

Special Formatting and Multimedia

(Please note that this transcript is for the core components of the posted webinar, not the full transcript of the webinar. You will see timestamps for where each section starts within the webinar to help you navigate.)

JUMPSTART

Session 3: Special Formatting and Multimedia

(3:23) PART 1 - Editor Formatting

In our last session, we talked about the basics, from adding and reordering content to simple editing. For this one, we'll go through our editor toolbar in more depth, so that you will be able to create and update content to help students focus on key ideas.

A reminder that you're always welcome to just simply use the basic formatting within our editor but these are advanced options as well in case you want to include those in your reads.

Let's say you are working on a read on Mendel's Pea Plants. Since you've already begun customizing that read, you can find it in your library. From there, select the read, and then once you're in the read, you can hit "Edit Draft." This will take you to our editor.

Standard Options:

Now that we're in the editor, let's look at our editor toolbar. It starts with your simple options for bold, italics, underline, strikethrough, along with sub and superscripts. You can choose to highlight your text and change your text color or actually highlight the whole text with a certain color.

Those are pretty standard and are your basics if you just wanted to do simple editing. Everything else that we're going to talk about in terms of special editing options are really that. They're just options, so don't worry about all of the nitty gritty little pieces if they're nothing that you need to worry about within your text. They're just simply a chance for you to explore and enhance your reads that much more.

Formatting Options:

The next choice on your toolbar is your formats option. From here you can see Section 1, 2, & 3. Those are your section headers, so in order to explore a little bit on how that works, we're going to actually open this read as well to see the live version of it and we can talk about what those section headers do.

So, if I switch over to the live version, you can see this header, "Mendel's Experiments," has this faint gray line. That faint line denotes a new section within your read. It's really just to help users and students to understand where your breaks are in your read. So any time you see that faint

line there, you've either added it in or your next heading is a Section 1 header. Within "Mendel's Experiments," if we scroll down, you can see "Mendel's First Experiment" here. There's no faint line above it, so it's a subset of the bigger section on "Experiments." If I keep scrolling down, you'll see two more new sections, the "Summary" section with that little section break as well as the "Explore More" section with a section break above it.

So let's go back into our editor and see how that demonstrates itself in terms of the choices you made. So, if I highlight "Mendel's Experiments" and check formatting, you can see that that is a "Section 1" header. If I scroll down, you'll see that "Mendel's First Experiment" is a "Section 2" header because it's a subtopic within the larger topic. If for some reason, you wanted to use a third subset within there, you could choose a "Section 3" header, but once again, these are just choices for your header options. If I continue down, you'll see that the "Summary" section is also "Section 1," as is "Explore More," and that once again gives you that delineation in between sections within your read.

If we look at our basic text, you'll see that your standard text is in "paragraph" format. This displays the text in Proxima Nova standard font, which you can then choose to bold, italics, underline, any of your basic formatting options, but that's how it will display on any of your reads in CK-12.

If you selected that and changed it from "paragraph" to "preformatted," it would simply strip out the font options for there. So, know that's a way to get a slightly different format in there but it might not include the same options that you have for paragraphs, so I'm going to just put that back into my paragraph.

The last two options, "Item" and "Description" we'll talk about when we get to our "Definition Term" in a minute.

Lists:

So, if we continue on, you can see the next options are if you're adding/editing a bulleted list or a numbered list. Those work exactly like they would in any editor and you can see a good example of a bulleted list right in this Summary.

Terms, Definitions, and Indents:

If I continue on to the "Insert Definition List," let's use this as an example in our "Summary." I might want to put some of the vocabulary within this text into my "Summary" to help my students out, so I could get out of the bulleted option and go left and then I could insert a "Term and Definition."

So, the first term that came up within this read was on "inherit." So, I could type in "inherit" and then I could type in the definition, "to receive something from someone else, or from someone specifically that came before you."

Now, I can hit enter and I can go back in and insert another term and definition using the same option there. Another word used was “genetics,” so I could type that in, along with the definition there, “the study of inheritance.” And, I could continue to add them in using the “Insert Term and Definition” option.

However, I could go down and simply choose the “Increase or Decrease Indent” option to bump back and forth within this option. So, now that I bumped back, I could add “offspring” (also covered) and then increase the indent to type in the definition, “the result of a reproductive process.”

These increase and decrease indent options work both for our terms and definitions, as well as for your bulleted lists and numbered lists, and even just for your standard text font, so feel free to use them to differentiate back and forth where you want your alignment to go.

Blockquotes:

The last item on this top part is your “Blockquotes” option. Let’s say you wanted to put a quote at the beginning of this read about genetics. So, if we scroll up to the top of this, I could type in right above here a quote by Harold Burstyn that says - let’s put it in the blockquotes - “the insights of the past are digested and incorporated into the present in the same way that the genetic material of our ancestors is incorporated into the fabric of our body.” And then I can type in the author, or the person who said the quote.

And, if I chose to save this at this time, and keep it as a draft or finalize it - remember the “Keep as a Draft” is internally for yourself and any finalized versions will show up if you’ve shared your URL or you’ve published your read. - So, if we save that and we go from here, you can then scroll up to the top. And (we’re going to move this slightly), I can see how that showed up within my read when I chose to save it. So, it’s basically centered in that quotation marks.

Now, just a reminder, I know that most of you have used bold, italics and basic formatting, but if you have any questions at all, please feel free to use the Q&A section to ask those questions of us and we’ll be sure to go from there and have Felix or myself answer them as we continue on.

So, that’s the end of the first line of formatting and we can pause for a couple of minutes to answer some of the questions that have come up and then we’ll go back in and do the second line of text formatting within our editor.

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(23:51) PART 2 - Editor Formatting (continued)

We're still in that same example of a read that we were working with. This one's great for a lot of the different editors, so we're going to go from here and move onto the next line of toolbar editor options.

Links:

So your first options are your "Insert/Edit Links" as well as "Removing Links." So, I could take this section right here and I could choose to remove the link from the section if I didn't actually want that to be a link. Maybe, instead, I wanted to have that section be just showing up where the Pea Experiment is. So, I'm going to copy that text and...

...Side Note on Issues with Multiple Users in the Same Account

oops, we're going to go from there. I can finalize this for a second. Oh, Felix was working in this. This is an example of that collaborative editing piece where you want to make sure that you're not in the same read at the same time. So, if I go back to my Library for a second: Felix had finalized this read, so I can click on my Library option and I can open that read again and I can click edit. And that way the system alerted me that he had been making changes and that I probably didn't want to be doing any of that editing at the same time. So, if I scroll down to the bottom of here, back into the "Summary" and "Explore More" section. Now that I'm the last person that's in there and it's not having issues saving, I can take this same text. ...

I can cut it or copy it and I can move it into this Pea Experiment. Just using your simple "Insert Link." If I've already selected my text, you'll see the text to display shows up here and I can paste in the URL either by right-clicking and choosing paste or using all your standard Control or Command-C / Command-V options to paste. We're going to talk about anchors and targets in a second, so all I would need to do at this point is insert it and now you can see that if I click on that, that link would show up and my students could click on that link.

Similarly, I could say, "at this" and maybe I hadn't written my text in yet. I could insert a new link, paste in the link I wanted to show up and then type the text that I wanted to show up in there, so insert. And, that would give you the option to write your own text beforehand or paste a link and then decide what text you wanted. So, they're pretty standard from there.

The one difference is our **anchoring option**. So, that might not be as clear and I want to spend a second going into that. So, in my "Summary," let's say I had a student who was like, "Who's Gregor Mendel?" I could choose to link within this text and I could create an anchor and I could choose Figure 1 for that anchor. If I did that, I would insert that Figure and this will link to that top image at the beginning. So, if I went to open this again, let me go here. If I scroll down to the Gregor Mendel one that I already saved, let's see if we have it in here. I would then be able to click on that link and it would bump me right back up to the first Figure in this Read, which is the picture of Gregor Mendel, and that would help students navigate back and forth. So, that anchor

option that you're working with is definitely helpful if you want to reference a Figure or a table or an image or something that's in your Read.

Then the last thing that was in there is just your Target, and then you could choose to add a new window to there if you wanted it to open in a different window. And if you wanted a Title or some hover over text, you could include that information at that point.

So, that's your basic link and unlink options.

Page Break:

Your next choice in here that we get to is your page break. Now, the thing about page breaks is, if you were printing your book, this would be extremely useful if you wanted answers or something special to start on a brand new page. It's not going to really affect the online version because there is no clean page breaks when you are reading a single web page. So, know that if you're building in answers and you want those on a separate page, that would be useful, but for your online version, [it's] something that you don't even have to think about.

Tables:

The next option in here is your table option. So, let's use the same read and there was this great table up here on seeds and flowers and pods and stems. But, if you needed a text version of that, I could actually go in here and insert a table. And so, if I counted over and down, I could say, "Let's insert something that is maybe 6 or 7 by 3." I'm going to add in my "Seed Form," the next "Seed" option, "Flower Color," and so on across the top of my table just like I normally would and then I could put my characteristics down here: "Round," "Wrinkled," etc.

Now, if I right-click on this option - and you want to make sure you're in there. Sometimes if you're clicking outside you'll get other options for basic text, so just make sure you're within the table properties. You can delete the whole table, you can insert rows or add rows, cut rows. Same deal with columns. And, here's the case where you could actually use that left, center, or right, justify alignment within a cell. So you could always create a table and align everything in the center and then just not put a border around it and that would help you center a 1 by 1 cell.

The last piece here is your table properties. So, if I go into the table properties, I could put a border around something, I could make it inline if I wanted the table to be inside text. Don't really worry about the summary part, but the caption is actually important if you want a header on your table. So, if I click confirm on that, I could then go from here and I could type in "Characteristics of Pea Plants" and you'll see that that's actually your header. So, really if you want that one overarching bar across the top, that would be the piece and then you can see because I chose to put borders around this table, it will add those borders to all the cells. And if I continue to type, you'll see the cells expand based on the text within them. So, as I filled in the text it would even out a little bit more as I worked through that table.

Element Boxes:

We're going to skip these next few options because they have to do with the math editor and special characters, images and multimedia, which we're all going to get to, so you'll get to see those shortly. But the option after this is actually fantastic. When I first discovered this I was so excited and it's "Insert an Element Box."

So, I'm going to put an element box down, actually up at the top when we first started talking about genetics. So here, genetics is the study of inheritance. If I really wanted that to be a key idea, I could choose to add an element box. And, I could say, "Genetics" and I could type in the definition: "The study of inheritance." Now, this will highlight the key feature. It's another way to do your vocab and definitions. I taught math for a number of years, so as a math teacher, if you remember in every math textbook you've ever seen - those shaded blue boxes with all your formulas - or for science formulas. This is a great way to highlight those key ideas and those formulas that will help students, especially if they are struggling to read larger text and focus on the pieces of information that they need the most. So, that's the use of our element box there.

Horizontal Lines:

The next feature here is your horizontal line. So, let's say I didn't want a brand new section, or I wanted a break before a new subsection. I could choose to insert a horizontal line and you'd get this same faded, light distinction between sections within this section by adding that in yourself.

Undo/Redo:

I could choose to undo that if I decided I didn't want it. Or, redo it if I did. But, once again, your standard shortcut Command or Ctrl-Z will work to undo text within our editor as well.

Full Screen:

The final option on here is your full screen option. So, if I go to full screen, you'll see that I can work in the editor and have a little bit more space and layout and that your editor options still remain at the top. And, then I could go back to there ... or I could just go back into the editor itself or escape out of that full screen option - or even toggle using full screen, which I can show you just by expanding to full screen and then going back down into the editor. So, all your options for those pieces.

At this point in time, we have wrapped up the major pieces that we're not going to focus a little bit more on in our editor, so I'm going to switch back to Felix and let him answer a couple more of the questions that have come in at this point in time and then we'll move on into inserting images and attributing them correctly.

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That seems to have answered most of the questions that have come up so far and we're going to move on into Including Images and then eventually get to that embedding Video and Practice piece.

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(37:30) PART 3 - Including Images

Let's say we wanted to change the picture at the top of this page. I could open this up once again from my library because I have already been saving this, or if I'm on the page, just click "edit" if I've saved. And I can choose to change this image. Let's say I wanted a picture. Here I could delete the original picture. (I'm just going to give myself some space so I don't end up in blockquotes.) And, I'm going to insert a new image there. So, you could choose an image from a URL if you had a URL that included the jpeg extension or you could choose a file from here. So, I found another image that I really liked and I said let's open this and include this image. You can preview it down here and see what it looks like.

Now, we can get to the image options part. So, this is where your choices come in. Your first option is to choose a figure versus and inline image. The biggest distinction for this is if you were actually going to print your book. In order to make books paginate correctly and not have large chunks of space where the picture would end up being on the next page and then the text continues but you have an open space on one page - that's a great option for a figure. So, by doing that, you have to know that your figure could be bumped to another page and text could go up ahead of it. So, especially if you're writing a math equation and then putting an image of a graph underneath that, you want to make sure that if it needs to come directly after certain text or in a very specific place, that you choose your **inline** option.

For now, it's at the top, so it doesn't really matter as much, so I'm going to pick "figure." I can then choose a size, either postcard, thumbnail, or full page, and a position: normal or left aligned. At this point in time, I could put a caption in, let's say, "Generations," and even a title. And this is actually a hover over thing. So, you'll see "Hover Generations" when we save this and go through that piece. From here, I can't change the width. We can talk about the id and source and credit in a minute. But, let's do this and let's insert this image.

It should be saving it and uploading that whole file. Now you can see the image that I chose to replace this with, the caption that I put underneath there, and then if I just put my cursor above that, you'll see that little hover over title. So, if you wanted to add some information when a kid was hovering over that, on maybe what it was and not have it be in the text, that's a place you can do that.

Now, let's say I put an image in and I said I don't really want that whole caption, I don't want it centered like that, I really want this to be inline. If I click *on the image* first, I can then choose to

insert or edit that image or I could right click and insert/edit or delete that image. If I click outside, you'll notice that I get the option to put a new image in, so in order to edit something that you've already put in there, make sure you first click on the image itself and then we can edit this.

So, we're going to go back to the image options, and I'm going to change this to be an inline image. Now, you'll notice this changes and grays out certain other options. I can't change the size or the position or the caption because it's an inline image, so those aren't the same things that I'm working with. I can choose to put the width. So, let's say that I want this to be 480 pixels wide. I can put that piece in there and I could change the hover over title if I wanted to.

You'll notice that the ID was auto-generated by CK-12, so that's not something/a field that you really have to worry about at all.

The last piece that I want to make sure you put in here is your source and your credit. Especially because we're licensed under Creative Commons and if you republish or you share this and someone chooses to customize it, even if you remember who that source is or if you made the image yourself, you definitely want to put in who did that work.

So, this image that I picked, I picked from Flickr. I made sure that it had all the rights reserved or all the license compliance that I needed and then I went into Flickr and I downloaded it and I went from there. But, I can simply choose share in Flickr and pull the short URL code from there. I can copy it and then I can take that and I can paste it in my source. And, that will tell me/anyone that's trying to access it, where to go to find that image if they wanted to download an original copy and get a clean version. It's licensed accordingly. But if you notice, that license was an attributions license. So, I need to make sure that I pull the author or the photographer's name off of here in order to accurately cite that. So, I'm going to type in the author and add that to the image content. Those credits will show up at the bottom of your read, so make sure that any time you're inserting an image, you've filled in the credit for sure, even if you made it yourself, and the source if you have a URL or full text for a book that it came from or something like that.

When I insert that, you'll notice that it's now inline, so I could type stuff on either side or whatever I needed to do, and they are - the bottom part (that original caption that said "generations") just got converted to text. I could keep that and continue to add information or I could go back from there.

Just remember that all images that you want to be used are CC-BY images so that you have full rights to use them with only the attribution piece. So, that's Creative Commons-BY and also, or if they are open, public domain images. That's your best bet or creating your own images yourself.

So, if you have any questions on that in terms of that licensing, you can check our Help page again, which you can always find up here, or you can check our Terms of Use and go from there. Make sure that you have that attribution in there in order to be license compliant both for images you're taking and as you move forward.

So, that wraps up images and attribution from this point in time.

It sounds like we currently don't have any questions so maybe we'll move on to embedding videos and practice - and I know the practice component especially might have some great questions, but feel free to keep using that Q&A or ask us questions in chat. But if you really want them answered live, the Q&A option is the one that we'll track and we'll continue to be answering as we go through.

I think we're done with this one for a little bit, so we can keep this as a draft or I could finalize it. We're just going to move on and we're going to move into math to talk about the next two options.

(44:34) PART 4 - Embedding Video & Practice

Embedding Video:

So, let's say I wanted to teach a unit on Trigonometry. I could go to that Trigonometry page - this one I started - but I could go to that Trig page, either via the Precalculus Concepts book or by searching "Right Triangle Trig" and pulling up that concept page and this read. So, a lot of different options to get here and then I could click "Customize." And once I click "Customize," it will take me back into my editor. So, our standard formatting options as you've seen at the top - we've gone through, but we want to start by talking about embedding some video.

Let's keep both of these options open so you can see what's happening in the read itself as well as in the editor. If I scroll down within the original read, you'll see that there's a video embedded. It's called, "Introduction to Trig Functions Using Triangles" and that's already in the read. So, if you didn't have a new video that you wanted to use, you're welcome to just continue to use the videos that we've embedded and you would be good to go.

But, let's say you made your own video and you wanted to include your own video instead. In the editor, you can find that section where that video was, by looking for this multimedia box that includes the headphones, the play button, and the rest of your multimedia options. Once I do that, if I just deleted that, it would just eliminate the video that's in there. So, now that's gone and I can choose to add my own video. And, when I insert a video or any multimedia, you'll get the option to insert an embed code.

The simplest way for you to do is - if you have your own video - is to have it on YouTube, because then you can easily pull the embed code from there. This is a Sine/Cosine/Tangent lesson that CK-12 has made and I've decided that I want to include that one in there instead of the original one. So, on that page within YouTube, I would simply click "Share." And, by opening "Share," you're probably going to see just the basic link in there which you can share on Facebook and Twitter, etc. But right next to it, you'll see this embed option and you can simply highlight this content, copy it, and paste it directly using shortcut keys or by right-clicking and clicking paste into the "Embed Code" box. Now, that's all that you would need to do if you don't know anything about embed codes.

If you know about html coding and you wanted to change your width or your height by all means please go ahead and do so, but at this point in time, you could say, "Great, I have this piece here. I'm going to preview it. Oh, good. I did use the right link. That's good to go." And, then I can insert that video right here. And, if I did that and I saved it, you would be able to see that video show up within your read like this.

Embedding Practice:

Now, we've talked about embedding practice as well. It's really the same process. So, let's go here - actually back into the editor where I was. And, let's say that if I scroll down, I have the Review Section with my questions in here. But review is great, especially if I'm printing something out and I can write all over it, but if I want my students to do any adaptive practice related to this and I don't want them to have to find that practice - based on what they are working with, I can choose to embed practice in here using the same "Embed Multimedia." So, the biggest question in order to do that is really where that practice comes from.

If we look at our Right Triangle Trig read - the original one - you'll see that anything that's linked to one of our concepts will have on your (if you're using a computer) will have that option to go to the matching practice. You can find it under the practice tab which would allow you to jumpstart right there or at the top. If I click on that, and I go to the practice modality page, **not actually into the practice**, I don't want to start doing the practice itself, but, this practice modality page. I can click on these little three expanding dots and you'll see the option to embed. So, if I click on that "Embed" option, it will pull up all of my text for embedding.

I'm going to copy that and then I'm going to go back into my read and I'm going to choose the "Insert/Edit Media" and I'm going to paste my embed code in there. And, then you'll see it's loading the practice details and that's what it's going to look like in your read.

I can insert that. You'll get within the editor "Oh, look - there's some sort of multimedia there" notation so you know what's above and below that. Once again, if I saved or finalized that, I could then go over, scroll down, and actually see this practice within here, and then your students don't have to think about where they need to go to do the matching practice that's within that part.

So, that's the two (including videos and including embedded practice) that go with that and then we also talked about images, but it sounds like we're getting some questions in, so I'll take a short break. We'll let Felix do some questions and then I'll come back to talk about math editor formatting. So, we'll save that piece for the last major topic of today.

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(58:34) PART 5 - Using the Math Editor

So, let's go back into Right Triangle Trig and we can - now that we're in math, which is a great place, we can talk about our math editor and our special characters.

So, the first thing is: anywhere in regular text, you could use our little special character option and you could use a number of different options that you would expect in special characters: less than/greater than right here and there or equal to, there's a little degree symbol here, or pi as you go through in various formats. So, if you just need a short special character or even some of the simple quarter, half, and three-quarters fractions, feel free to just include those and don't worry about our math editor as a whole. But, if you need anything else funky in terms of formatting, that's where the math editor will come in.

So, I'm going to close this special character option and we're going to talk about editing an existing equation. Anywhere that you see a math equation already in our text, you can actually just double-click on it and it will pop open our math editor. At this point in time, once it loads the equation, you'll see the code that goes with it and the option and the preview screen at the bottom. Now, we're going to talk about if you know code and if you don't know code, so don't freak out if you're not sure about coding for math equations.

The biggest thing that you might want to change without changing the text of an equation itself is where it's showing up in your content. So, this would be a case where "alignat," "inline," and "blockmath" are your three options for showing up in text. "Inline" would show up wherever you input that equation. So, especially if you want something like an "x variable" and then you want to keep talking about what happens to that x variable. That's a great choice for just getting that x in its special math formatting. "Alignat" doesn't change the preview, but it does, it would put that on a separate line of text on the left. So, it's a way to break up your text with an equation on the left-hand side. And then, "blockmath" will do the same thing, except it will center it.

So, this is another way to get centered text. A lot of the reason why you would want centered text is to highlight some key idea or equation and so you can always put it in the math editor and get your equation in that place.

If, let's say I had accidentally typed in "sine" was "adjacent over hypotenuse" and it looked like that, you could potentially (and if I could spell adjacent), you could potentially adjust that piece just by taking a glance at the code. But, that's something that you don't necessarily need to worry about at all, so we're going to put that back to the correct version and then I can add that question in. So, notice it's now centered compared to the other images or other creations of the text within here.

However, if you know zero coding and you're not really sure what to do or how to create your own equations, you can always put in a separate equation. So, let's say down in the review section, you wanted to add in some extra problems. I could go right in here and I could click on the "Math Editor" - and, the "Math Editor" on our toolbar is that little "x" in curly brackets.

So, I open up that math editor and you'll see an extra component if it's not already code that's in the system. That extra component is this little option to start at the top. If I click in here and I want to say, "The cosine of 3π over 2." This is a drop-down menu option, so my cosine you can find under here, under your Trig options and I can put that in there. And, then I could say, "Ok, I want 3π over 2," but I want it to show up as a fraction. So, my fractions would be here. I could then take that and insert a fraction and I could type in 3. And, now I want my pi symbol, so I could go over to my "Greek symbol" options and choose "pi" and then click in here and do "2." And, I can preview this and you'll see I have "cosine ($3\pi/2$)."

Now, all of the rest of these, as you work your way through, you'll see your different options for radicals. You can see the hover over option and then if you click on it, it will open up the subsets within that menu option. So, definitely explore them: your integrals, your functions, logs, limits, and your basic just add/subtract/multiply/divide. (Although you could always type in here and if you click inside, you could say "What if I had 3π plus" and you could add that piece in there if it's just a simple keyboard key.) But, if I just want " 3π over 2," I can go from there. I can choose my alignment and I could click "Add."

One note for you guys: If I start messing with the code because I know how to work with math code, automatically the option for drop-down disappears. So, if you don't know coding, then stay up in the editor until you're all done and just use your drop down option because that will translate to code, but it doesn't work in both directions. So, if you know how to type in various math coding - by all means do so. (I'm going to put that bracket back so it doesn't mess with the code, and then I can add it in.) But, just make sure that you're not jumping back and forth because you'll lose that option at the top.

So, that's it for adding new equations in. You could add them "inline" in a number of different series or I could add them in this case - we can always double check that and see "Oh look that was an 'inline' option." If I wanted it to be "alignat" it would still show up on the left. If I wanted it to be "blockmath" it would show up in the center.

So, a great way to get all that extra special formatting. And, something you should note: you can use this same math editor if you were going to create your own questions in our practice tool. We'll talk more about creating practice tool pieces, but that way you could create ones where you insert an integral and then for every place you had there, you could highlight some of those features and make them fill-in-the-blank boxes. So, you could create the format and have students fill that in because they won't have the key codes on their computer to necessarily create that integral as you work through.

The last thing I want to pull out: If you're stuck on this at all and you have any questions, there's this lovely bright orange box at the top that says "**How to use the Math Editor?**" If I click on that, it will open up a tab that includes the Help Desk version of the Math Editor. So, on any page that you're on, you can always find it at the top or within the Math Editor tool you can jump out without losing all the work you're doing on the Math Editor.

So, that wraps up the last core section.

I'm going to have Felix answer some questions and then we'll wrap up the webinar after that. (1:05:29).