

ARGO

content generator

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<https://www.argo-content.com>

(Current Software Version: 1.9.5)

Introduction

The ARGO content generator is a fully automated website creation software that is able to build thousands of pages within seconds. With a few easy configuration steps, the user can create content rich websites including all the needed elements of a website. The text creation for example is done with a modified version of the popular markov algorithm to produce readable text. Of course the original unmodified algorithm can be selected as well. Additionally nested spintax is also supported. The created text will then be synonymized with the help of the open office thesaurus which is available in almost any language. If selected, RSS feed and site maps will be created as well. ARGO content comes with a few predesigned Themes, but can also create own unique CSS designs on its own that can be easily modified with some basic HTML knowledge. The software is designed to create Blogs,MFA/Micro Niche Sites,Doorways and Cloaking pages, but is not limited to that. The dynamic placeholder system makes the tool very flexible and unique. While other Website creation applications are usually creating static pages that leave a footprint, ARGO content makes it easy for the user to create unique sites that stick out from the crowd. Once everything is finished, the website can then be uploaded to a remote web-server via the internal SSH/SCP client. Usually it takes less than 5 seconds to create a complete website!

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Getting Started

OK lets get started. Before we can build a website we need to do the initial configuration. Don't worry it won't take you long. First of all you need to decide what your site will be about. **The following are probably the most important steps and vital for the end result, so please read carefully!**

What you need to create:

- ✓ A list of Ad codes for the header
- ✓ A list of Ad codes for the main content
- ✓ A list of Ad codes for the sides
- ✓ A base text file
- ✓ A list of keywords



The Ad codes are simply a list of affiliate banner codes you receive from your partner networks or that you created yourself i.e.: „<a href=“<http://yourdomain.tld>”>” each line a new code. *Javascript* can be used as well as *flash* and *iframes*. The 3 files for the Ads only have one difference and that's the size. In the side-ad-codes you should put skyscrapers and in main-ad-codes put default banners of 468x60 or 250x250 and similar.

The base text will be used to create all the text later on. Say you want to create a website about poker. You either write your own text about gambling, or you copy paste from Wikis and other websites related to your topic. Make sure that the text is close to the main topic and could be mixed up together. This will result in much better text later on. If the topics are too far from each other, the resulting text won't be as readable as you might expect it to be. If you include text about poker and blackjack you'd probably confuse the reader later on, because one sentence might be about poker, the other about blackjack, so try to stay on topic! Of course for Cloaking Pages or anything else that is used as *Spider-food* only, this doesn't matter at all. You can just randomly insert text that may, or may not be about your specified topic.

„What, won't that produce duplicate content if i create thousands of sub-pages from one text file?!” You may ask yourself, but calm down i can assure you, that google won't give you a penalty, because the text will be markoved, spinned and synonymized so there is not much duplicate content if any. A few duplicate sentences here and there is the only thing you will see and that won't hurt at all. Its not like there are complete blocks of exactly the same lines. Also if you do not believe me, google says that „there is no such thing as a duplicate content penalty”. So unless you copy a site 1:1 you don't have to worry about such myths. Maybe that information will help you overcome your fear, if not just give it a try on some subdomain to test and see for yourself :)

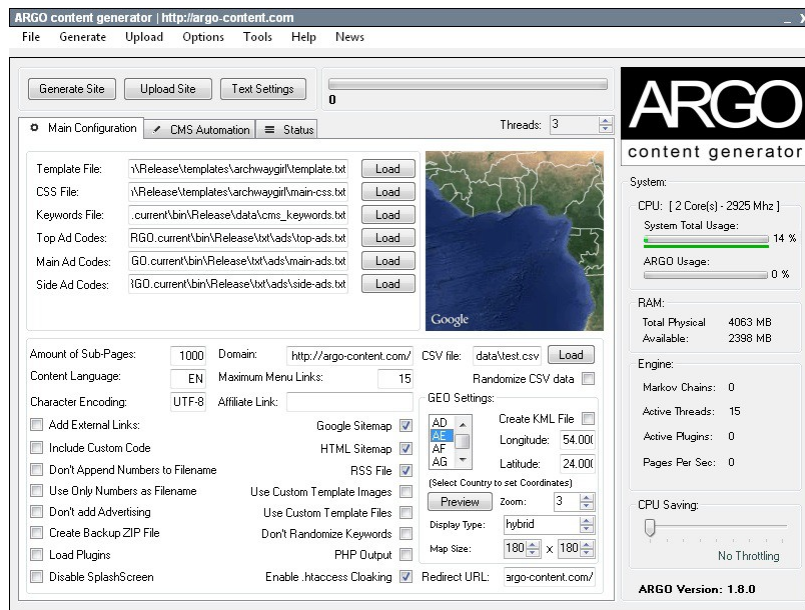
It may seem like a bit of work initially, but remember – **once you created the base text file, you can create hundreds of complete Websites out of the very same base text!** Make it as big as possible, at least a few thousand words, else you won't have enough variety in the text. Well now after you have successfully created your base text, you need to define words in the base text which should be synonymized. That way you have more control over which words will be replaced. You do this by appending „[syn]” in front of every word you would like to be replaced with a synonym. Additionally you can also use spintax in the base text such as {word1|word2|word3} to archive even more randomness. Ok this was probably the most difficult part, now you only need to create another text file filled with keywords. You can have single keywords or keyword pairs, but make sure to put each new keyword (or pair) on another line. The more you include, the better!

After you have created both files its time to load up ARGO content, authenticate and click on „Markov Settings”. Here you can select the markov strength. The strength only has 2 options „Pseudo Markov” which is a proprietary modification of the original algorithm and „Real Markov”. The difference here is that „Pseudo Markov” is a proprietary modification of the original Markov algorithm that yields much more readable text as normally and has been exclusively designed for ARGO content. It is not available in any other software! The „Real Markov” option implements the original algorithm and is more random, but less readable. It is perfect for Cloaking Pages or hidden content that acts as *Spider-food*. Usually you will want to select „Pseudo Markov” to have text that makes more sense than the real markov implementation would provide.

Now you need to decide if you want to use the [Thesaurus / Custom Thesaurus](#) and if so, load the required files. You can read more on how the thesaurus functions work on the next page.

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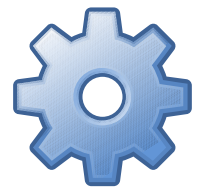


Great now you only need to select your base text file on the bottom and we are done with this part of the configuration. Now switch back to the main window of ARGO content and load the required files. First you need to load the template file which is your base HTML document with the placeholders included, followed by your templates CSS file. The templates can be manually created, or you can use the built-in [CSS Generator](#). More on how to create templates later.

After you have selected the template, you need to load your keywords list and then your top-,main- and side-ad code files. Then on the right side select how

many sub-pages your website should have. Next input the content language for the meta information, your Domain this site will run on (or sub-domain) and the maximum amount of menu links that is, the amount of internal links in the sidebar menu (if it exists in your template). If you want to push your other domains with this page, you can include links to external pages as well such as for the blogroll or within the text. In order for this to work you need to create another file with a list of domains you want to link to. Tick the „Add external Links" check box and load your links file.

If you want to create a site map with all pages in HTML format and/or Google XML you need to tick these check boxes as well. The same applies to the „RSS file" check box which will create a fake RSS feed that you can submit to RSS directories. The last check box „Use custom Template Images" is, as the name says, used to load custom template Images. If you create a custom template that requires additional graphics, design it so that all images will be in one directory and then tick the check box. Once enabled another button will appear on the left that says „Load Dir". Here you need to select the image directory you want to include. If your theme requires additional files such as JavaScript or additional CSS files, put them all into the same directory and name the folder "files/". Tick the checkbox to include custom files for your theme and select the "files/" directory.



If you want to include pictures into the posts (or anywhere else), put them into the "Images/" folder located in the main application directory. ARGO content will then randomly select one of the pictures each time it finds one of the image placeholders in your template file. The software also creates robots.txt and favico.ico – you can include your own icons in the "ico/" directory, they will be randomly selected for each created site.

That's it, now you can generate your first website, enjoy! :)



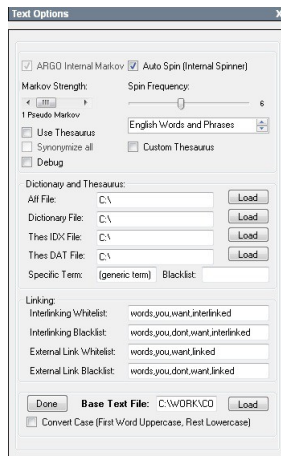
Note! You can create backups each time a site is created, if you tick the "create backup" checkbox on the main application window.

Thesaurus / Custom Thesaurus

You can download the required dictionary and thesaurus for all major languages on the following website: <http://wiki.services.openoffice.org/wiki/Dictionaryes> By default the English and German dictionary as well as thesauri are included as example. The „Synonymize all" function will try to synonymize almost every word (all bigger than 2 chars) and is best used for Spiderfood only.

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Default Thesaurus:

When using the thesaurus, you can define which terms you prefer to use for synonymization i.e. When you open the English thesaurus (th_en_US_v2.dat) you can see that the words are marked with „generic term“ or „similar term“. The default should be only „generic term“ and you select that by writing the definition in the „Specific Term“ text box, in this case „(generic term)“. If you would only want similar terms, then obviously you would enter „(similar term)“. This had to be done to support multiple languages without having to load every language there is. So when you use another language, open the thesaurus .dat file first and check which terms you would like and how it is called in that language. For example in German you would enter „(umgangssprachlich)“ instead of „(generic term)“. The Blacklist field is for certain synonyms that you want to avoid.

Custom Thesaurus:

You also have the option to create a custom thesaurus database. In order to do that, you just have to follow a few easy steps. First you need to create a new text file. Call it something like "mythesaurus.txt" and put it in the "thes" folder. Open it and enter a list of keywords along with synonyms in the following format:

original word|synonym1|synonym2|synonym3|... e.g.: website|webpage|site|page|webdocument

The first word is always the one you want to synonymize. Each occurrence of this particular word will be replaced with a randomly selected synonym. You can define unlimited synonyms, but if your database gets really huge (hundreds of MB) it may slow down the program depending on your system specification. If you are done creating the file, go to the markov configuration, tick the custom thesaurus text box and load your newly created thesaurus database.



Note! You can also combine both and use the default plus your custom thesaurus for even more unique text!

On the next pages you can read more details about the [Placeholder System](#) and [Templates](#).

Auto Spin:

This option allows you to synonymize the text, by turning it into spintax. Normally you would have to use a service like spinnerchief or wordAI for this, but we created our own implementation for our users to avoid the limits of these services. Now you are not limited to 1000 spins a day or something, you can spin as much as you like. To use it enable the "auto spin" checkbox and select the "pseudo markov" algorithm. Load your base text and everytime the markov algorithm extracts text it will be turned into spintax and then spinned.

Configuration:

The spin frequency value defines the minimum character amount of a word to have in order to be spinned. The default value is "6" meaning that only words that are 6 or more characters will be modified, the rest of the text stays untouched.

Note! The synonymization is case sensitive and most words and phrases in the included synonym databases are not capitalized, please keep that in mind!

Sofar ARGO has 2 different databases, the first "English words and phrases" is a list of phrase and word variations. The second list is based on Google's Trillion Word Corpus and contains a list of the 10,000 most common english words in order of frequency (as determined by n-gram frequency analysis). Sorted and synonymized we created a list of around 9000 of the most frequent words with synonyms (not all had synonyms).

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Placeholder System

The placeholder system is designed to be flexible and easy to use. If you place them inside your template HTML, they will later be replaced with actual data. This way your websites always look different. Some of these placeholders have built-in randomization, so the result will always be slightly different.



Since the placeholder list keeps growing, we created a separate document that lists them all along with descriptions of what they are used for - [Click here to open the placeholders file](#).

The CSV placeholder(s):

With these placeholders you can load data from different columns/lines in a CSV file (up to 1000000). For example you could have a CSV file with columns like:

```
cities , names, activities
montreal, john, comedy show
berlin, jane, night club
london, joe, concert
```

so the example sentence: "[[CSV-2-]] is {flying|driving|going} to [[CSV-1-]] to visit a [[CSV-3-]]."
would result in: "john is flying to montreal to visit a comedy show."
or if randomization is enabled: "jane is driving to london to visit a night club."



Templates

Templates for ARGO content are easily created. Either you create them manually in a HTML (or text) editor, modify an existing theme such as a Wordpress theme, or you use the built-in [CSS Generator](#) which will also give you a basic HTML that is ready to use. All you'll have to do is put in the placeholders where you want them to be. No programming knowledge required, not even HTML, although it certainly helps you, it is no requirement to successfully operate this software.

ARGO content comes with over 30 templates ready for you to use, without the need of such modifications. There are plenty of different layouts and even up to date HTML5 and CSS3 templates, so everything is already taken care of for you. Of course you can modify the existing themes for your own purposes. Some of the themes have a license.txt included as they are release under a CC license. Be sure to take a look, before using a particular theme, some have limited restrictions, but most of the time you are free to use them for anything you like.

Building a Template manually:

In order to create your own template you basically only have to follow a few simple steps. First is to create the HTML and CSS design of your Website. ARGO content needs a main CSS file and a HTML template. Then make sure that all images you use for the template are in the same folder with no sub-directories inside. ARGO content has 2 image directories – 1. the main image directory for the pictures that will be put inside the content and 2. an additional folder inside a selected theme folder that holds the pictures used for the theme layout. Because of that ARGO content will create a main "image" folder and put the content images in there. Then it will create a Sub-directory "images/theme" and copy the needed images for the theme layout into that folder. This may seem a bit confusing as you have an image folder in the theme directory that will later be renamed to "images/theme/" and so **you have to make sure that in the HTML template for your theme, all images are referenced with "images/theme/" instead of only "images/"!**

The next thing you need to do is put in the placeholders in the appropriate places inside the HTML template and you are good to go. Finally you need to save your files into the template folder (or anywhere you want). For example you create the directory „my-template" and save your HTML to „my-template.html.txt". Once that is done, you save your CSS as „my-css.txt". Make sure the main CSS is referenced in the template HTML as "css/style.css". Finally copy your "image" and/or "files" Directory into the „my-

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template" folder. That's it, now you can load your template into ARGO content!

To get a better understanding on how to build your own theme, have a look at one of the included default themes. If you know basic HTML/CSS it should be very easy for you to figure out.





Modifying existing Themes:

If you want to use any existing themes you only need to slightly modify the file structure. Copy the main CSS file and HTML template (usually index.html) to a new directory. Then save all the used images into a single directory as well (use wget!). All additional files such as javascripts need to be in a directory called "files/".

Open the HTML and modify all template images and files to point to the new directories (as mentioned before). The main CSS file should be referenced like this: "css/style.css" ! If you have additional CSS files, they also need to be put into the files directory. For example if you create C:\ARGO\templates\my-new-template\images you would point the tags to the „images/theme/" directory as later ARGO content will create it with that file structure.

So if you have: "
you would change it to:

	files	10.10.2011 14:48
	images	10.10.2011 00:48
	main-css.txt	10.10.2011 15:30
	template.txt	10.10.2011 15:33

-  **"files" directory:** All additional files such as javascripts, fonts etc. go in here.
-  **"images" directory:** All template images needed for the layout are stored here. In the generated website this directory will move to: "images/theme/"
-  **"main-css.txt" file:** The main CSS code for the website layout
-  **"template.txt" file:** The HTML template used to generate the pages.

The template file structure has been designed with simplicity in mind, so its easy to maintain.

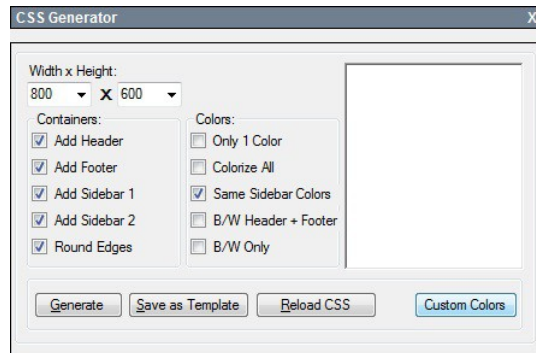
After you have everything in place, you should remove all text and replace it with a placeholder from the Placeholder System, unless you want to keep some text static. Also make sure that internal links are either removed or replaced with placeholders as well! Basically just make sure that there are no broken links. If in doubt, have a look at an existing template to get a better idea on how to do it properly.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>[[TITLE]]</title>
    <meta charset="[[META-ENCODING]]">
    <meta name="description" content="[[META-DESCRIPTION]]">
    <link rel="shortcut icon" type="images/ico" href="images/theme/favicon.png">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css" type="text/css" media="screen">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="files/reset.css" type="text/css" media="screen">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="files/netbooks-tablets.css" type="text/css" media="screen and (max-width: 1007px)" />

    <script type="text/javascript" src="files/html5.js"></script>
    <script type="text/javascript" src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.4.2/jquery.min.js"></script>
  </head>
  <!--[[if IE 7]]><link rel="stylesheet" href="files/ie7.css" type="text/css" media="screen"><![endif]]-->
  <!--[[if lt IE 7]]><link rel="stylesheet" href="files/ie6.css" type="text/css" media="screen"><![endif]]-->
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id="wrap">
      <header>
        <div class="inside" align="justify">
          <h1><span>[[MAIN-KEYWORD]]</span></h1>
          <nav>
            <div>
              <div>[[HOME-LINK]]</div>
              <div>[[MENU-A]]</div>
            </div>
          </nav>
        </div>
      </header>
      <article>
        <section>
          <div class="inside" align="justify">
            <a href="[[AFFILIATE-LINK]]">[[IMAGE-L]]</a> [[M-INTERLINK-TEXT]]<br /><br />
            <p>[[S-INTERLINK-TEXT]]</p>
            <br /><br />
            <h2>[[MAIN-KEYWORD]]</h2>
            <p>[[SMALL-TEXT]]</p>
            <ul>
              <li><a href="[[INTERLINK-PAGE]]">[[RANDOM-KEYWORD]]</a></li>
              <li><a href="[[INTERLINK-PAGE]]">[[RANDOM-KEYWORD]]</a></li>
              <li><a href="[[INTERLINK-PAGE]]">[[RANDOM-KEYWORD]]</a></li>
              <li><a href="[[INTERLINK-PAGE]]">[[RANDOM-KEYWORD]]</a></li>
            </ul>
          </div>
        </section>
      </article>
      <aside>
        <div class="inside" align="justify">
          <div>[[M-INTERLINK-TEXT]]</div>
        </div>
      </aside>
      <footer>
        <div class="inside">
          &copy; 2011 - Powered by <a href="http://argo-content.com">ARGO content</a>
        </div>
      </footer>
    </div>
  </body>
```

CSS Generator

ARGO content comes with a built-in CSS generator to create simple Themes automatically. If you are in a hurry or don't want to mess with designs you can create randomized themes with the click of a button until you have a design that you enjoy. Although its not very complex yet, it can give some very nice results. In upcoming versions we'll update the functionality to create more advanced themes.



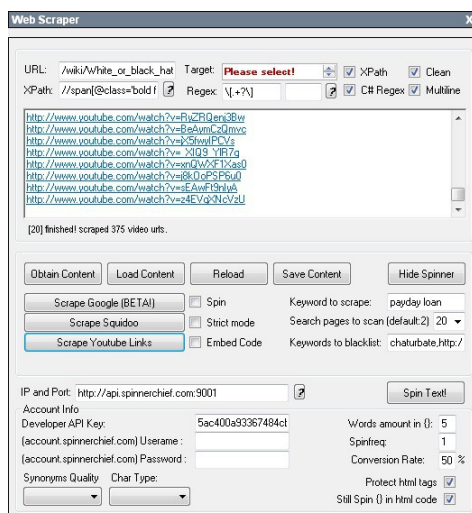
Currently you can choose to have the usual layout elements such as a header, footer and multiple sidebars. The colors can be mixed up in various ways and are randomized. When you hit the „Generate“ Button a preview window will appear were you can see a preview of the Theme. Leave the preview open and continue to hit „Generate“ to keep seeing new designs fast. If you like a theme that you have generated, simply hit the „Save as Template“ button and its saved into the "templates" folder. By the way, once you generated a theme, you can see its CSS code on the right. You can apply custom changes inside the textbox and click the "Reload CSS" button to see the updated version of the theme.

Instead of randomly generating the colors, you also have the ability to select each color manually through a color picker, if you click the "Custom Colors" button. For the background ARGO content will either select a color, or one of the background images located in the application directory under "images/bg/".

Options:

Add Header:	Adds a header div on top
Add Footer:	Adds a Footer div on the bottom
Add Sidebar 1:	Adds a Sidebar on the left
Add Sidebar 2:	Adds a Sidebar on the right
Only 1 Color:	The whole theme will be in 1 color (besides of the background)
Colorize All:	Every layout element will have a own color.
Same Sidebar Colors:	Both Sidebars will have the same color.
B/W Header:	The header will be Black and White.
B/W Header:	Both Header and Footer will be Black and White.
B/W Only:	The whole theme will be Black and White (with Grey colors also)

Webscraper



The software comes with a state of the art Web Scraper that is able to parse websites and remove unwanted tags, script code and other garbage in order to obtain the clean text. To do this, it is using a combination of XPath and C# regular expressions. ARGO content gives you the ability to modify the existing XPath patterns and combine them with own regex. That way you have endless possibilities of parsing websites in a professional form, unlike many other scrapers that only rely on hardcoded regex to parse sites. Parsing websites with regex isn't all that hard, but the problem is malformed or non standard HTML code in the wild. To solve this issue Xpath is used and combined with regex should give you a clean output in almost all cases. Advanced users may edit or create their own Xpath and Regex syntax!

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XPATH:

Xpath is a syntax for defining parts of an XML document and is used to navigate through its elements and attributes. In order to obtain only the text from a HTML document, Xpath can be used to parse the document for certain tags such as a paragraph and return only the clear text inside. Xpath is usually a better solution as using regular expressions only. ARGO content comes with a few pre defined values that you can use or modify to parse text from websites. You can easily learn how Xpath works by following this tutorial: http://www.w3schools.com/xpath/xpath_intro.asp

REGEX:

A regular expression or in short "regex" is basically a way for pattern matching in strings such as replacing or removing particular words, character combinations or special characters. If you haven't worked with any regex yet, you can find some good tutorials. If you worked with different types of regex, you might want to quickly read some MAN pages about the Csharp regex syntax.

The replacement regex in the scraper uses two fields. First the replacement syntax e.g. "[.?\]" followed by the second field, the match evaluator that is used to define what the data should be replaced to in case a match has been found. Leave this field empty to remove data completely, or insert replacement data. This is basically calling the `Regex.Replace()` function of Csharp, so for more detail please consult MSDN.



Note! You can also use it as quick "search & replace" without any syntax. Simply enter the word you want to replace in the first regex textbox and leave the second textbox on the right empty to remove the word completely, or enter a replacement word.

Blacklist / Whitelist

The scraper has an additional option called "strict mode" that makes it possible to define a list of words, that will be used to restrict which articles ARGO content scrapes. It will only follow a link if the url contains one of the keywords in the whitelist. In order to use this feature, the "strict mode" checkbox has to be ticked. If "strict mode" is disabled, then you can either use all articles that are being scraped for a particular keyword, or select a blacklist. The blacklist is a comma separated list of words that you want to avoid, so if an article has this word in the url, it will be ignored.

Autospin

If you tick the "spin" checkbox, the spinnerchief API will be used to spin the scraped text. This only works if you have a (free) spinnerchief account. Requests are limited to 500 requests per day and 5000 words per request. Most of the time text can be spun just fine, but if spinnerchief fails, or the text length is too large, then the original unspun text will be returned. Make sure you apply the spin settings before you scrape!

SpinnerChief API support

[SpinnerChief](#) is a free user based thesaurus (there is also a paid version) which provides an [API](#) interface that ARGO content can use to spin the scraped text. In order to use this functionality, you will have to sign up a free account at spinnerchief.com and obtain an API key. Since this is a user based thesaurus, it yields really good results.

What this does is turn your scraped text into so called "spintax" which works like that:

{Hi|Hello|Greetings} {this|that} is a {pdf|document|textfile}.

When a program that understands spintax processes this sentence, it can build different sentences easily and would output something like "Hi this is a pdf" and the next time "Hello that is a document". Now all the text will be spun and turned into spintax so that ARGO content (or any other program) can use the generated spintax for its base text. By the way, ARGO content also understands "nested spintax", for

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example: `{hi|{hello|{salute|konnichiwa}}|hallo}` and it can spin even in the html code, not only the text, so spintax can be everywhere in the ARGO template!



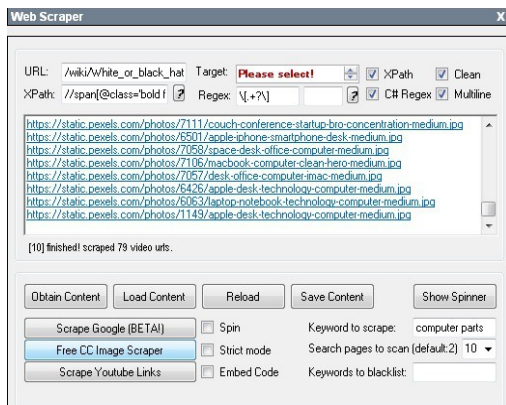
Note! Since this is an external service we can not guarantee that it works all the time as its out of our reach.

Google Text Scraper (BETA!)

The Google text scraper allows you to scrape text from every page in the serps for a specific keyword. ARGO will visit all links and scrape text from paragraphs, clean it from unwanted data and combine it all together. **This feature is still in beta and is only optimized for UTF8 sofar. Other encodings likely result in problems!**

Youtube Video Scraper

If you want to get a list of youtube videos for a specific keyword, you can now easily do that with ARGO's youtube video scraper. All you have to do is select a keyword and the amount of search pages to scrape links from. Additionally you can enable "Embed Code" to return a list of videos with embed code.



Free Image Scraper

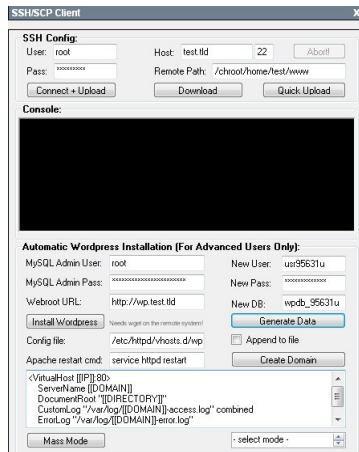
To scrape free images with CC-0 license, we've included a scraper for pexels.com. Just enter a keyword and select serp pages to crawl in the menu on the right, just like with the youtube scraper for example and ARGO will save all found pictures into the "images/" directory in the root folder. It will also list the image urls in case you want to save them aswell (for example to hotlink for the CMS mode).

GEO LOCATION / GOOGLE MAPS / KML



You can also include various types of GEO data to localize your website(s) such as a vCard (<http://microformats.org/wiki/geo>), the Google Maps static map and/or a KML file that holds geo location data for search engines and other automated systems. All of the GEO options can be set on the main configuration window. ARGO now also has a builtin GEO location database along with country codes. If you click a country code in the "GEO settings" menu, it will load the longitude/latitude for the selected country. To create a KML file, simply enter the longitude/latitude you want and click the "create KML file" checkbox. If you also selected to create a google sitemap, the KML file will be included there aswell. For Google Maps there is also a preview available (either click on the country codes, or hit the preview button). The longitude/latitude values are used for all GEO options in ARGO, but the rest of these settings are mostly for Google Maps only. By the way, **if you only use Google Maps without [[GEO]] / [[GEO-META]] or KML**, then you can also input a city into the longitude field and a country code in the latitude field i.e.: longitude: Berlin, latitude: DE

(SSH) SCP Client



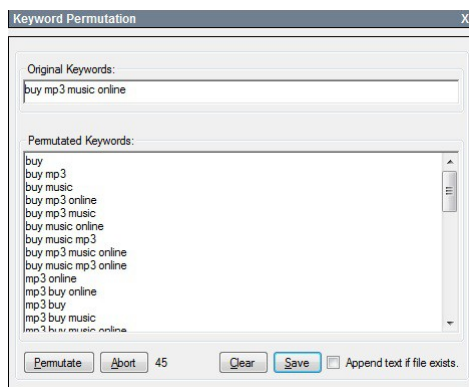
ARGO content provides an internal SCP client to easily upload your created websites to your server(s). SSH is short for "Secure Shell" and is used on nearly any Linux (or generally Unix) based Server to securely log into the system remotely for administrative purposes. If you have a Dedicated Server or VPS, you will most likely have this service enabled. If not – install it, or ask your provider to enable it for you. It is the standard for remote administration, so on 99% of your servers it will be running already. With the internal SCP client it is easy to upload (and download) the complete site with the click of a button. You can also select single files to upload, or download a selected directory (and its subdirectories) from the server to your local system.

The Upload System has been updated to include Wordpress install options to create multiple installs. For more information, please read the "Mass Domain Mode" section!



Note! If you are on shared hosting, chances are that the provider won't allow direct SSH access and you will have to upload the generated sites manually. After a site is created, it will be stored in the "html/" folder and you need to copy all files and directories within this folder onto your webspace.

Keyword Permutation

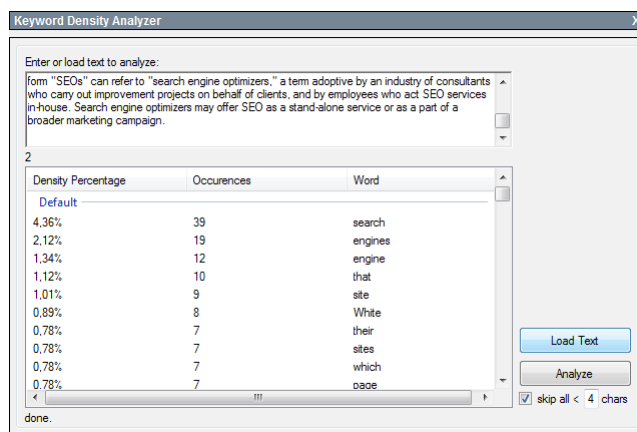


A little tool we included to make your life easier. With the built in Keyword permutator you can quickly generate hundreds if not thousands of keyword pairs easily. Combine as much words as you want, the permutator will spit out all possible combinations of your selected keywords up to 4 words in length. That way you can generate powerful keyword lists in no time that you can use to build your next site. Of course the resulting output is also suitable for use with external applications.

The best results can be archived if you pick the most important keywords for your niche obviously.

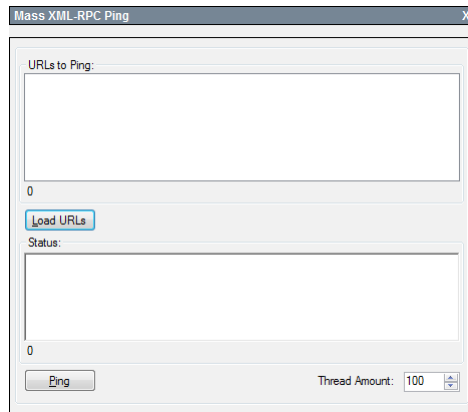


Keyword Density Analyzer



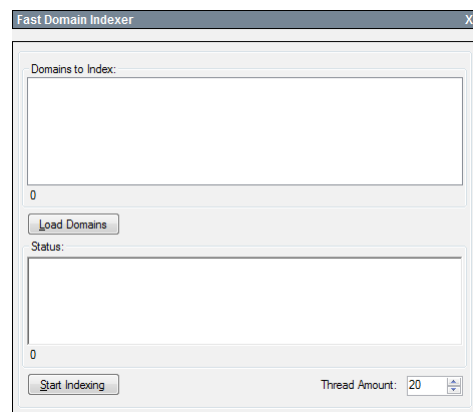
Another additional Tool we included to provide you a quick way to analyze your base text before spinning or after spinning. With the included Keyword Density Analyzer you are able to find out how frequently each word is used in your provided text. You can either input text manually by copy+pasting into the upper text field, or you load a text file with the load button. This is one of the basic SEO tools that you find everywhere, but we thought it would be handy to have ready and wasn't much effort to include.

Mass XML-RPC Pinger



With this Tool you can ping (XML-RPC ping) a list of urls. For those of you who don't know what this is (seriously?) - it is the same 'ping' that happens when you create a new blog post in Wordpress for example, that informs Google and other Search Engines that your blog was updated. Every URL you ping will be visited by multiple Search Engine Spiders within minutes. There is a file in the "data" directory called "ping_services.txt" that includes all the services that will be pinged. You can update this file if you like, but keep in mind the bigger it is and the more urls you load, the longer it takes! This is a good way to get your site crawled and indexed faster. Just FYI there is also a file "wordlist.db" and its used to randomly generate titles for the ping. They are totally random as it does not matter what the title of the ping was, it will only be used for this request.

Fast Domain Indexer



The Fast Domain Indexer will help your Domain to be indexed faster in Google and other SE's. This is done by submitting the Domain (Subdomains also work, just no deep links) to various statistic sites and similar web properties that are frequently crawled by spider bots. Sometimes it works within hours and sometimes it doesn't work at all, but if not for indexing, at least you will have around +100 free backlinks which isn't too bad either. It will also submit to an aggregator website that sends the URL to various search engines. All you have to do is load a list of domains in the format: <http://example.tld> or <http://sub.example.tld> - only 1 domain per line!

CMS Posting

AUTO BLOGGING ON STEROIDS!



IMPORTANT! YOU FIRST HAVE TO INSTALL THE FOLLOWING WORDPRESS PLUGIN FOR THIS TO WORK: <http://wordpress.org/plugins/root-cookie/>



With this addon you can harvest the power of Wordpress without having to spend hours of creating content. (More CMS's might be added later!)

Setup:

First you need to install Wordpress on your server - just install it, no need to configure it yet - and install+activate the root-cookie plugin. (Please note that sub-directory installs are not supported, only root and sub-domains!) Once this is done, or you already have an existing Wordpress installation that you want to use, just go to the "Server Configuration" and enter the hostname, WP admin username and password.

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Make sure that ARGO's text settings are configured already as well! It is also important that you don't set too many threads or else it might DoS your server. A good value is 3-5, maybe 10 if you have a high end server. On shared hosting and servers you don't have root access its advised to use lower threads (3) to avoid being blocked by the firewall/IDS and similar network sensors due to too many requests.



Note! You can also let ARGO install Wordpress. To find out how, please read the "Automatic Wordpress install & Mass Domain Mode" section later in this file!

Blog Core Setup:

These options define the general setup of the blog.

"Set General Blog Settings" will configure the main Wordpress settings: general / reading / discussion / permalinks and widgets. Usually you would only use this option once the first time you setup the blog.

"Add Custom Code To Sidebar" to use this feature, you first have to edit the file "data/cms_sidebarcode.txt" as the program will load the code from this file and put it into a text field in the sidebar (unless you use Mass Mode!). Please note that in order to allow Javascript in this field, you may have to edit your Wordpress installation, since WP filters script code. There are multiple ways to accomplish this, just search on Google. One easy way is to edit kses.php to allow script tags however this should only be done on single user installs (if you don't allow registrations) for security reasons. **Note!** This option only works if "Set General Blog Settings" has been used before so the Text Widget is put in the sidebar!

"Install Random Theme" as the name says this will search, install and activate a random theme. You can either enable this option when posting, or if you don't like the current theme and just want to change it without posting, you can also use the "theme" button to quickly install/activate a new random theme.

AutoBlog Configuration:

First select the CMS, but as of right now only Wordpress is supported, so the default setting is fine.

"Amount of Posts" allows you to select the amount of posts you want to create.

"Image Frequency" defines a percentage on how likely it is that there will be a random image included with a post i.e.: if set to 50%, there is a 50% chance a post will have an image included.

"Video Frequency" same as above just for videos.

The image and video links are stored in the "data" directory as files: "cms_images.txt" and "cms_videos.txt". The format should be 1 html code per line, for example - images: [[MAIN-KEYWORD]] or videos: <iframe width="560" height="315" src="//www.youtube.com/embed/..." frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>

"Post Text Length" defines the minimum and maximum character amount of a post. ARGO will randomized the text length, so it looks more natural and not every post is the same length. A good default value is *min:100 max:500* for average sized and *min:2000 max: 5000* for bigger posts or *min:100 max:5000* to mix it between small and large posts.

"Max Keywords" defines the maximum amount of keywords that ARGO will add to a post. This value is randomized between 2 - X were X is the amount you define. Each post gets a random amount of keywords so that again it looks more natural.

"Create Pages instead of Posts" this will switch from creating normal blog posts to creating pages.

"Enable Interlinking" enables interlinking between posts/pages. For this to work properly you should use it when creating lots of posts/pages as the program (while actively posting) collects a list of previously created post, so it first needs to create a handful to have a list. This list will grow with each post, hence why this option is only useful when creating more than a handful post (or by using the scheduler and leave it running).

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"Max InterLinks per Post" as the name says, defines a maximum of links that will be included in a post (randomly selected by the program from 1 to X)

"Interlink Frequency" defines a percentage of how likely it is, that links will be included in a post.

"Enable External Links" this options defines wether or not external links will be included inside a post. If enabled, it will open a load dialog to select a file. If you don't select a new one, it will load the file you defined in ARGO's "Main Configuration" Tab under "Add External Links". If you DO select a new file, the one in the main configuration will also be changed just FYI.

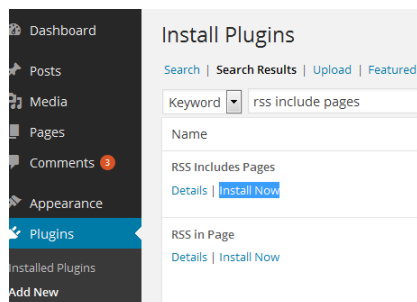
"Max ExtLinks per Post" defines a maximum of links that will be included in a post (randomly selected by the program from 1 to X)

"Interlink Frequency" defines a percentage of how likely it is, that external links will be included in a post.

Plugins:

ARGO can also install+activate plugins with the push of a button. On the bottom of the **"CMS Posting"** Tab you can see the **"Plugin Setup"**. Here you just have to input the plugin name and hit the install button (provided the Server Configuration is already configured). You can also enter multiple plugins into the textbox separated with a pipe character! The only thing you need to know is the exact name of the plugin as provided by the Wordpress CMS. It's easy to find though, here are the steps:

To find this string, manually login to Wordpress with your browser and search for a plugin you would like to install. Next to each plugin in the search results you see a link "Install Now". Now all you have to do is right click and copy the link.



You will get a URL like:

<http://www.example.tld/wp-admin/update.php?action=install-plugin&plugin=rss-include-pages&wnonce=ddc1413066>

Marked in red you can see the part that you have to copy+paste into the input textbox on the **"Plugin Setup"** next to the **"Install Plugin"** button, in this case "rss-include-pages". Of course you just have to do this whole process one time, simply save the names for later use.

Once you have the plugin names, you can also enable the option "Install Plugins From File" and it will install and activate every plugin you put in the file "cms_plugins.txt" found in the "data" directory (every line a new plugin name).

Categories:

To create and use categories, you simply have to write the category title in the text field under "Category Setup". All posts of the current run will go into that category. If you leave the field blank, all posts will go into the default "Uncategorized" category. There is also a trick with "Mass Mode" to fill multiple categories at the same time. To find out how, please read the "Mass Mode" section.

Widget Order:

ARGO supports most of the default Wordpress Widgets, as you can see in the list. The list order is exactly like the program would create it in the sidebar1 (sidebar2 and 3 can't be configured rightnow, but it will most likely be added soon!). To change the order of the Widgets, you can simply Drag & Drop them in the list to move them around how you prefer it best. Also you have the option to enable "Randomized Widget Order" to let ARGO assign the order randomly. **This option only works if "Set General Blog Settings" is enabled!**

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Note! You can also delete Widgets that you don't want to use by selecting them and pressing the "DEL" key on your keyboard. To restore the original order, simply right click the list and select "Reset Widget List"

Post Scheduler:



To enable it, tick the little checkbox in the top right corner of the "**Post Scheduler**" field. With the scheduler you can leave ARGO running and it will infinitely keep creating post (or pages) every X minutes. The waiting time between posts can be set with the "**Post Delay In Minutes**" option. Additionally you can define a time frame of extra time (in minutes) to add randomly to the delay time.

For example: if you set the program to create a post every 60 minutes and define Min:1 Max:10, it will wait 60 mins + a random value between 1 to 10 minutes so say 65 min. It will calculate a new random value for each post, so it looks more random as if you would have a post every 60 mins or exactly 10 a day etc. It will always vary.

Timed Posts:

Wordpress allows you to create posts with a future date that will automatically be made public at a selected date and time. If you select a date in the future from the calendar menu, ARGO will randomly add the amount of posts you set in the "AutoBlog Configuration". Each post will receive a completely random date and time between today and the date you picked in the future. This looks much more natural to search engines than static times.

Post Modes:

There are a few different post modes, "Single Mode" is the default one which means the program will be posting to a single wordpress blog only



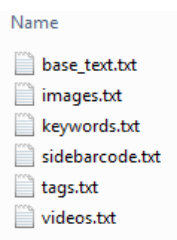
If you don't use the "Mass Mode", then you have to load a keywords list as well as a tags and titles list. If you don't want to have separate keywords and tags, just load the keyword files for both (you could also load the same file for all 3 if you don't mind the keywords being used as post titles). To load the files, simply click the appropriate buttons. Once you've loaded all files, you will see a green check sign and the start button will be enabled.

Mass Mode:

With "Mass Mode" enabled you can create multiple blogs at once (Multithreaded). To do this you first have to create a project as most of the files like cms_keywords.txt or cms_tags.txt that are used for single mode will be ignored, as you configure own files for each project. Right now you have to do it manually, but a graphical editor to create projects will be added soon.

How to create a project:

1. go to the "projects" directory and create a new directory i.e. "argoprj1"
2. in this new directory create the following files:



base text: the text to use

images: same as the file cms_images.txt as explained before

keywords: keywords file (every line a new keyword or keyword pair)

sidebarcode: any code you would like to put in the Text Widget in the Sidebar.

Tags: File with a list of tags

videos: Same as cms_videos.txt

NEW in 1.8.0: Titles: File with a list of post titles.

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3. After you created these files, you have to go to the "data" directory and edit (or create) the file cms_logins.txt. In this file you can set the different hostnames, logins and files to populate the blogs with.

The format of this file is as follows (all options separated with a pipe character):

<host>|<wp admin user>|<password>|<base text file>|<keywords file>|<tags file>|<titles file>|<sidebarcode file>|<image file>|<video file>|<category name>

Since the files all go into the "projects" folder, all you have to provide is the projects directory you created and the filename i.e.: argoprj1/keywords.txt

Here is an example:

```
http://1st-wp.tld|admin|somepasswd|argoprj1/base.txt|argoprj1/keywd.txt|argoprj1/tags.txt|argoprj1/title.txt|argoprj1/sidebar.txt|argoprj1/images.txt|argoprj1/videos.txt|newcategory
http://2nd-wp.tld|admin|otherpasswd|argoprj2/base.txt|argoprj2/keywd.txt|argoprj2/tags.txt|argoprj2/title.txt|argoprj2/sidebar.txt|argoprj2/images.txt|argoprj2/videos2.txt|thiscat
http://3rd-wp.tld|admin|newpasswd|argoprj3/base.txt|argoprj3/keywd.txt|argoprj3/tags.txt|argoprj3/title.txt|argoprj3/sidebar.txt|argoprj3/images.txt|argoprj3/videos3.txt|that category
```



Note! You can also use the Mass Mode to post to a single blog in order to create multiple categories at once and have different text files/keywords for each. That way it will also randomly interlink ALL categories that you currently create unlike normally where interlinks are created only on the category that you currently post to. To do this simply use the same host and user/passwd combination, but create several entries. If we would modify the above example, it would look like this:

```
http://1st-wp.tld|admin|somepasswd|argoprj1/base.txt|argoprj1/keywd.txt|argoprj1/tags.txt|argoprj1/title.txt|argoprj1/sidebar.txt|argoprj1/images.txt|argoprj1/videos.txt|newcategory
http://1st-wp.tld|admin|somepasswd|argoprj2/base.txt|argoprj2/keywd.txt|argoprj2/tags.txt|argoprj2/title.txt|argoprj2/sidebar.txt|argoprj2/images.txt|argoprj2/videos2.txt|thiscat
http://1st-wp.tld|admin|somepasswd|argoprj3/base.txt|argoprj3/keywd.txt|argoprj3/tags.txt|argoprj3/title.txt|argoprj3/sidebar.txt|argoprj3/images.txt|argoprj3/videos3.txt|that category
```

Make sure that if you do this, you don't set the threads too high otherwise your server might not be able to handle all the requests.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT USE LARGE TEXT FILES IF YOU DON'T HAVE MUCH RAM OR CPU POWER!



The following applies to the "real markov" algorithm only: It's best to keep text files under 3MB in size. Of course you can also use +10MB of text, but it will need more resources, especially if you post to many different hosts with lots of threads. When using +10 MB text you should have at least 4GB RAM (better more) or switch from "real markov" to "pseudo markov".

Best performance on systems with lower resources will be archived with < 1MB of text!

When you use "pseudo markov" you can use much bigger files as the resulting markov chains from the text are smaller. When you use "real markov" and +10MB text, several million chains will be created and thus processing them fast needs more CPU cycles and of course more RAM will be occupied.

Before running large campaigns it's advised to test your setup with different base text sizes, to see what works best for your particular system.

Article Mode:

The Article mode will randomly load text from a directory of text files to create the posts, instead of using the internal text processing algorithm. To use it, you have to create a directory that consists of .txt files (nested spintax supported). Each file will only be used once. If there are no files left, posting will stop. Also **don't use huge files**, remember these are blog posts! There is no need for MB's of text.

Random Article Mode:

This modus is almost like the Article mode, but instead of posting to a single host, it will pick a random host from the "cms_logins.txt" file and post a single article. So when you define say "10" posts in the options, the program will randomly post 1 article to 10 random hosts.

Post Template:

The post-template allows you to control the layout of the created posts. This is done by creating a template file with placeholders, which can be spinned. That means every post can look totally different in design, which makes the whole blog look even more natural. You can find the template file in the "data" directory, its called: cms_post_template.txt

Max Extl links Per Post:	2	<input type="button" value="up"/>	<input type="button" value="down"/>
Extern link Frequency:	50	<input type="button" value="up"/>	<input type="button" value="down"/> %
Random Post Date:	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Use Post Template:	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Basic HTTP Authentication:

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The post-template can either be a single template, or multiple separated with spintax. Here is a quick example to illustrate the point:

```
{
  <H2>[[MAIN-KEYWORD]]</h2>
  [[SMALL-TEXT]]
  [[IMAGE]]
  [[MEDIUM-TEXT]]
  [[IMAGE]]
  [[SMALL-TEXT]]
|
  [[SMALL-TEXT]]
  [[IMAGE]]
  [[MEDIUM-TEXT]]
  [[SMALL-TEXT]]
  [[STAR-RATING]]
  [[SINGLE-SENTENCE]]
|
  [[MEDIUM-TEXT]]
  [[IMAGE]]
  [[SMALL-TEXT]]
  [[GOOGLE-MAPS]]
}
```

For each post, ARGO will select one of the created templates and replace the placeholders with proper data. Of course you don't have to use spintax, then it could look like this:

```
<H2>[[MAIN-KEYWORD]]</H2>
[[MEDIUM-TEXT]]
[[IMAGE]]
```

Just play around a bit to get the desired results. Most of the default placeholders are supported, however there is only one `[[IMAGE]]` placeholder as the `cms_images.txt` file supports html code. Wordpress has classes for image alignment, that you can add to your image links:

```
class="alignleft"
class="alignright"
class="aligncenter"
```

Example from the default `cms_images.txt` file:

```
<a href="http://argo-content.com/">[[MAIN-KEYWORD]]</a>
```

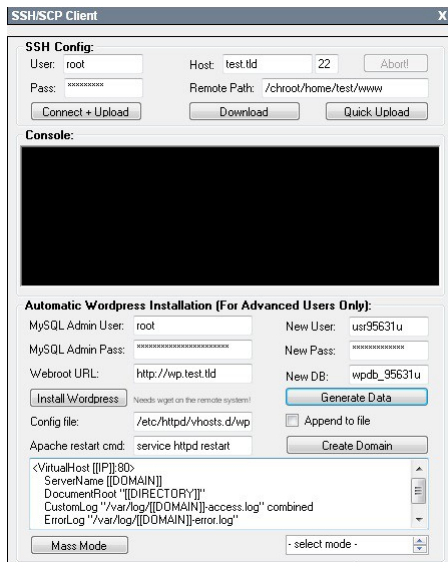
Another thing that's different is the interlinking. It is set via the frequency value, so the interlink such as `"[[S-INTERLINK-TEXT]]"` and external link placeholders, for example `"[[S-EXTLINK-TEXT]]"` - don't exist in the CMS mode. Also there is no limit on placeholders, however there is a limit on how big a post can be in wordpress, so keep in mind that it's a blog post you create and not a book ;)



Note! The post-template can also include HTML and/or other code, however be careful when adding any script code that includes curlybrackets(!) as this will likely mess up the spintax function. Better put script code into external files!

Automatic Wordpress install & Mass Domain Mode

If you load the SCP client window (click on the "Upload Site" button), you can see new options specifically for Wordpress on the bottom. **This is for advanced users only and requires basic Linux Administration knowledge! It also requires MySQL, Apache and wget to be installed on the remote server! (other httpds should also work with some modification, but hasn't been tested yet)**



To start you first have to enter the SSH account details (root required!) and the path that should be used/created on the server for the new installation. After that's done, you need to enter the MySQL admin account details on the bottom left. The "Webroot URL" is the domain you create including protocol identifier (i.e.: http://). This is only needed if you create a single install, or select the "Mass SubDomain Mode". Then on the right side, you can either enter a new MySQL account manually, or press the "Generate Data" button, to generate a random username/password and database name. If you only want to create a single install, then hit the "Install Wordpress" button. What it will do is create the defined directory (if it doesn't exist yet), then uses wget to download wordpress and unpack it. After that it will create the new mysql account and database for WP, edit wp-config.php to include the account details and then continues with the web install and finally root-cookie installation. For the last step to work (web install) the domain must be already configured on your server.

ARGO can also create a new Domain and restart the Webserver. In order to do that, you first need to define a vhosts config file and write it to the "Config file" text field. You can either create a new one (default) or tick the "Append to file" checkbox and it will append the new vhost to an existing config file. Make sure the file is included in the httpd.conf!

On the bottom you can see (and edit) the default vhost configuration that will be used. It has a few placeholders (which don't have to be modified, unless you want to manually edit something):

[[IP]] IP for the domain. It will be looked up from the domain name, so make sure the domain is already connected, otherwise please write a static IP in here instead of the placeholder.

[[DOMAIN]] The new domain (taken from the "Webroot URL" field). Can also be a subdomain of course.

[[DIRECTORY]] The webroot directory for the domain (taken from the "Remote Path" field).

Note! You can also add more settings, just make sure the syntax is valid as ARGO won't verify it and errors might break your httpd configuration!

After everything is configured, hit the "Create Domain" button. Once its finished, you can continue by clicking "Install Wordpress" and you are done.

Mass Domain Mode

The Mass mode for both Top Level Domains and Sub Domains is basically the same configuration as above, with a few additional settings. First there are 2 required files.

data/massmode.conf.txt This file holds the directories and domains that should be created. The format is: **<directory><domain>** (only one entry per line!) so for example: **/home/newdomain/newdomain.tld**

data/subdomain.conf.txt This file contains the subdomain names i.e. if you want to create wp1.example.tld and wp2.example.tld, you would write "wp1" and in the next line "wp2" that's all. The



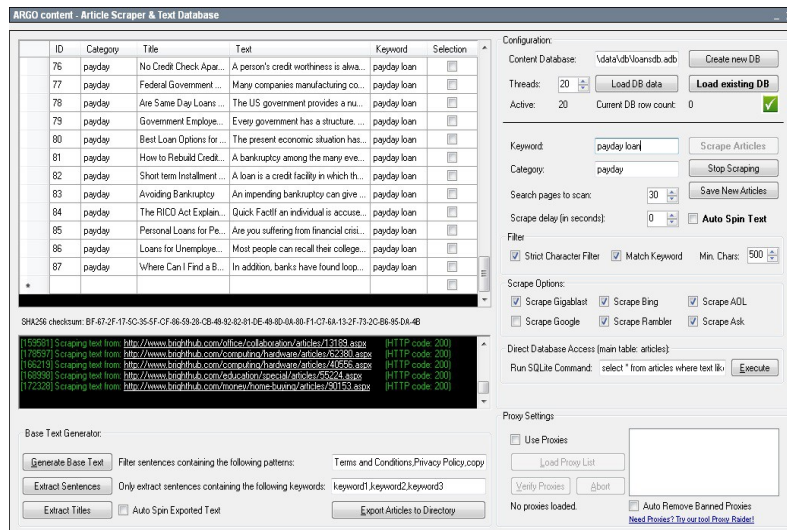
domain is taken from the settings (Webroot URL). Directories for the subdomains will be created in the root of the main domain which can be set on the SCP upload window -> "Remote Path".

In Mass Mode the MySQL details will be randomized (you only have to provide the MySQL admin account just like for single installs). The account details for created domains will be stored in the file: **created.domains.txt** in the main ARGO directory.

Article Scraper & Text Database

The article scraper allows you to scrape articles from various article directories through search engines like Google, Bing, Rambler, AOL and more. ARGO will clean the text from unwanted characters and store all articles along with titles in a grid. It also tries to avoid duplicates by taking SHA256 sums of the text when scraping, so when multiple SE's show the same results, we don't scan an article multiple times.

To get started you first have to create a database. Enter a name for the DB and click "Create new DB". Databases will always be stored within the argo folder "/data/db/" !



Once the database is created you can select a keyword to scrape for, in our example screenshot we used "payday loan". The category is optional and just for yourself to store articles based on categories and keywords in the database. Now you need to select the amount of search pages to crawl. To get more results a value between 30-40 is good. You can select all Search Engines to be scraped at once, but if you have low resources just scrape one after the other by selecting only a single one i.e. bing for now.

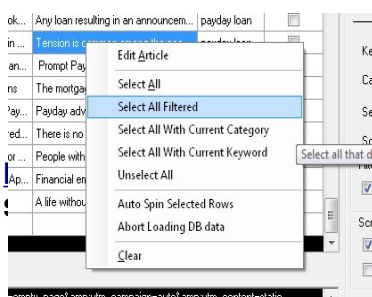
Also note that Google will ban your IP fast, so it is advised to use proxies!

The other search engines can usually be used without proxies. Not all yield the same results though. Some have the directories we are trying to scrape indexed, others don't. So in case you select a SE and get low results, try another one.

Once the scraping is finished, you can then either select all of the articles, or just the ones you like. The scraped text can then be used to generate base text for ARGO, either by exporting all the text from selected articles, or by extracting only sentences that match certain keywords. You can enter multiple keywords separated by comma. To filter out sentences with words you want to avoid, there is also a blacklist, which is based on keywords separated by comma as well.

Additionally you can export all titles to a file and you can also export all selected articles to separate text files (the title will be put as first line into the file, followed by the article text). Once you hit the export button, you only have to select an output directory to save the articles to. Of course you can also select to auto spin them.

To store the scraped articles in the database for later use, select the ones you want to keep and click the "Save New Articles" button. It will only store new articles, duplicates will be filtered. The database format is SQLite and advanced users can access the DB directly through the provided command execution interface.



If you right click the grid there is an extra context menu that gives you extra options to select articles based on different criteria. Articles will

only be saved if the checkbox on the right has been enabled! This allows you to filter out articles that contain certain special characters/weird encoding, mark all articles of a certain category (or keyword) and/or spin selected articles later on.

Note that if the article was already spinned, it will be spinned again (nested). Spinning options will be taken from the main text settings menu (where you also select markov strength etc).

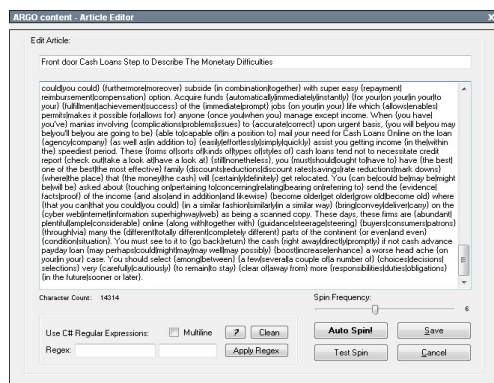
New since version 1.9.1 is that you can also use a custom keyword list to scrape articles from the serps. Normally ARGO will scrape the search engines for specific article directories in the form of:

your keyword site:articledirectory.ltd

The result is that this way we can get the direct article URLs for your specific keyword(s). Now you can load your own list and ARGO will create searches like:

your keyword (keyword from file)

You can also choose to not use the keyword by clicking the checkbox "Custom only" and it will only use the keywords from your text file. The file should be one search query per line. Additionally we add an option to just scrape URLs (i.e. for backlink tools), so instead of scraping articles, it will only scrape URLs. They can be exported to a text file if you right click the datagrid and select the "Export Scraped URLs".



You can also launch an article editor. To open it just select an article in the grid, right click and click on "Edit Article". The editor allows you to manually edit the text and also apply regex to it, or synonymize the text via auto spinning. The spin options will be taken from the main text menu, however here you have the option to adjust the spin frequency for that one article you are editing directly in the editor. You can also create nested spins if you spin multiple times, but be aware that the more you spin, the less readable it may get. Once you are done with your changes just hit the "Save" button. To discard any changes, hit "Cancel". When you press the ESC button, the article editor will close itself without saving any changes to the current article.

That's it for now. We'll update this paper when new features are added!

[EOF]