_Tail

Permalink: “(a portmanteau made by contracting the phrase ‘permanent link’) - a type of URL designed to refer to a specific information item (often a news story or weblog item) and to remain unchanged permanently, or at least for a lengthy period of time to prevent link “404” not found problems. The Library of Congress is using Permalinks to cataloging records so that people can include them in bibliographies. Please see: <http://lccn.loc.gov/> or the permalink for Using Interactive Technologies in Libraries at: <http://lccn.loc.gov/2007000513> .

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permalink>.

RSS: The initials "RSS" frequently stand for Really Simple Syndication although other terms are found such as Rich Site Summary. RSS is a family of web feed formats used to push out frequently updated digital content, such as blogs, news feeds or podcasts. Subscribers use programs called feed 'readers' or 'aggregators.' After they 'subscribe' to a feed by supplying to their reader with a link to the feed, the RSS reader can then check the user's subscribed feeds to see if any of those feeds have new content, and if so, retrieve that content and present it to the user.

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSS>

Semantic Web: This is a project that intends to create a universal medium for information exchange by giving computer-understandable meaning (semantics) to the content of documents on the World Wide Web.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_web

Social Bookmarking: An activity performed over a computer network that allows users to save and categorize (see **folksonomy**) a personal collection of bookmarks and share them with others. Users may also take bookmarks saved by others and add them to their own collection, as well as to subscribe to the lists of others. It can provide a social structure made up of individuals and organizations and the connections among them. On the Internet, social networks are typically tied to a particular application that allows individuals to connect to each other.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_bookmarking

Social Networking: Social networking is a phenomena defined by linking people to each other in some way. Digg is a popular example of a social network (using social bookmarking) or Facebook and Twitter. Users work together to rate news and are linked by rating choices or explicit identification of other members. Generally, social networks are used to allow or encourage various types of activity whether commercial, social or some combination of the two.
Source: <http://www.topicguru.net/?c1=webmaster&c2=glossary>

Syndication: Making content available to other websites or applications. To supply information or content for simultaneous publications in several periodicals or web sites.

Tag: (metadata): A relevant keyword or term associated with or assigned to a piece of information (like picture, article, or video clip), thus describing the item and enabling keyword-based classification of information it is applied to. Tags are usually chosen informally and personally by the author/creator of the item, not usually as part of some formally defined classification scheme like Library of Congress Subject Headings.

Typically, an item will have one or more "tags" associated with it, as part of some classification software or system. The software will provide links to other items that share that keyword tag, or even to specified collections of tags. This allows for multiple pathways through the items which can quickly and easily be altered by the collection's administrator, with minimal effort and planning.

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tags>

Trackback: A system that allows a blogger to see who has seen the original post and has written another entry concerning it. The system works by sending a 'ping' between the blogs, and therefore providing the alert.

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TrackBack>

How it works: 1) Person A writes an article on his/her blog. 2) Person B wants to comment on Person A's article, but wants the readers of his blog to see what he had to say, and thus wants the comment on his blog; 3) Person B posts the comment on his blog and sends a trackback to Person A's blog; 4) Person A's blog receives the trackback and displays it as a comment to the original article. The comment contains a link to Person B's post. More people are introduced to the conversation, because both Person A's and Person B's readers can follow the links to the other's post.

Web 2.0: Web 2.0 applications take advantage of the network to deliver software as a continually-updated service that gets better the more people use it. These applications consume and remix data from multiple sources, including individual users, while providing their own data and services in a form that allows remixing by others. This creates an network of participation, and goes beyond the static web pages of Web 1.0 to deliver rich user experiences.

Source: <http://www.oreillynet.com/pub/a/oreilly/tim/news/2005/09/30/what-is-web-20.html>

Web 2.0 is a perceived or proposed second [generation](#) of [Internet](#)-based [services](#)—such as [social networking sites](#), [wikis](#), communication tools, and [folksonomies](#) that are driven by online collaboration, user interaction and user-generated content sharing among all users. O'Reilly Media, used the phrase as a title for a series of conferences, and since 2004 some members of certain technical and marketing communities have adopted and adapted the phrase.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_2.0

Wiki: A wiki is a website that allows the visitors themselves to easily add, remove, and otherwise edit and change some available content, sometimes without the need for registration. This ease of interaction and operation makes a wiki an effective tool for mass collaborative authoring. It provides an online collaboration model and tool that allows any user to edit some content of webpages through a simple browser. The term **wiki** also can refer to the collaborative software itself (wiki engine) that facilitates the operation of such a Web site, or to certain specific wiki sites, including the computer science site (the original wiki) WikiWikiWeb and on-line encyclopedias such as Wikipedia. "Wiki Wiki" is a reduplication of "wiki", a Hawaiian-language word for fast. The word is sometimes interpreted as "what I know is", which describes the knowledge contribution, storage, and the exchange function.

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiki>

Topic 3: Posting a Comment to a Blog

Some bloggers permit anonymous comments to their blogs but some do want to control who has the ability to post to the blog.

1. We will post a sample comment to the Mullen Libraries Blog at:

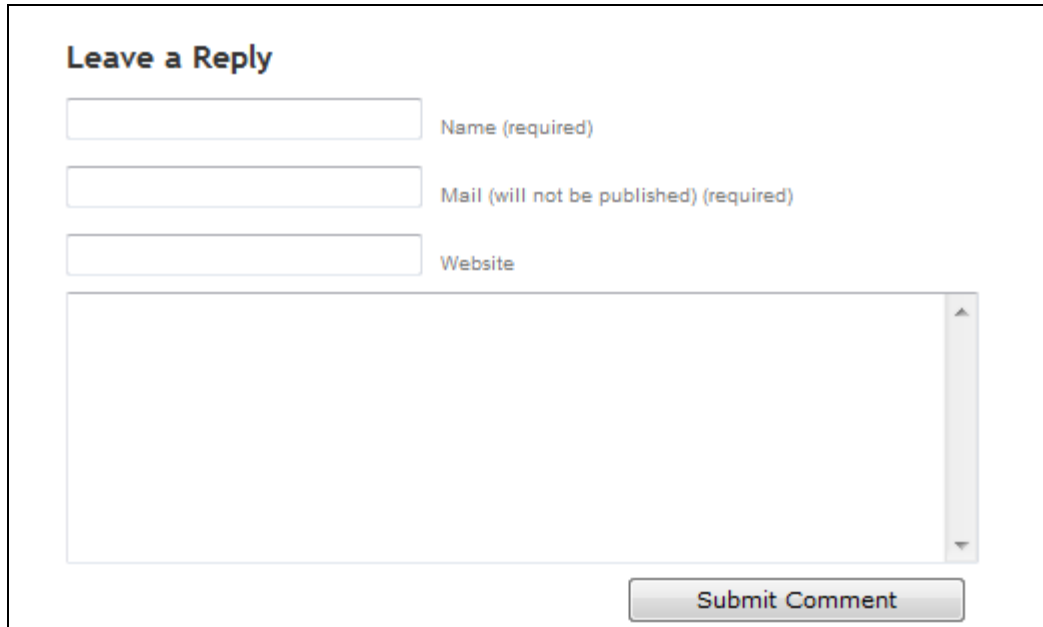
<http://www.lib.cua.edu/newsevents/>

2. Locate a posting to which you would like to comment then click on the comment link.

The screenshot shows the 'University Libraries' website with a 'News & Events' section. The main article is titled 'Finding Aid Available for the LCCL/ACLN Papers' by W. John Shepherd, dated February 1st, 2011. The text describes a finding aid for the papers of the Leadership Council of Catholic Laity (LCCL)/American Catholic Lay Network (ACLN). Below the article, there is a link that says 'No Comments »' which is highlighted with a red rectangular box. An arrow points from the left side of the page towards this link. To the right of the article, there are sections for 'RSS Feeds', 'Recent Posts' (listing several articles), and 'Categories' (listing various subjects like Access Services, Applied Sciences, etc.).

6. A window will open where you can add your comment. If you have a blog you can include the URL where it says website and you will have a trackback.

You can preview your comment to make changes or delete it. Once you click Submit Comment, it will appear on the blog.



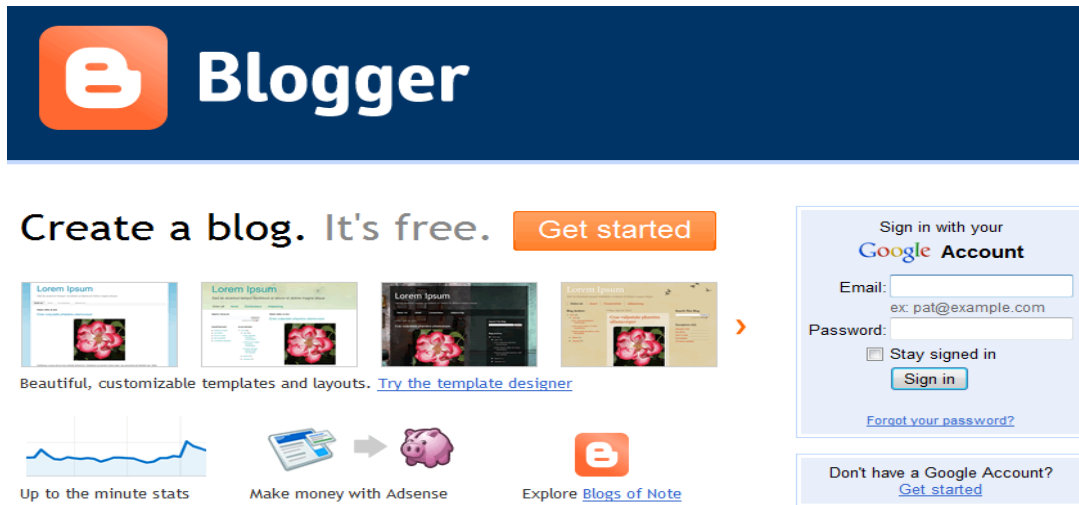
The image shows a 'Leave a Reply' form. At the top left, the text 'Leave a Reply' is displayed in a bold, dark font. Below this, there are three input fields: a text box for 'Name (required)', a text box for 'Mail (will not be published) (required)', and a text box for 'Website'. Below these fields is a large, empty text area for the comment, with a vertical scrollbar on the right side. At the bottom right of the form is a button labeled 'Submit Comment'.

Topic 4: Creating a Blog

Many people enjoy the freedom of expressing their ideas on topics that interest them and having an ability to have an online community join the discussion.

To create a blog using Blogspot, we will need to create a Google account with an email account as the user name and a password we create.

1. Enter URL: <http://www.blogspot.com>
2. Click the Create an Account link if you don't already have one.



The image shows the Blogger homepage. At the top is the Blogger logo (an orange 'b' in a square) and the word 'Blogger' in white on a dark blue background. Below this is a white section with the text 'Create a blog. It's free.' and an orange 'Get started' button. To the right is a 'Sign in with your Google Account' form with fields for 'Email:' (with the example 'ex: pat@example.com') and 'Password:', a 'Stay signed in' checkbox, and a 'Sign in' button. Below the sign-in form is a link for 'Forgot your password?'. At the bottom of the sign-in form is a link for 'Don't have a Google Account? Get started'. Below the main heading are four template thumbnails with the text 'Beautiful, customizable templates and layouts. Try the template designer'. Below that are four icons with text: 'Up to the minute stats' (a line graph), 'Make money with AdSense' (a piggy bank), and 'Explore Blogs of Note' (the Blogger logo).

3. Use an email account that you would like to have on your blog.

4. Store your Google user ID and password where you will not forget them.

After you log in at: <http://www.blogspot.com>, you will see your dashboard. From your dashboard, you can create a blog.



The image shows the Blogger dashboard for a user named Joan Weeks. At the top left is the word 'Dashboard'. At the top right is a 'Language:' dropdown menu set to 'English'. Below this is a navigation bar with 'Joan Weeks' on the left and 'Manage Blogs (1 total)' on the right. In the 'Manage Blogs' section, there is a button labeled 'Create a Blog - Help' which is highlighted with a black box and an arrow. Below the navigation bar is a profile section for 'International Relations Round Table Blog Space'. It includes a placeholder profile picture, links for 'View Profile', 'Edit Profile', and 'Edit Photo', and the text '26 Posts, last published on Aug 25, 2008'. At the bottom of this section are buttons for 'NEW POST', '- Edit Posts', '- Settings', '- Layout', and '- View Blog'.

5. Name your blog.
6. Give a easy to remember catchy URL segment.
<http://yourblog.blogspot.com>
7. Use the word verification.
8. Select continue.

The screenshot shows the Blogger interface for naming a blog. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Blogger' and 'Push-Button Publish'. Below it, a progress indicator shows three steps: 1. CREATE ACCOUNT, 2. NAME BLOG (current step), and 3. CHOOSE TEMPLATE. The main heading is '2 Name your blog'. There are three main sections: 'Blog title' with a text input field and a note that the title will appear on the blog, dashboard, and profile; 'Blog address (URL)' with a text input field pre-filled with 'http://', a '.blogspot.com' suffix, and a 'Check Availability' link; and 'Word Verification' with a CAPTCHA image showing the characters 'zkw' and an input field. Below these is an 'Advanced Options' section with a note that options can be set up later. At the bottom, there's a 'Host your blog' section with a link to 'Advanced Blog Setup'. A large orange 'CONTINUE' button is at the bottom right.

9. You will be given a template option where you can pick the colors for your blog.

The screenshot shows the Blogger interface for customizing a blog's layout. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Posting', 'Settings', 'Layout', and 'View Blog'. Below it, there's a 'Page Elements' section with a 'Fonts and Colors' button highlighted by a red box and an arrow. Other buttons in this section are 'Edit HTML' and 'Pick New Template'. Below the navigation bar, the main heading is 'Add and Arrange Page Elements' with a sub-heading 'Click and drag to rearrange page elements on your blog.' At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'PREVIEW', 'CLEAR EDITS', and 'SAVE'.

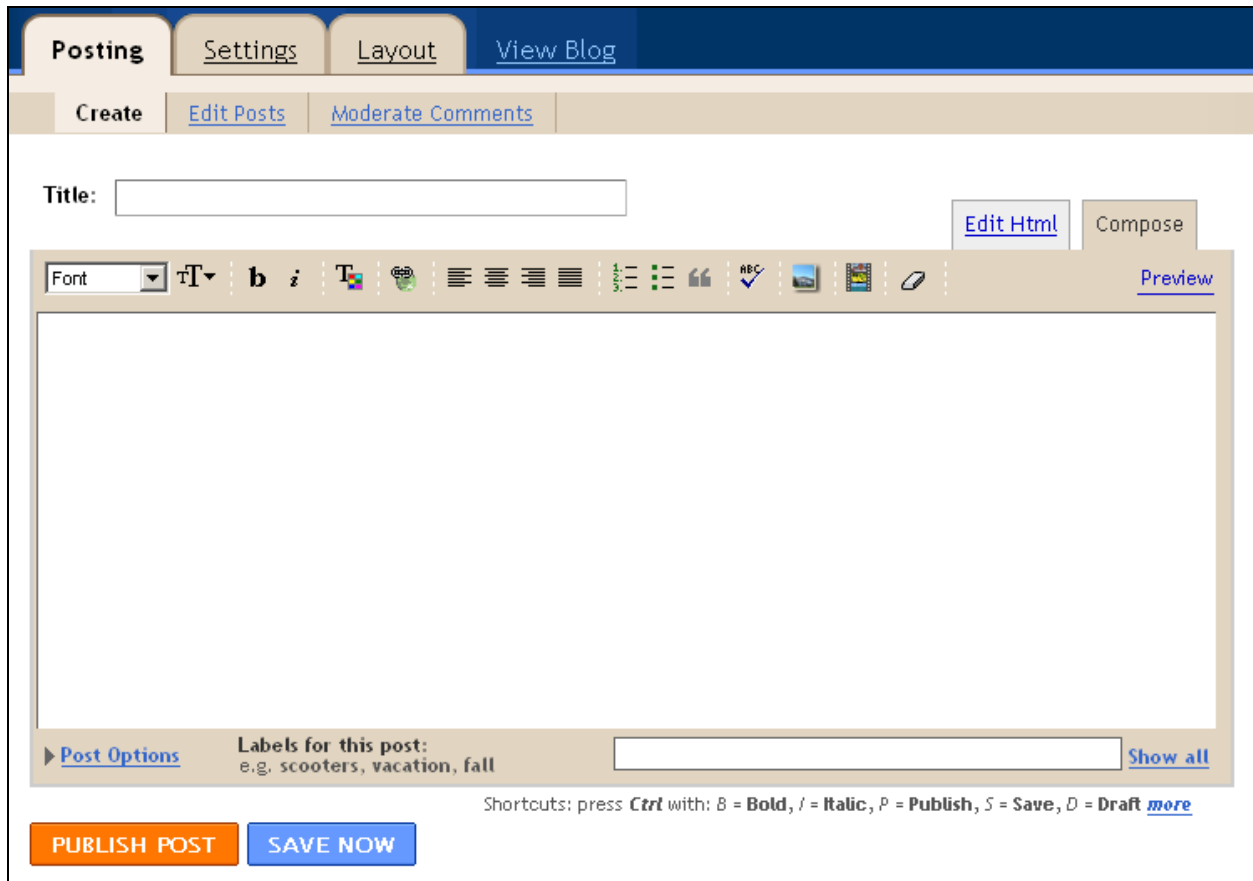
10. You can also change your settings.

The screenshot shows the Blogger Settings interface. At the top, there are four main tabs: 'Posting', 'Settings', 'Layout', and 'View Blog'. Below these are nine sub-tabs: 'Basic', 'Publishing', 'Formatting', 'Comments', 'Archiving', 'Site Feed', 'Email', 'OpenID', and 'Permissions'. The 'Basic' sub-tab is selected. The main content area is divided into three sections. The first section is 'Title' with a single-line text input field. The second section is 'Description' with a multi-line text area and a '500 Characters Max.' label below it. The third section contains two settings, each with a dropdown menu set to 'Yes'. The first setting is 'Add your blog to our listings?' with explanatory text: 'A Listed blog may be linked to from Blogger.com, such as the Blogger home page, Blogger Play, and Next Blog. If you select "No" your blog will not appear in these places, but it will still be available on the Internet. This blog will still be displayed on your profile unless you hide it. [Edit displayed blogs.](#)' The second setting is 'Let search engines find your blog?' with explanatory text: 'If you select "Yes" we will include your blog in Google Blog Search and ping [Weblogs.com](#). If you select "No", everyone can still view your blog but search engines will be instructed not to crawl it.'

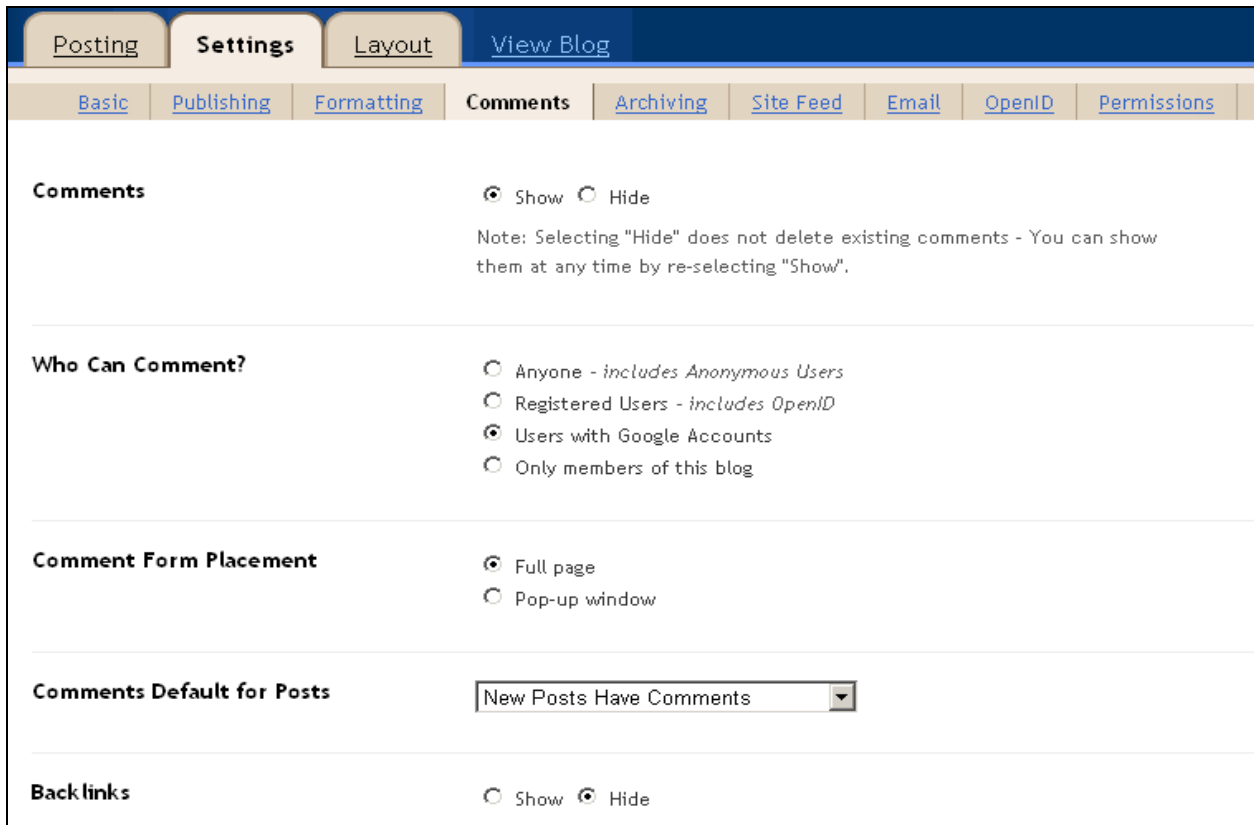
Topic 5 Creating a Post

After your blog is set up, you may post an opening message to the blog giving its purpose and perhaps some guidelines.

1. Select the Create a post link.
2. Fill in the Posting window. You may use the WYSIWYG (what you see is what you get) tags on the **Compose** tab or you may edit in HTML by selecting the **Edit Html** tab.



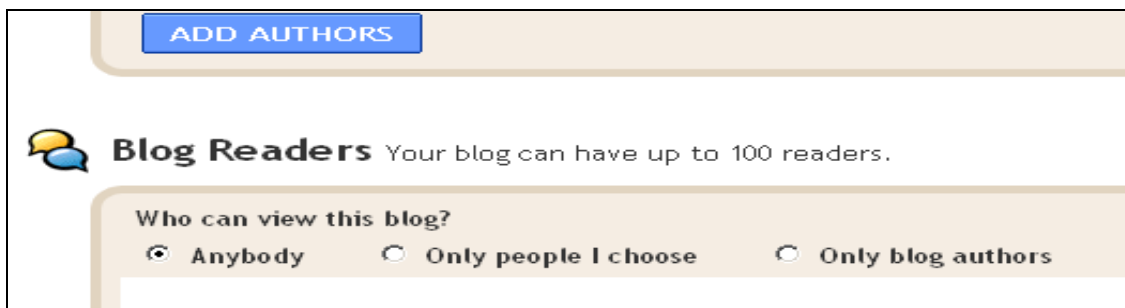
3. You should select labels for this post. These are the social tagging or folksonomy attributes mentioned in the glossary.
4. You can decide if others can create postings. If you would like to invite others to post, select the settings tab on your dashboard. Save your settings.



5. Next select the Permissions tab



6. Scroll down to the Add Authors area. You may select who can see your blog.



7. The Add Authors window will open and you can invite people via their email addresses.



8. Each person will receive an email invitation to post to your blog. They must have a Google account. After they accept your invitation and log into the blog they will be able to post.
9. Other people may only comment on postings and if you decide to block anonymous comments, they will have to log in with their Google user ID and password. At any point you may delete the person's permission to post messages.

Topic 6 Introduction to Wikis

Wikis are Web pages that allow anyone with permission to log on and edit them; Wikipedia defines the wiki as “essentially a database for creating, browsing, and searching through information.” Ward Cunningham developed wiki software in March 1995, and said the wiki is “the simplest online database that could possibly work.” Cunningham adopted the term wiki for his software after riding the wiki-wiki shuttle buses at Honolulu airport.



The Hawaiian word *wiki-wiki* means “quick,” but it has come to stand for “**What I, know is....**” Wikis are perhaps the one of the best example of participatory media in which diverse groups of people in multiple disciplines pool their knowledge and draw from each other's resources.

The characteristic, that most differentiates a wiki from other Web-based forums and discussions, is the fact **it has multiple contributors**. A blog usually has just one owner and main author, on whose dialogues others comment, whereas a wiki has many writers and editors. A contributor to a wiki not only edits his or her own work, but also the work of others. Wiki pages are never completed, but always being edited added to—in essence, re-created.

Cathy Arreguin, as a graduate student in Educational Technology at San Diego State University, noted the differences between wikis and standard Web pages with this chart:

Wikis	Conventional Web Pages
Open Editing	Limited Editing
Simple text formatting language	Conventional HTML
Earlier versions stored in online database	Earlier versions not automatically stored.
Easy to create new pages.	Harder to create new pages.
Low security	Higher security
Equal user roles	Hierarchical user roles
Multiple anonymous authorship	Limited known authorship
Communal, collaborative	Individual
Pages considered always in process	Pages considered finished

Topic 7 How Do Wikis Work?

All a user needs to access and read items on a wiki is a Web browser. Consequently, wikis are becoming increasingly common on the Internet. Many organizations store files that everyone needs to share such as meeting agendas and reports on a wiki. This can save hours of time and problems with versions that occur with email attachments sent around to everyone for comment.

Wikis are created with a collection of program files or “scripts” (PHP is the most popular scripting format—others are Perl, Ruby, and Java) that run on a Web server. Wikis are written in many different programming languages, stemming from the fact that wiki code is available under the GNU General Public License, which makes the code is freely available to be “hacked”—debugged and enhanced (new features added) by programmers. Thus software developers can convert the original wiki code into their programming language of choice, allowing them to manipulate the code easily.

Different wiki software packages have a number of different features, including user authentication. However, not all features are enabled by default at the time of installation on a server. Enabling advanced features often entails the manipulation of lines of code in wiki source files, meaning only programmers conversant with the programming language in which the wiki source code is written can change installation or administrative settings in the software.

Thankfully, the user does not have to be a programmer to USE the wiki, but knowledge of programming is required to set up the wiki.

In this workshop, we are going to learn how to use wikis.

Wikis have two different writing modes, or styles of usage, spelled out in *Wiki Way (2001)*, a book written by Ward Cunningham, inventor of the wiki, in collaboration with Bo Leuf, a Swedish software developer.

- 1) The first is **document mode**, in which contributing authors create collaborative documents written in the third person. Authors typically add to the wiki document **without attribution**. Gradually, multiple contributors edit and freshen the content of the document, until it becomes a reflection of the shared knowledge and viewpoints of its contributors.
- 2) The second wiki writing mode is **thread mode**. Contributors carry out discussions in the wiki environment by posting **signed** messages. Others respond, leaving the original messages intact, and eventually a group of threaded messages evolves.

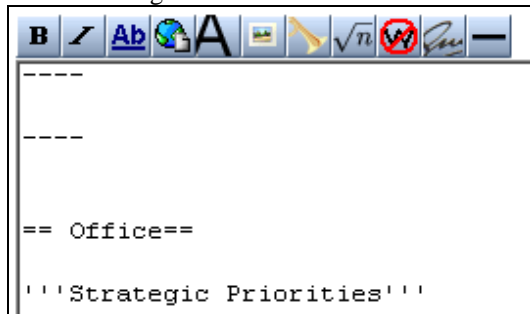
In addition, wikis have two states:

- 1) **read**. This is the default state in which the wiki page appears just as a typical Web page.
- 2) **edit**. When the user wants to edit the wiki page, s/he must enter the wiki's *edit state*. To edit a wiki, a user navigates to the wiki URL and clicks an *Edit* button or link featured on each wiki page. For example, Wikipedia provides a tab style format at the top of each page that contains a clickable link entitled 'edit this page.' Users with accounts click on this link to access Wikipedia's **edit state**.

Wiki Syntax

Most wikis use a version of **wiki syntax** that helps users to format wiki content (e.g., bold, underline and hyperlink text formatting). There is a set of basic markup or syntax rules that users must learn, and those syntax rules often vary depending on which wiki software is being employed. To obviate the requirement of learning wiki syntax, some wikis, like Wikipedia, provide an editing toolbar so the user can type in his/her content and achieve simple formatting by merely clicking on the editing toolbar. The wiki formatting characters are automatically added to the text.

Web 2.0: Blogs and Wikis



Wiki syntax typically includes square brackets and apostrophes, as well as text format. Once a contributor has added his text in the text-editing area, he can click on a **Preview** button to see if the edits have achieved the desired formatting of his content. Once a user is satisfied with the way his text looks, he then clicks on a **Save** button in the edit page to update the wiki content and return the interface to **read** state.



Wikipedia in edit state

Topic 8 Wikipedia



Wikipedia the online encyclopedia founded by Jimmy Wales and Larry Singer in 2001 is the most well known, and by far the largest and most successful, of all wikis. As of April 2008, it was published in over 250 languages and contained more than ten million articles.

An the April 2006 *Economist* article noted that “Wikipedia’s promise is nothing less than the liberation of human knowledge – both by incorporating all of it through the collaborative process, and by freely sharing it with everybody....Wikipedia has more visitors than mainstream sites like the online *New York Times* and CNN.”

Not everyone agrees that Wikipedia is praiseworthy. Many think that the entries are not accurate

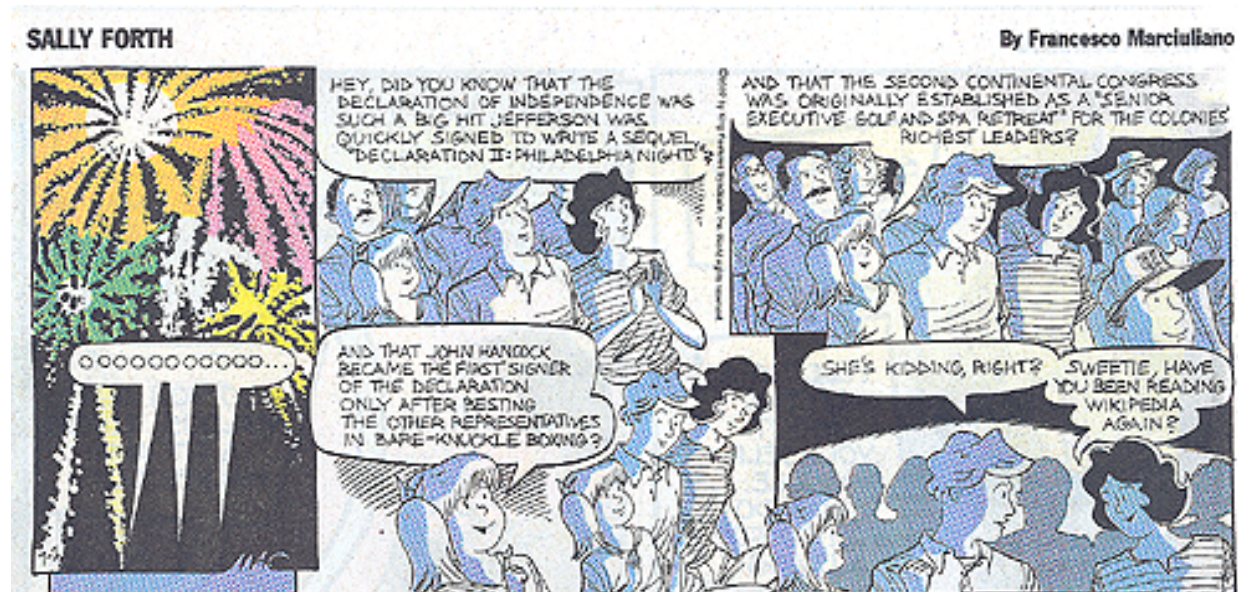
Web 2.0: Blogs and Wikis

or may not be authoritative. Wikipedia has also suffered from the hands of pranksters.(e.g., David Beckham was a Chinese goalkeeper in the 18th century.) As Sunstein notes: “Anyone can vandalize an encyclopedia that ‘anyone can edit.’”

In its own article on itself, Wikipedia concedes:

Critics argue that non-expert editing undermines quality. Because contributors usually submit edits, rewriting small portions of an entry rather than making full-length revisions, high- and low-quality content may be intermingled within an

entry. Historian Roy Rosenzweig noted: ‘Overall, writing is the Achilles’ heel of Wikipedia. Committees rarely write well, and Wikipedia entries often have a choppy quality that results from the stringing together of sentences or paragraphs written by different people.’



From the July 1, 2007, edition of the Washington Post

Topic 9 The Tension between Accessibility and Security

The beauty and appeal of wikis is the ease of access for everyone. If there is open editing then there are serious security concerns that valuable data can be lost or compromised. On the other hand if the wiki is only available to those with a password, others with a need to know may be left out. Wikipedia is not the only wiki to be attacked. The *Online Times of London* reported that in June 2005, the *LA Times* launched a radical trial—a new initiative in newspaper wikidom: the wikitorial.

A bold experiment by the Los Angeles Times to give its readers the chance to review and rewrite its online editorials has been called off after just two days because users flooded the site with foul language and pornographic

Web 2.0: Blogs and Wikis
photos.

Cathy Arreguin, a graduate student in Educational Technology at San Diego State University, writes:

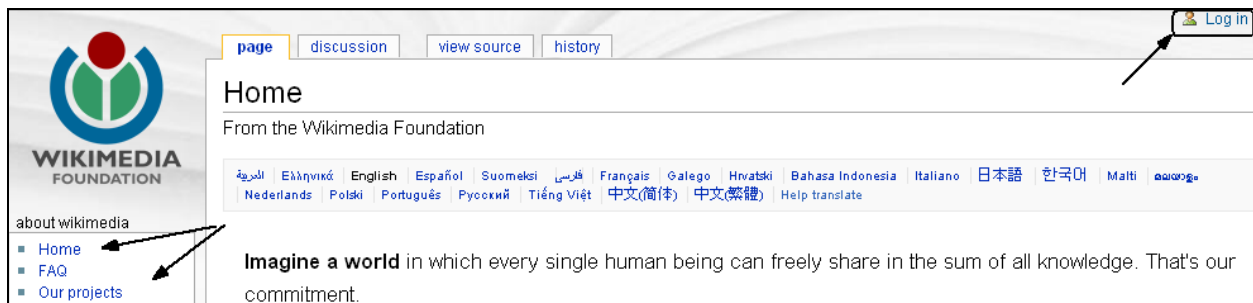
Even in extensive cases of intentionally destructive editing, several measures are usually in place to repair the damage. Each time a page is edited, a copy of the previous version is saved. An earlier version can be easily loaded to replace the damaged version. In some cases, individual IP addresses or users have been blocked from contributing.

A current discussion in wiki development centers around the balance between accessibility and security. How can the free exchange of knowledge and ideas be allowed while at the same time ensuring a productive “safe” wiki environment? Some wikis, especially in selected corporate and educational settings, now require some sort of initial registration for participation in an attempt to balance these two factors.

Topic 10 Types of Wikis



One of the most common wiki packages is **MediaWiki**. It has several general characteristics. Normally, you will see a home page where the goals and purpose of the wiki are set out. You will find a place where you can log in and there is left navigation to open pages within the wiki. Tabs at the top take you to different functionalities on the wiki. History for example will show when pages have been updated so these are tracked for all to see. If you have logged in you will see the **Edit** tab.





A MediaWiki in Edit mode



Wikidot was founded by Michal Frackowiak and Pieter Hintjens in Touran Poland using open source software. They have a tutorial on using this type of wiki at:

<http://community.wikidot.com/>



You can create your own wiki using their software at: <http://www.wikidot.com/new-site> but first you will need to have an account.

Topic 11 Editing a Wiki

Many wikis offer those with authorization an opportunity to edit pages or upload files to a wiki. First we will look at some basic steps to edit a page then how to upload files.

Some wikis permit you to view the pages but not edit them until you log in. Others you can view and edit without log on. Still others can be very restrictive and not allow you to view or edit without log on.

Web 2.0: Blogs and Wikis



The image shows a screenshot of a Wikidot login page. At the top right, there is a link for "Log in / create account". Below this, the page title is "Log in / create account". The main content area is titled "Log in" and contains a form with the following elements: a "Username:" label followed by a text input field, a "Password:" label followed by a password input field, a checkbox labeled "Remember me", and two buttons: "Log in" and "E-mail password".

We will use the Wikidot sandbox to practice editing a page. Links on this site are filtered due to users abusing this service. This means you need to manually **copy and paste this URL into your address bar:**

<http://try.wikidot.com>

Sandbox Try Wikidot - experiment without consequences ;-)	
WELCOME IN THE SANDBOX	Welcome to the Wikidot Sandbox!

Let's edit an existing page first. Select a page at the left that you would like to edit.

Click the Edit button at the bottom of the page. Use the Edit buttons to make changes.

Edit the page

Title of the page:

H1 B I U S tt Q X^y X_y R

— DIV toc | | | code code₂

| | Bib [n]

If you are allowed to edit pages in this Site, simply click on //edit// button at the bottom of the page. This will open an editor.

To create a link to a new page, use syntax: `{{` `[[[new page name]]` `}}}` or `{{` `[[[new page name | text to display]]` `}}}`. Follow the link to create a new page and instantly edit it!

Creating and editing pages is easy and there are many options that let you to create powerful sites!

Please visit [`*http://www.wikidot.com/doc Documentation pages`] to learn more.

Need help? Check the [wiki syntax description](#) and [code snippets collection](#). - +

Short description of changes:

max 200 characters (200 left)

You have acquired an exclusive 15-minute page lock which means nobody else can edit the page simultaneously to avoid conflicts.
The lock will expire in **900** seconds of inactivity.

You may cancel, preview or save your changes at the bottom of the page.

[cancel](#) [view diff](#) [preview](#) [save & continue](#) [save](#)

Here is a view of the First Amendment in Edit mode.

Web 2.0: Blogs and Wikis

```
== First Amendment ==  
  
----  
  
''  
Freedom of religion, speech, press, and peaceable assembly as well as the  
right to petition the government.  
''  
  
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or  
prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech,  
or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to  
petition the Government for a redress of grievances.
```

Here is what it looks like in the Preview.

Preview
This is only a preview; changes have not yet been saved!
First Amendment
<i>Freedom of religion, speech, press, and peaceable assembly as well as the right to petition the government.</i>
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Topic 12 Posting Documents on a Wiki

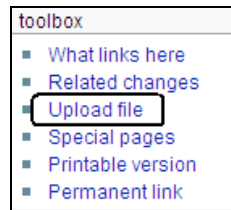
To post documents on a wiki you must login and have edit privileges. After you have logged in you should look for a place on the wiki where your documents should appear. Sometimes this will be in a Community Portal. Other times this may be under a page heading such as “Projects.”

Web 2.0: Blogs and Wikis



Posting documents on a wiki is a two step process. You must upload the file and identify where it will be located on the wiki. Second you must create a special link to your file using wiki syntax in the edit mode.

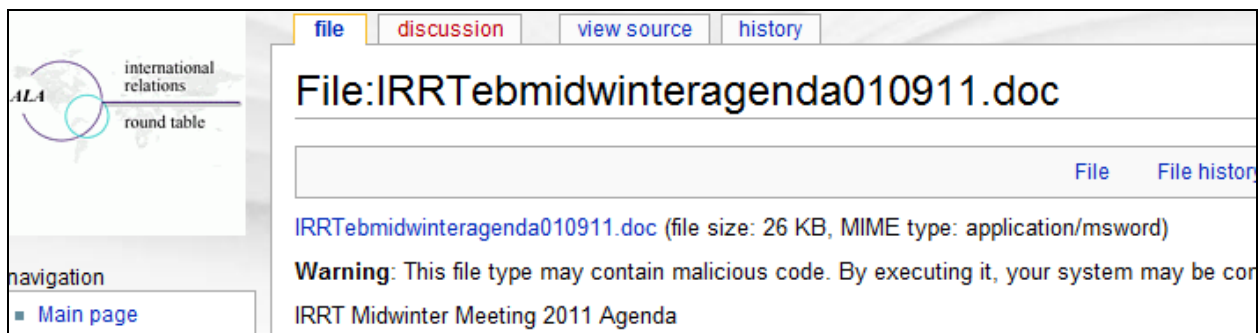
Uploading a file- Locate and select an **Upload File** link



You should see a window similar to this one where you can select your file and name the destination file name. It will be much easier if you give it a short file name with no upper case letter and no spaces.

A screenshot of a file upload form. The form has three main input fields: "Source filename:" with a "Browse..." button to its right, "Destination filename:", and "Summary:". Below the "Summary:" field, there are two checkboxes: "Watch this page" and "Ignore any warnings". At the bottom of the form is an "Upload file" button.

Once you have uploaded your file you may see a window like this one.



You then need to use the edit region and wiki syntax to link to this file.

```
'''Agendas and Reports'''  
  
[http://irrt.ala.org/wiki/index.php?title=Image:Execboardagenda081007.doc IRRT Executive Board  
Conf. Call Agenda Aug. 10, 2007 (MS Word doc)]
```

Unlike an HTML link `School of Library & Information Science`, a wiki link would be similar to: `[http://slis.cua.edu/wiki/index.php? title=Image: filename.doc Your meeting on Jan. 2011 (MS Word doc)]`

The wiki syntax above would look like this on the wiki:

