

## Creating Modules and Courses in Connexions

(Slide 32) This is the hands-on part of the tutorial. Rather than give you a tutorial booklet, we've posted a companion module to this tutorial in Connexions. So let's start by finding that module. Go to Connexions - [cnx.org](http://cnx.org), and do a search in Connexions for either ICASSP or m15881 -that's the module ID. Your top search result should be the Tutorial Module; open it by clicking on its title.

(Slide 33) So this is what a module looks like to someone who's not logged in as an author, say a student or someone browsing the web. You can scroll down and take a quick look at it while I point out some of the features. Besides the main body of the text, there are two sets of boxes near the top of the page. The left-hand sidebars are added automatically by Connexions. They include a print PDF option and a list of similar materials. This module isn't part of a course or lens, but if it were, that would also show up in the left sidebar. On the right side are suggestions that I added as an author, of other modules that you might find useful. These can include prerequisite modules as well as examples and supplemental modules. The tutorial module includes today's slide show, in case you find it useful to refer to it later on. It also includes some links and files that you'll need to follow along with the tutorial now, so I'm going to ask that you keep it open during the tutorial so that you can refer to it and copy things from it whenever you need to.

(Slide 34) We hope that you will leave the tutorial both ready to use the basic Connexions process, and also aware of the more advanced capabilities that you may want to learn to use later. So we'll be showing you how to create modules, how to import various types of files, including Word and LaTeX files, and how to edit in Connexions.

(Slide 35) We'll also show you how to create and edit courses, and how to set up workgroups to collaborate with others on-line, and discuss how to write a really useful module. In order to cover all these subjects, we'll be moving pretty quickly. If you encounter difficulties, or start to get too far behind, please let someone know. Rich or Doug or I will try to help you get to a point where you can follow the rest of the tutorial. And if we're simply going too fast, please let us know.

(Slide 36) Anyone can look at content, but in order to create a module or course, you must have an account, so that's the first thing we'll do now. Once you have an account, you can log in with your username and password and have access to both a personal workspace and common workspaces with any collaborators. So go to the Connexions site now. Under Author login, choose "get an account, and follow the instructions. Make sure you'll remember your username and password so you can login again.

(Slide 37) Once you have an account and are logged in, use the tabs at the top of your page to go to your authoring area, and choose "my workspace" in the left sidebar. You are now in your personal workspace in Connexions. Notice that, whenever you log in,

your home page will also have some links to modules that are useful to authors. There are detailed instructions at the Connexions website for all of the things we will be doing today, and everything we don't have time to cover, too. I am a musician, not a programmer or computer expert, and I taught myself to use Connexions by reading these instructions; they are quite clear and easy to understand. Keep this open during the tutorial, too. As we show you how to work in Connexions, we'll be asking you to go back and forth between your workspace and the tutorial module.

(Slide 38) The first thing we'll look at is developing a module from scratch. We'll show you how to create a module, how to prepare text documents that import well into Connexions, and how to edit and create and import other elements.

(Slide 39) You can create a document and just start writing text in it, or just import plain text, say from Notepad. But many of you will prefer to import documents you have already been working on in Word or LaTeX. Doug will show you later how to import a LaTeX document. We'll start now by preparing a Word document to be imported into Connexions. With just a little bit of work, you can prepare a Word document so that it imports very smoothly, saving yourself a lot of time. Then we'll show you how to import it, edit it in Connexions, and add various types of metadata that will make your module more useful before you publish it. Go to the tutorial module now. You'll find there a link to the Connexions Word template. Please follow that link and download the template to your own computer. Be sure to save it in Word as a template, not a regular document; so, in Word, save as... "dot-D-O-T" file..

(Slide 40) Once you've done this, whenever you begin a new document in Word, you'll be given the option of creating it using the Connexions template. We strongly recommend that you use the template to create any Word documents that you will be importing to Connexions. When you import a Word document into Connexions, the Word styles such as bold and italics will be ignored, and figures and section headings may not import correctly if you don't use the Connexions styles. Open a new document now using the Connexions template.

(Slide 41) If you have some materials that you are eager to put into Connexions, feel free to use the text, figures, and exercises from your materials as we go through the process. If you don't, you can use the simplified practice module that we have prepared for you in the tutorial module. If you want to use our practice module, click on the title of your new document and type "Discrete-Time Fourier Transform", or just DTFT, if you like. This is the name of this section of the text, not the name of the whole module. If you have your own lesson materials, just type in an appropriate name for your first section of text. Now you need some text. If you're using our example, open your tutorial module now. From there you can copy the text directly from Example 1, or open the example text file, and copy it from there. If you have text of your own you want to use, open it and select and copy all of it. Now go back to your Word template document. Select all of "How to Use" instructions, and delete them. Then paste your copied text in. I suggest you actually delete the instructions first; especially the "How to Use the Document Template" heading. Sometimes when I try to replace the instructions by pasting over them, the

template thinks I want the entire text to be a heading. Save the result, giving it a name you can remember. If you're using our practice module, call it "DTFT". If you think you might have trouble remembering where your document and figure files are, when it's time to import them to your module, you might want to create a tutorial folder to put them in.

(Slide 42) Now you can apply styles that will import smoothly into Connexions. Try that right now: if you're following the practice module, highlight/select the words in the first sentence: "discrete-time fourier transform". If you're doing something else, choose a word that you might consider a basic term. Select your term, then, under format, choose style...CNXML term, apply. Now choose a word or phrase that you'd like to emphasize. In the practice module let's select some more text from that same sentence to emphasize: "the primary theoretical tool". Select your word or phrase, then under format, choose style...CNXML emphasis, apply. Notice that, instead of specifying the type style, you are specifying what this text is. (term, foreign word, quote, code) This allows different users to use different style sheets to choose different type styles, for example, terms can be bold in a black-and-white text, colored on-line, and highlighted in a color print text. Notice that you can also choose headings styles here to create more sections that should import well into Connexions. If you are working on your own materials and you have several sections in the text that you are importing, find the names of those sections and give them a heading style now, so that Connexions will create the sections for you when you import. Save your work; in a moment we're going to create a module to put it into. First let's prepare a figure now for you to import to that modul, too. If you're using our practice module, go to the tutorial module now and open the example figure. Save the figure as "stemplot.png" on your computer, and remember where you've saved it. If you're doing your own materials, choose one figure to import now, and note its name and file type and where it is on your computer. We'll come back to it later, too.

(Slide 43) Go back to your workspace in your authoring area now. In your workspace, select module...create new item.

(Slide 44) Every time you create a new module, you will be asked to agree to make it available under the Creative Commons license. Please check the agree box and go to next.

(Slide 45) This page just gives non-engineering teachers like me a chance to opt out of MathML if we won't need it. You'll want MathML, so just go to next.

(Slide 46) This is the Metadata for your module, and it's important in helping people locate what they need in Connexions. Give each module a descriptive title; just calling it "Chapter 1" will be very confusing to someone Googling for info, for example. If you're using our practice module, call it Discrete Fourier Transform. Search terms, subject categories, and summaries also help users quickly find and identify the modules they need. For our practice module, the subject is science and technology. When entering keywords, make sure you hit return after each keyword, so that there's only one per line. DFT and DTFT are good keywords for our practice module. Just leave the summary blank for now. You can edit all of this information whenever you need to, and you'll want

to come back and update all the metadata once you've completed the module you want to publish, anyway. Note that there are many choices of language to use for your module text. Save your metadata for now by hitting the save button at the bottom of this page.

(Slide 47) Once you do this, you've created a blank module, and if you go to the edit page (use the tabs on the top of the page if you have to), you should see that you can either import a document or you can insert text using edit-in-place. We're going to look at edit-in-place in just a minute. Let's import our Word document first. Choose Microsoft Word...import. You'll see lots of warnings about using a well-prepared Word file, as we are doing now. Go down to where Connexions lets you browse through the contents of your computer. Browse, find the Word document you created, in your tutorial folder, or wherever you saved it, and import it. If you're using our practice module, that was DTFT.doc.

(Slide 48) Once you've imported the text, it should show up in your module in the edit-in-place mode. Any Connexions styles you added, like term or emphasis should have been translated automatically to CNXML tags, which will show up on your edit-in-place screen. To see what the tags look like, you can click on the paragraph that they're in (that first paragraph). This opens the paragraph for editing. As you can see, the in-line style tags are pretty straightforward, just open emphasis/close emphasis, or open term/close term, for example.

(Slide 49) You should be on the editing page of your module right now. Notice that you have two sets of tabs. The larger set at the top takes you to other places in Connexions, to the help page, for instance. This smaller set of tabs is for the other pages for your module. At any time during editing, you can use these other tabs to do other things to your module, for example, edit the its metadata - the title and keywords, and so on. We will go through all of these in the tutorial. Right now, try using the preview tab to see what your module would look like if you published it right now. You can check both the on-line and PDF versions.

(Slide 50) The two versions do look quite different, so you'll want to check both before you actually publish the module. In particular, figures and hyperlinks may look quite different. Connexions allows you to specify and change figure size. If you want to use different files for the two versions, for example two different figure sizes or different types of figure files, Connexions does let you do that. We don't have time to go through that right now, but here's the URL for the instructions on doing that. Remember, the slide show is in the tutorial module, if you're having trouble finding something and want to refer to it later.

(Slide 51) Now let's go back to "edit" and make some changes. From the preview, just go back a screen. From here, you can use the tabs to go directly to "edit". But I also want you to know that when you're in the "files" page, you can choose your "index" file if you want to edit your text.

(Slide 52) There are lots of things you can do from edit-in-place, including making changes to what you imported, and adding elements that don't import well. Once you've made some changes here, you'll want to continue editing the module directly; if you import another text file, you'll lose any of the work you did here.

(Slide 53) You can still add in-line tags like "term", "emphasis", etc., including text you'll add in lists, examples, exercises, etc. You'll just have to type them in by hand now.

(Slide 54) Try it. Open your second paragraph, and put in the tag to open a term before the word "inverse, and the tag to close a term after "DTFT". If you're working on your own materials just choose another word to highlight as a term. Hit the save button, and if you did it correctly, the change will now show up in your text. These "in-line" elements will show up as different fonts within the paragraph or example, or list, or exercise. In edit-in-place, you will be able to add many of these major elements, that is lists, examples, exercises. But before we look at that, let's look at adding hyperlinks.

(Slide 55) Links add a tremendous amount of value to your work. Every course, every module, every section, paragraph, figure, list, example, and exercise, in a module, has an id. Using these id's, you can make links to other modules, to other elements within the same module, or to specific elements in other modules. Let's add a link to your module now. Open your first paragraph again, by clicking on it. Delete that half sentence at the end of it: " The DTFT is defined as". Doug had some MathML following that, but lets just delete it and replace it with a link to another module: See "DTFT. You can type that in, copying it from this slide, `<cnxn document="m10247">DTFT</cnxn>`, or go to your tutorial module and copy and paste it from the list of links in the "Links for Practice Module" section. Even if you're working on your own materials, you may want to just copy one or more of these links into your module so that you can look at them more closely. I can't give you the id's for modules that you might want to link to. The link won't work from the editing page, but when you check the online preview, the link should take you to the correct module and/or element. Why don't you check on that right now while I talk a little more about links. Once you've tested the link, just use the back button to get back to your module, and back to editing.

(Slide 56) If you make an "empty" link to a figure or example (i.e. no text in the link), Connexions will supply the reference in the text, and the references will be automatically updated. This way, you don't have to worry about whether you're referring to figure 3 or definition 5; Connexions makes sure that the references and the links are all accurate in whatever context they appear. So an "empty" link to element-387 might show up on-line as "Figure 2", and in the printed course as "Figure 8.2". Links to materials outside Connexions are treated a little differently, as links with a source, rather than connexions with a target. If you want to find target id's in someone else's Connexions module (someone that you're not collaborating with), open their module, right click on it, and look at the page source.

(Slide 57) You may also find it useful to keep a list of links to anything you are going to refer to often. Whenever you make a figure or term that you know you'll be referring to,

especially if you'll want to link to it from another module, add it to your list. If you're collaborating with others, you may want to keep a list of useful references for the group. I keep mine as a Word document, a sort of index that includes all the id information that I simply copy and paste from.

(Slide 58) In edit-in-place, you can also add whole new block elements, like paragraphs, lists, and examples, by choosing and adding the element wherever you want it to appear in your document. You can also add quotes, math and code that are set apart rather than in-line with your text. Let's add a list now. In the real module that your practice materials were taken from, Doug followed the third paragraph (ending: is not practical for computing a spectrum digitally, because -) with a list. So in that spot, choose "enumerated list...add here".

(Slide 59) When you create a list in edit-in-place, Connexions will automatically put a few items in it for you. You can put in more or take some out. For now, select the text "your first item here" and replace it with some text of your own. One of Doug's reasons was "infinite time samples means infinite computation", and another was "The transform is continuous in the discrete-time frequency". Save your list. Note that items in a list can be code, links, terms, etc., whatever you need them to be. For example, Doug made a bulleted list one of the items inside his enumerated list.

(Slide 60) One aspect of Connexions that many students really like is the exercises. In Connexions, an exercise is a problem with a solution that's hidden until the student wants to look at it. So students can work on the problem as long as they like without accidentally seeing any part of the answer, but the answer is just a click away as soon as they want to see it. If you create an exercise in Edit-in-Place, you will be prompted to add something to both the problem and the solution part of the exercise.

(Slide 61) Let's try that right now. Decide where you'd like it to be and choose exercise...Add here. The tags for both the problem and the solution are already added, and each has an empty paragraph in it. If you're following our practice module, you can cut and paste a simple question and answer exercise from Problem One in the Exercise section of the tutorial module. Or just type in any question and answer you like. Don't forget to delete the place-holding "insert text here" text. And these paragraph tags really are just place-holders. Your problem and solution can be or include any element you need: figures, equations, lists, etc.; if you don't need a paragraph, just delete those tags too as you add the elements you do need. While I talk a little bit about figures, why don't you look at your preview again, and see how your module looks now with the list and exercise in it.

(Slide 62) You can use "figure" to insert all sorts of media, including animations, movies, and sound clips. This list is just to give you an idea of the many types of files Connexions supports; it's not a complete list.

(Slide 63) If there is a figure embedded in your Word document, it may show up OK in Connexions, but it may not; in my experience the safest option is to import it separately.

We'll import a figure file in just a moment. First, decide where you'd like the figure to appear, and choose "figure: add here". You can give your file a name and/or a caption. If you're using our practice figure, you can add the tags for the name "Stem Plot" if you like. Names and captions are optional, however. What you do have to do is give the correct media type and file name for the figure; otherwise it won't show up in the module. If you're using our example, media type=`image.png`, and source, src=`stemplot.png`, with a slash after it to show that you are closing the media tag. If you're using a figure from your own files. say a jpg file, you would just use media type=`image.jpg`. source, src=`image.jpg`, in quotations, the name of your file, including the .jpg, and the slash after the quotations to close the media tag.

(Slide 64) Save this. Your figure won't show up yet, because you haven't imported it yet. So, use your tabs to go to the "files" page, now, and select...image, create new item.

(Slide 65) Again, you should get a box that allows you to browse your own files. Find your figure file. If you're using our example, the name of it was stemplot.png. Select it and save it in Connexions. Large files take a long time to import, and if your file is too large, say, over 50 megabytes, you may need to compress it or save it as a different kind of file. Go back to your editing page now to see if your figure is showing up in edit-in-place. If not, check to make sure the file name exactly matches the name of the file you just imported. Once you can see it in edit-in-place, take a look at your preview, and see how the figure will actually show up in the published module. You may want to look at both your on-line and PDF versions.

(Slide 66) If you are unhappy with how your image is appearing, in either version, you can modify it in Connexions. As I mentioned before, Connexions gives you quite a bit of control over how your figures appear. You can specify figure size for both versions, for example. You can also make horizontal or vertical subfigures. We don't have time to do any of this right now, but if you want to change your figure's appearance, check the CNXML rules to find out how.

(Slide 67) A few other things we won't take the time to actually do just now, but I want to point out: You can also highlight text by setting it apart as a note within another element, like a paragraph or example. You can label the note "important", or "caution" or whatever.

(Slide 68) If you don't specify the type of note, Connexions will just label it "note".

(Slide 69) In edit-in-place, you also can add a table, add a name to your table, resize it, and add as many rows and columns and entries as you need.

(Slide 70) There are some things you can't do in edit-in-place, however. There are two ways to edit a document once it's in Connexions; we've been using edit-in-place, so now we'll look at the other method, full-source editing. You can add in-line elements (like in-line quote) using either editing method. You can also add some block elements, like exercise and table, using either method, but there are some things you can only do using

full-source editing; for example, adding a block quote. It's a little easier to use edit-in-place, but sometimes you'll need to do full-source editing.

(Slide 71) Let's switch to full-source editing now. On your editing page, click on "full-source XML editing".

(Slide 72) Here you have direct access to the source code for your module. You can do things like change section names, add sections and subsections, and move sections or large blocks of text. You can also change element id's here. If you make your element id something easy for you to remember, like "DFTequation" or "DFTdefinition", rather than "element-486" you may find it easier to link to it. Also, there are some elements, like rules and definitions, that you can only add in full-source editing.

(Slide 73) Using full-source edit, you can create more sections. You can also divide any section into whatever degree of subsections you like. For example, under "Strings" I could include four subsections for violins, violas, cellos, and basses. I could include a section titled "other" and populate it with more sub-subsections for harps, pianos, guitars, and other strings that aren't a standard part of the orchestra.

(Slide 74) To make a subsection, all you have to do is create a section inside of another section. Let's add a section and subsection right now.

(Slide 75) If you're using our practice module, add a new section at the fourth paragraph (the one that begins: For practical computation...). Above this paragraph, add the tag for closing a section (slash section). This indicates that the next section will be another main section, not a subsection of your first section. Start a new line immediately below this (still above that fourth paragraph), and add the tag for opening a new section. Every section has to have an id, so open this section with section id=, in quotation marks sec2. Every section must have a name, too, so start another line below that and, inside the tags for name, call this section "Relationships between DFT and DTFT", or some such. If you're working on your own materials, just try creating a new section near the end of your work. Be sure to include both an id and a name. Now, immediately below that name, still above that fourth paragraph, start a new section. This will show up as a subsection. It also needs an id: lets call it section id="sect2a", and on a new line below it, inside the tags for name, call the subsection "DFT and Discrete Fourier Series", or some such. Now scroll down to the bottom of your document. There should already be a "close section" tag (slash section) there to close the main section. Add one more "Close section" tag immediately above it to close the subsection. When you're done, use the button at the bottom to save your changes.

(Slide 76) It's a good idea to save every time you create a new element in full-source, so that you catch problems quickly. You must include an id and a name for every section and subsection, each section and subsection must contain something, even if it's just an empty paragraph with an id, and you must indicate where every section ends. If you don't, Connexions will not be able to save it in a form that can be viewed in edit-in-place,

or in preview, nor can it be published. If there is a problem, when you save, there will be a list of errors, and links that will help you figure out where the problem is.

(Slide 77) In my case, it's usually a missing quotation mark or slash. In this case, I didn't close the name properly, so Connexions thought I was trying to close the name using a "close section" tag, and that one problem generated all 4 of the error messages you saw on the previous slide.

(Slide 78) Once you have a good save in full-source, you can preview and edit-in-place again. you may want to preview your module to see how it looks now while I mention a few other things you can do in full-source.

(Slide 79) We don't have time to look at them closely, but Connexions also has elements called "definition" and "rule" that you can add in full-source.

(Slide 80) Like examples, problems and figures, these elements are set up so that they automatically have a consistent appearance, regardless of the style sheet used to view or print the module. Connexions also keeps track of them for you, so that you don't have to worry about whether that was definition 3 or 4. Use the empty link that I showed you earlier whenever you refer to it in your text, and it's no problem if it becomes definition 5 before you're done with your module, or becomes definition 4.4 when someone else uses your module as part of a printed book.

(Slide 81) Once you publish your module, making it available for others to see and use, you can still make as many changes as you like yourself, and republish it. I've done some drastic overhauls of some of my modules. When you do make changes and publish them, people who are simply browsing will come across the latest version of your module. All published versions are still available, though, in case some teachers have built their course around a previous version and don't want the changes. So anything you publish will stay out there in the commons, so you want to have the module in pretty good shape before you publish. Once you've published the module, you open the module from your workspace or workgroup, you'll be given the option to just view the published version on-line, or to actually check it out. When you check it out, you can make any necessary changes and publish what will become the "latest" version.

(Slide 82) I just go through all the module tabs before I publish a new module. Check both previews before you publish. Make sure figures look OK in both print and on-line versions. Check to make sure roles and metadata are correct; remember we looked at metadata when we were creating the module - that's things like the title, summary and key words - and we'll go over roles in just a minute. You also want to check the links in the module to make sure they do link to the place you intended. You can also go to the links page to add module-level author-suggested links.

(Slide 83) These are your general suggestions for prerequisites or examples, or supplemental information, that will appear in a special box near the top of your module. For example, I warn you here that you're going to have trouble understanding rest

durations if you haven't studied note durations first. These "author suggested" links are different from the "related material" links that Connexions adds in the left sidebar.

(Slide 84) You can add a link to your module now. If you're using our example module, add a link named "DFT Properties", type is "supplemental", strength is "5", because it is very useful and relevant as extra information, and ID is m12019. If you don't list a version, the link will automatically go to the latest version of a module. If for any reason you want to link permanently to a specific version, for example because later changes might make a module less relevant, you can do so.

(Slide 85) If you are actively collaborating with others on the module, you will also want to go to the "roles" page and make certain everyone is listed in the appropriate role. Anyone who has developed a substantial amount of the material can be listed as an author and copyright holder. If you have, say, grad students, who will just be updating, fixing typos, and editing MathML, you can list them as "maintainers", giving them their own access to the module even though they are not listed as authors.

(Slide 86) To be included in any role in a module, a person must have a Connexions account. Once you have initiated role changes, the request to agree to it will show up as "Pending" whenever the others open their workspaces. The changes won't show up in the module until they agree to it.

(Slide 87) Which brings us to the subject of workgroups. Connexions provides work areas where anyone in the group can see the module and work on it before it's published, and also check it out and work on it after it's published. Authors outside your workgroup can also check out a published module, alter and republish it, but when they do so, it will appear as an alternative to yours, not as the "latest" version of yours. Their derived copy will mention that it is "based on" your module, and they may ask you if you want to be listed as a co-author, too, but you can decline if you disagree with the changes made.

(Slide 88) Let's create a workgroup right now and move your module into it. The "create a workgroup" link should be visible at the left side of your workspace. Click on that, create a workgroup, and give it any name you like, "signal processing", for example. Now, in your workspace, select the module you have been working on. Cut or copy it from your workspace. The workgroup you created should now appear in the left sidebar. Open the workgroup and paste the module there. Notice that there are new tabs at the top of your workgroup page. In members, you can search for Connexions authors to add to your group. You can also remove people, or remove yourself from the group. Again, workgroup changes that involve others will show up as pending in their workspaces until they act on them. For now, just give your workgroup a name, Signal Processing, for example, and create it.

(Slide 89) As I mentioned earlier, if you would prefer to make your own version of someone else's module, you don't need to belong to their workgroup. You can search for published content, and simply add it to your workspace or workgroup. The process of

adding content to your workspace is a little complex, so let's run through that right now. (Step 1... etc.)

(Slide 90) So you can create your own modules from scratch, collaborate with other to write new modules, or make derived versions of other author's modules. But if you're happy with other people's modules as they are, you can create a course using them, without having to add the modules to your workspace or edit or alter them. (As Rich mentioned?) Minh Do put together an entire course using modules by other people, and if you don't have time to author or alter a lot of modules, you may find that the course composer is the most useful part of Connexions for you. So let's take a look at that now. In your workspace or workgroup, select...course ... create new item. You'll go through the same process of licensing and creating the metadata for your course. For now, just give your course a name; you can call it "Digital Signal Processing", create it, and go to its content page.

(Slide 91) Again, it's not immediately obvious how to use the course composer, so let's just walk through that process. Once you've created your course, add 2 sections to it; click on "add a section" and give each section a name, "spectrum analysis" for one section, for example, and "FFT Algorithms" for another, or whatever you like. Now open one section by clicking on it in the left sidebar. Now you're ready to add content to that section. Search the Connexions Commons (for FFT). Your module won't show up in the results because it isn't published yet. Just select some of the content the search found - at least three modules - and add them to the section.

(Slide 92) Put them in the order you want inside the section by using the up, down, top, bottom arrows. Now take one out of that section altogether and put it somewhere else, into the other section you created, or just the main body of the course. Cut it from this section, then go to the other section (using left sidebar) and paste it there.

(Slide 93) At any time while working on it, you can add people to roles in your course, change some of the notation parameters in the course, change its metadata, and preview how it will appear as an on-line course. You can preview your course now to see how it would appear, with the table of contents as a left sidebar, so that students can go directly to any point in the course they want, or just start and go through it using the next button at the end of each module. Now I'll turn things back over to Doug to show you a few things that music teachers don't use: LaTeX documents, and MathML.