

A QUICK GUIDE TO LIBRETEXTS FOR NEW INSTRUCTORS



A Quick Guide to LibreTexts for New Editors

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This text was compiled on 09/02/2025

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LICENSING

A detailed breakdown of this resource's licensing can be found in [Back Matter/Detailed Licensing](#).

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

1: INTRODUCTION TO LIBRETEXTS

- 1.1: The LibreTexts Advantage- Components, Curriculum and Cost
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1.1: THE LIBRETEXTS ADVANTAGE- COMPONENTS, CURRICULUM AND COST

THE LIBRETEXTS ADVANTAGE: COMPONENTS

LibreTexts is dedicated to providing what you need for your students and your curriculum and to do so in a way that makes it simple (or as simple as possible) for instructors and students to use them. LibreTexts has built an ecology of components including textbooks both online and printed but also assessment, project management, and software for curation and correction. These are coherently designed with a rich set of training resources. Those new to the system can rapidly build OER to support their curricula and students using LibreTexts' drag and drop remix. Today there are over 2500 textbooks in LibreTexts' libraries, with more than 500,000 pages that can be remixed. About half of this is held in a central store and the other half in campus branded bookshelves. The books can be edited to incorporate new material and changed when needed. Project management software is available to coordinate building OER with teams. An accessibility checker is built into the text editor. Once finished the project management app holds peer reviews, adoption reports and supplementary materials such as slide decks. The ADAPT online homework system includes a learning analytics dashboard which is integrated into our project management app. Questions can be embedded in the texts or used as summative tests. A cell phone clicker app will be available

THE LIBRETEXTS ADVANTAGE: CURRICULUM

Teaching your course with their textbook can be an exercise in frustration both for you and your students and this is almost as true for most OER as for commercially published books. When Bay View Analytics asked instructors how they taught from the book, the answer was "not really". We all skip chapters, teach in different order, add or substitute materials, and, of course, printed books have errors and inaccuracies. Textbooks are never a perfect match to your students and your curriculum. Worse both the students and curriculum can change from year to year.

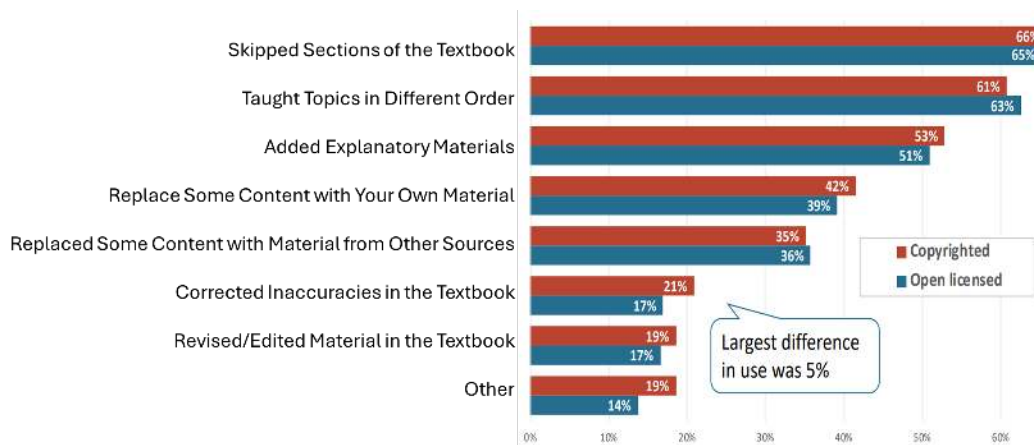


Figure 1.1.1: How faculty use OER and Commercial Textbooks (CC-BY; Bay View Analytics)

OER provides the toolbox for modernizing higher education, but curriculum improvements provide the design. LibreTexts' strength is its versatility, the ability to break free of the table of contents straight jacket, the ability to bring in new educational tools and the ability to change on the fly, adapting to your students' needs. LibreTexts' design makes it simple for instructors to build their own courseware, either by mapping components created by others or writing their own. LibreTexts has evolved into a learning environment coordinating textbook libraries, a homework system, classroom response software and more to provide an open, online educational system suited to the students and faculty of today. New content can be added and old content edited wherever desired. Textbooks can be built de novo, by rapidly combining pages and chapters from other Libretexts books. Any open resource can be brought into LibreTexts and we have teams of students who can help.

THE LIBRETEXTS ADVANTAGE: COST

While textbook cost was, and remains a driver for OER adoption the leveling off seen after 2018 is deceiving. Today, the net cost of learning materials includes expensive, online homework systems and other charges to students such as inclusive/equitable access programs. LibreTexts books are free for all to read and for instructors to build.

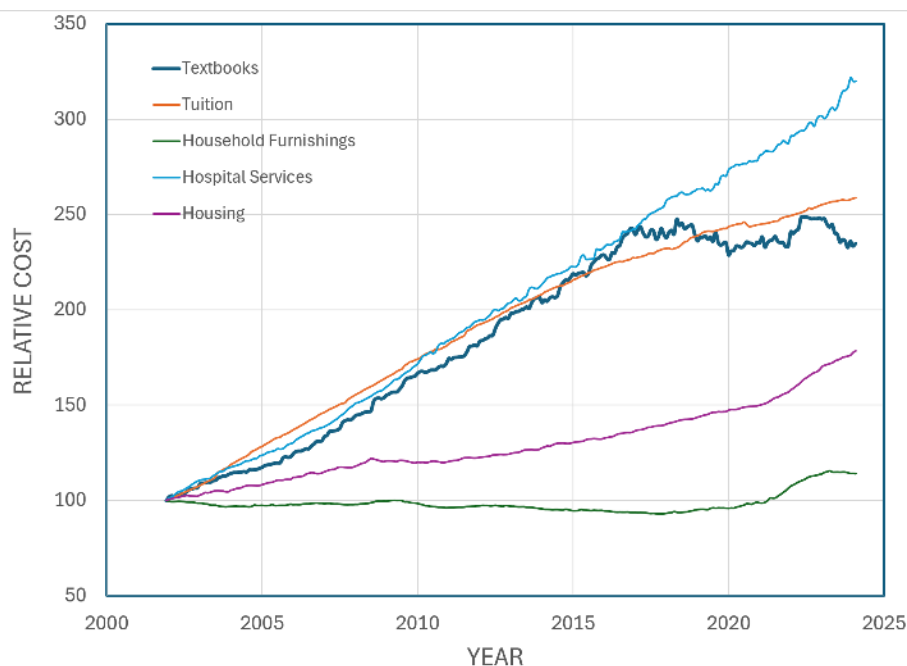


Figure 1.1.1: Relative price changes in the current century until February 2024 for college textbooks and other services using Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

We ask that institutions with more than five LibreTexts books join our Network to maintain the project. The cost is \$1500/yr. The online homework system, ADAPT, has a cost free question bank section, and a part for marking and grading student answers which charges \$15/student or \$10/student for Network members. Discounts are available for institutional payment.

1.1: The LibreTexts Advantage- Components, Curriculum and Cost is shared under a [not declared](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by LibreTexts.

1.2: PROJECT OVERVIEW

LibreTexts is a collaborative effort to improve education for students by constructing and distributing open-access online textbook libraries. The project includes complementary ancillaries. In addition to providing up-to-date, peer-reviewed, affordable, and convenient content, LibreTexts, as a Next-generation learning system, promotes personalized, flexible, and interactive learning experiences. LibreTexts includes an assessment infrastructure with simulations, homework activities, and exams.

Content on LibreTexts is either constructed from scratch or brought into our format from existing OER content. Content stored on individual faculty's websites, hidden in pdfs, or published has been integrated into the LibreTexts format, all with the original author's permission to publish the content under a free license that aligns with our free and accessible philosophy. Central to its success is the ability to remix custom and freely accessible "LibreTexts" that substitute for costly conventional textbooks. These are assembled by incorporating content from an extensive network of existing materials. We recently hosted a [YouTube webinar](#) to explain our project and scope:



Video 1.2.1: <https://youtu.be/ldrGdZWhapY?feature=shared>

The more detailed [Construction guide](#) aids developers in interacting with the LibreTexts platform and building content. To complement these resources, there is a Construction Forum for developers to help each other, which is freely available (however, a free account is needed to post) (groups.io/g/Libretexts-ConstructionForum/topics). Also there are open office hours, Tuesdays and Thursday at 9:00am (Pacific Time); <https://officehours.libretexts.org>

LIBREVERSE

The LibreTexts Libraries are part of a great "LibreVerse" of interconnected technologies to advance the development and usage of the textbook of the future. Many aspects of this greater LibreVerse will be introduced in this Quick Construction Guide but more is found in the [Complete Construction Guide](#).



Figure 1.2.1: General overview of the LibreVerse

Supporting the libraries are a number of components (most require instructor accounts to access and are unlinked below)

- **ADAPT** – LibreTexts’ new homework system with integrated problem sets.
- **Analytics** - Linked to the Adapt homework system, LibreTexts’ Analytics have been designed by instructors for their students.
- **Studio** – LibreTexts’ H5P app for building questions that can be inserted into your LibreTexts.
- **Nova** - Drupal based FOSS tech allows local hosting of LibreTexts’ with native H5P, QTI and other courseware features.
- **Commons** – LibreTexts’ window on the world, access to Catalog, Libraries and Collections. Every LibreNet member has their own branded Campus Commons.
- **Conductor** – LibreTexts’ team oriented project management software coordinates book construction and curation.
- **Composer** – LibreTexts’ drag and drop remixer for books. LibreTexts’ editor provides paragraph level attribution, automatic numbering of equations and more.
- **Curator** – LibreTexts’ format allows centralized, automatic curation flagging common problems including lack of alt text, linkrot and more.
- **JupyterHub** - provides an environment where you can create interactive notebooks with code, visualizations, and more.
- **Support Center** - Contact the LibreTexts Support Team for help, and explore featured insight articles and videos curated by the LibreTexts team.

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1.3: ORIENTATION

This Quick Guide to LibreTexts for New Instructors provides what you need to get started. There is much more to LibreTexts (starting with the 323 page [Construction Guide](#) but by no means ending there. There are many YouTube Videos (<https://youtube.LibreTexts.org>), periodic workshops and biweekly office hours (Tuesdays and Thursday at 9:00am (PDT): <https://officehours.libretexts.org>).

NAVAGATING TO A LIBRARY

One can go directly to a library or a book using the URL, or use the LibreTexts Commons (<https://commons.libretexts.org/libraries>)

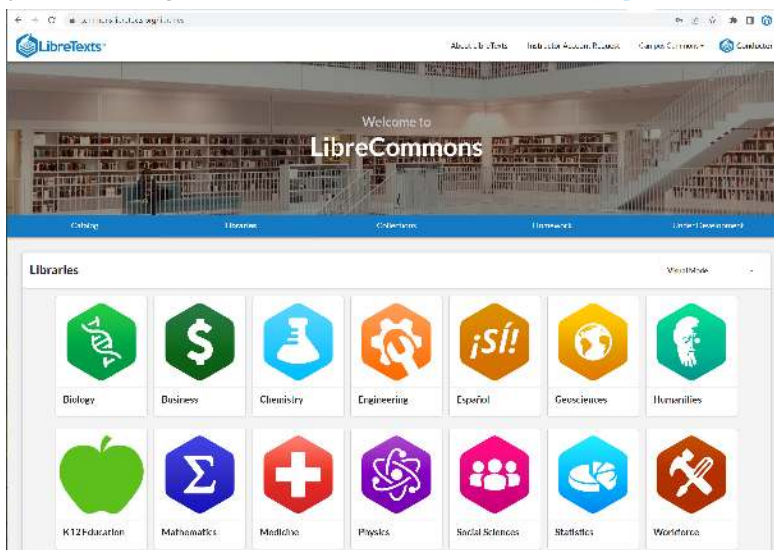


Figure 1.3.1: Access to the 14 libraries from LibreTexts Commons

Having selected a library one comes to the front page

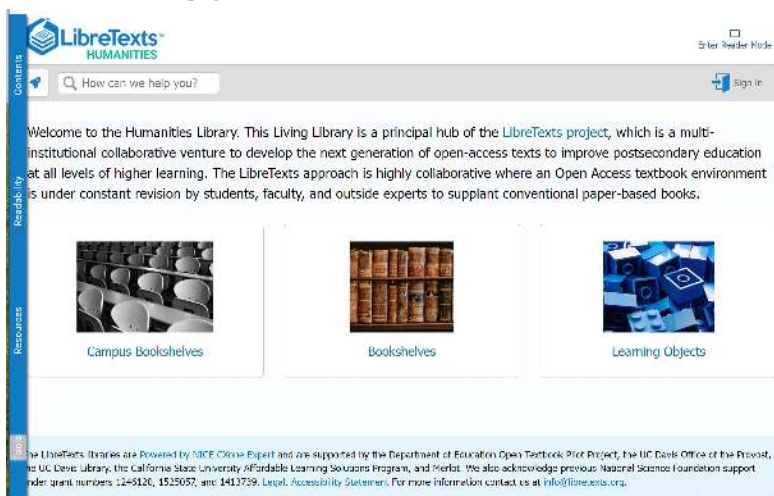


Figure 1.3.2: Front page of the humanities library. Note the blue bar on the far left

Although one can drill down to find any text in the library and any page in the texts by clicking on the appropriate boxes, the blue bar makes navigation much easier. Clicking on contents leads one to an expandable menu from which one can navigate to any book, chapter or page.

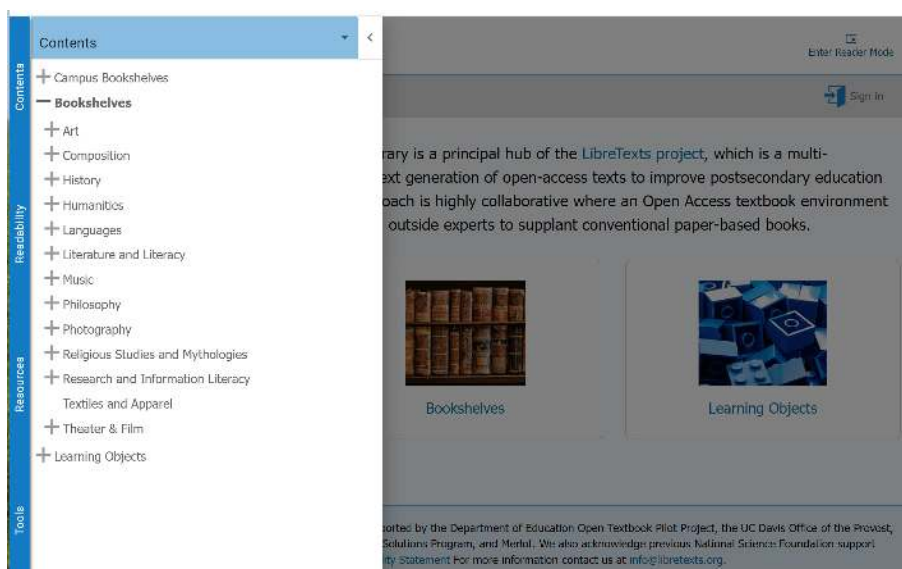


Figure 1.3.3: Clicking on the Contents tab in the Blue Bar allows straightforward navigation to any book, chapter or page

Now if we move off to a LibreTexts book, there are some things to note. First a light blue bar has appeared under the gray sign in bar. This shows where you are, having started from the Stats Library front page, selected the Campus Bookshelves, then the CUNY area, and finally the book, Introductory Statistics with Probability. You can rapidly move up the hierarchy by clicking on any of these. The three lines at the left hand end of the bar are a tab which will pull down the same selection menu as the Contents tab on the far left blue bar.

The red, blue, grey, green bar at the far right also provides important functions. the pdf button will print whatever selection (book, chapter, page) you are in. The Downloads button provides access to LibreTexts' Bookstore where you can buy a printed copy of the book using Lulu.com, a just in time printer, download the Common Cartridge for linking the chapters in the book to your LMS, and there are options for generating and printing pdf files. Donate, well, go ahead, please do.

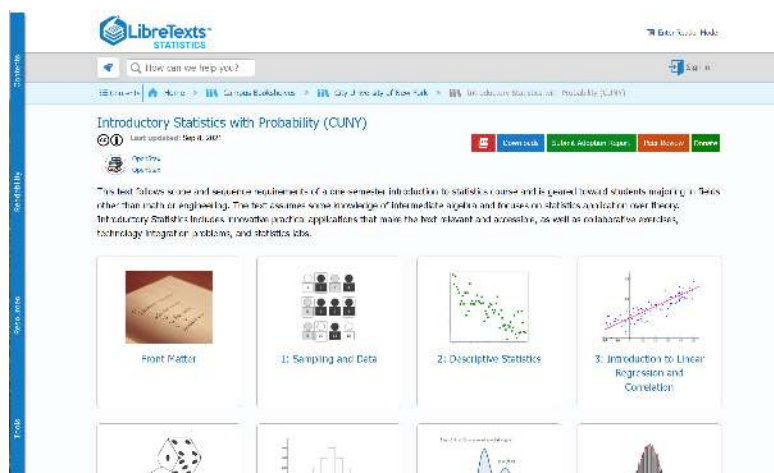


Figure 1.3.7: Image of the first page of a book

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1.4: COURSE SHELL CHECKLIST

The LibreTexts project currently consists of 14 inter-operating libraries. The OER content of each library is stored within a single hierarchical tree, so that individual textbooks are part of the whole rather than independent entities. The top level of the tree for each library consists of two primary trunks:

Textbooks within the **Bookshelves** are centrally curated, as are the **Homework Exercises** and **Learning Objects**. The Course Shells area holds campus- and faculty-specific course areas. Each course shell is uniquely designed to address the needs of faculty and their students. Students and faculty can directly access their class activities here.

TERMINOLOGY: TEXTMAPS

- **Textmaps** are specialized remixes that are constructed to follow the organization of existing commercial textbooks. Textmaps facilitate adoption by faculty that are switching from a commercial textbook to an OER alternative; these texts are identified by "Map:" in their titles. These are stored in the Bookshelves trunk of the hierarchical tree.

STEP 1: IDENTIFY THE LIBRARY

Identify the library (or libraries) in which you want to create a course shell. There are 14 independently operating libraries on the LibreTexts platform and currently each one requires independent authentication (i.e., accounts).

STEP 2: INSTRUCTORS ACCOUNT

Anyone can view all content available on LibreTexts, you only need an account if you want to publish your own customized course. Request an instructor's account [here](#). To register you will have to provide an Email account and a password. We greatly prefer that you use an institutional email (for example .edu or .org in the US). We will also ask for a URL where it is clearly shown that you are an instructor. This URL must be open for us to see the content and not require a userID/pwd. Accounts are usually approved within a few days.

STEP 3: PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND BOOK CREATION

When you log in with your instructor's account you will have access to the Libraries and the Conductor Tool. This is [described later in the manual](#). Using the Project Management tool you can create a Project and in one click create a rudimentary book shell which you will build out into your custom text. To complete building the structure of your book you access the Remixer from the Conductor

STEP 4: CREATE AN EMPTY COURSE

You use the Remixer to set up the structure of the book you will build. This will be described later in detail.

While the organization of a course shell can vary, they almost always have a "Text" which is typically a remix of existing material that was customized for the instructor for whom the course shell was made. Here are some examples of advanced course shells:

- [https://chem.libretexts.org/Courses/University_of_California_Davis/UCD_Chem_110A%3A_Physical_Chemistry_I/UCD_Chem_110A%3A_Physical_Chemistry_I_\(Larsen\)](https://chem.libretexts.org/Courses/University_of_California_Davis/UCD_Chem_110A%3A_Physical_Chemistry_I/UCD_Chem_110A%3A_Physical_Chemistry_I_(Larsen))
- [https://chem.libretexts.org/Courses/Sacramento_City_College/SCC%3A_Chem_309_-_General%2C_Organic_and_Biochemistry_\(Bennett\)](https://chem.libretexts.org/Courses/Sacramento_City_College/SCC%3A_Chem_309_-_General%2C_Organic_and_Biochemistry_(Bennett))

and a simplified course shell (consisting of only a remixed text):

- https://chem.libretexts.org/Courses/Oregon_Institute_of_Technology/OIT%3A_CHE_101_-_Introduction_to_General_Chemistry

STEP 4: CREATE A TEXT

[A Quick Guide to LibreTexts for New Instructors/05: Remixing](#)

STEP 5: CUSTOMIZE AND EDIT REMIX

Now that you have created your course shell and remix, you can customize as needed. This often requires direct editing of pages - see Construction Guide for details:

- [A Quick Guide to LibreTexts for New Instructors/06: Basic Editing](#)

You can make changes to your remix by simply going to the remixer again, either from the Project page (best) or from the book itself.

STEP 6: PUBLISHING

Once you are satisfied with your course shell it is ready to be moved to your Campus Hub so your students can access it. Until we get publish function implemented this will have to be done by an administrator, contact us at info@libretexts.org to publish.

Every campus can publish 5 course shells (across all libraries combined) without joining the LibreTexts Network. Joining the LibreTexts Network allows unlimited book publishing and other services at a cost per institution of \$1500/yr.

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1.5: WORKSHOP SKILLS CHECKLIST

While the basic principles of editing and creating content on the LibreTexts libraries are limited, there are several skills need to master before creating and curating content.

ACTIVITY 1

- When your instructor's account is activated go to the Conductor

ACTIVITY 2

- Set up a Project in the Conductor
- Build a rudimentary book shell (one click, two entries)

ACTIVITY 3

- Go to the Remixer and build a few chapters/pages in your new book
- Save the book set up in the Remixer to the Library/Workbench area and go to it

ACTIVITY 4

- Rename Page (standard is "number: Title")
- Edit page (new or blank page and edit an existing page)
- Copy/past Existing Text
- Make hyperlink
- Add Box via templates
- Add equation

- Add video
- Add table

ACTIVITY 5

- Add Copyright to a page

ACTIVITY 6

- Add Authorbar to a page

ACTIVITY 7

- Watch a page (little star next to social media buttons)
- Rate a Page
- Provide Feedback

ACTIVITY 8

- Export PDF

ACTIVITY 9 (ADVANCED)

- Add interactive component (via transclusion)
- Add Executable code (e.g. Python, R Sagemath)

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2: BUILDING REMIXING MAPS

Before using the [OER Remixer](#), it is important to construct a Remixing Map. This can take many forms and does not need to be constructed online. In essence it is a table of contents for your remix and a good place to start would be the ToC of a textbook that you like.

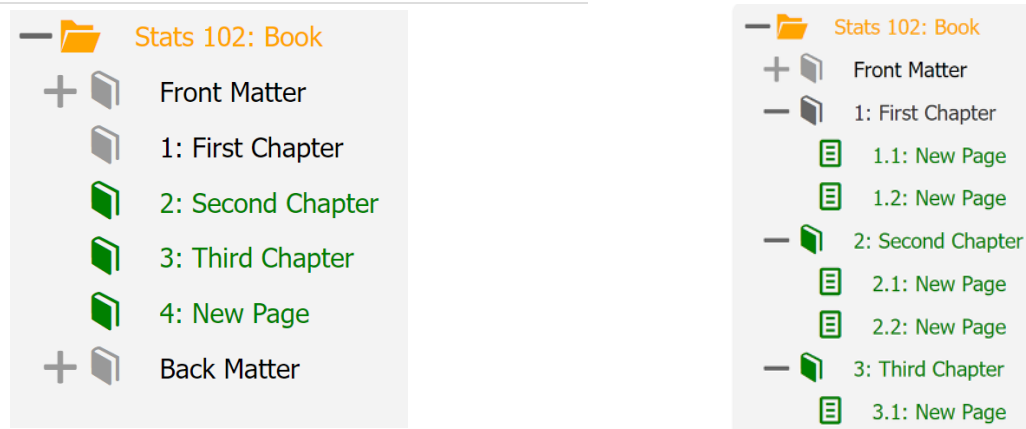
Two words of warning before you get started

- The largest book that the LibreTexts online bookstore can provide a hard copy of is 800 pages.
- Some people have tried to build books which were piles of books. This can be done, but at some point the system chokes and no pdfs can be provided at all.

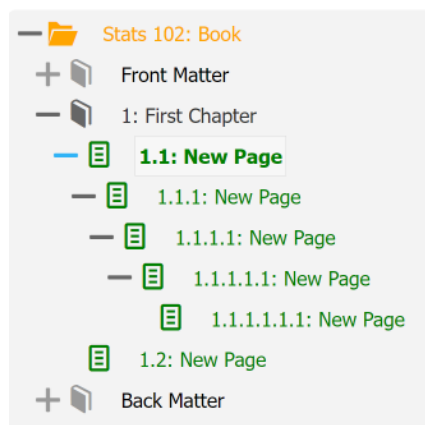
In both cases the solution may be to remix several books.

BOOK STRUCTURE

It is best to have a flat structure



and not something with sub sub sub pages which can get lost if moved in re-remixing and other bad things, besides looking ugly on a table of contents.



FINDING OPEN MATERIALS FOR BUILDING YOUR BOOK

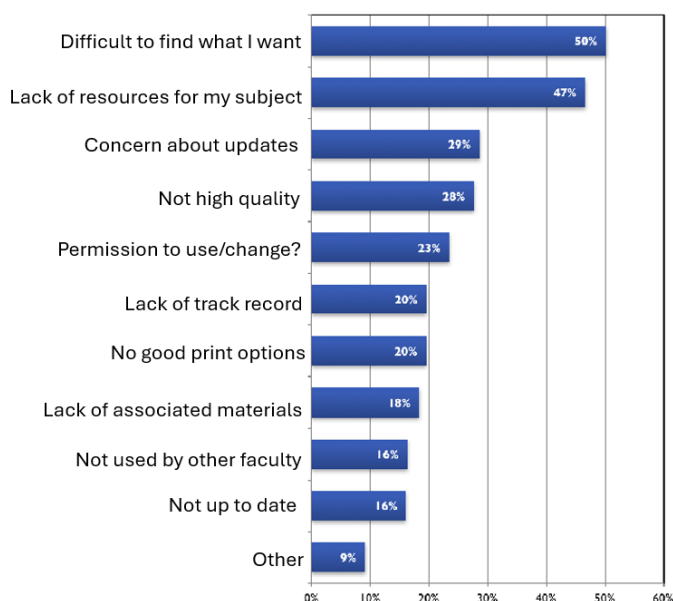


Figure 2.1: Barriers to adoption of OER. (CC-BY: Bay View Analytics)

Among the largest barriers to adopting OER is the difficulty of finding what you want and the belief that there are no resources for your subject. If you are using LibreTexts there is the additional issue of finding material that you can remix from in LibreTexts (LibreTexts has over 500,000 pages to search through and there are probably several million open pages that could be used). Finding the material on LibreTexts makes remixing much easier but we have teams and automated software that can help you bring in materials that LibreTexts does not have. That is, of course, one of the ways that LibreTexts has grown.

Building a Remixing Map starts with identifying what you need. That could be a table of contents is a book you like, or one in a LibreTexts Library.

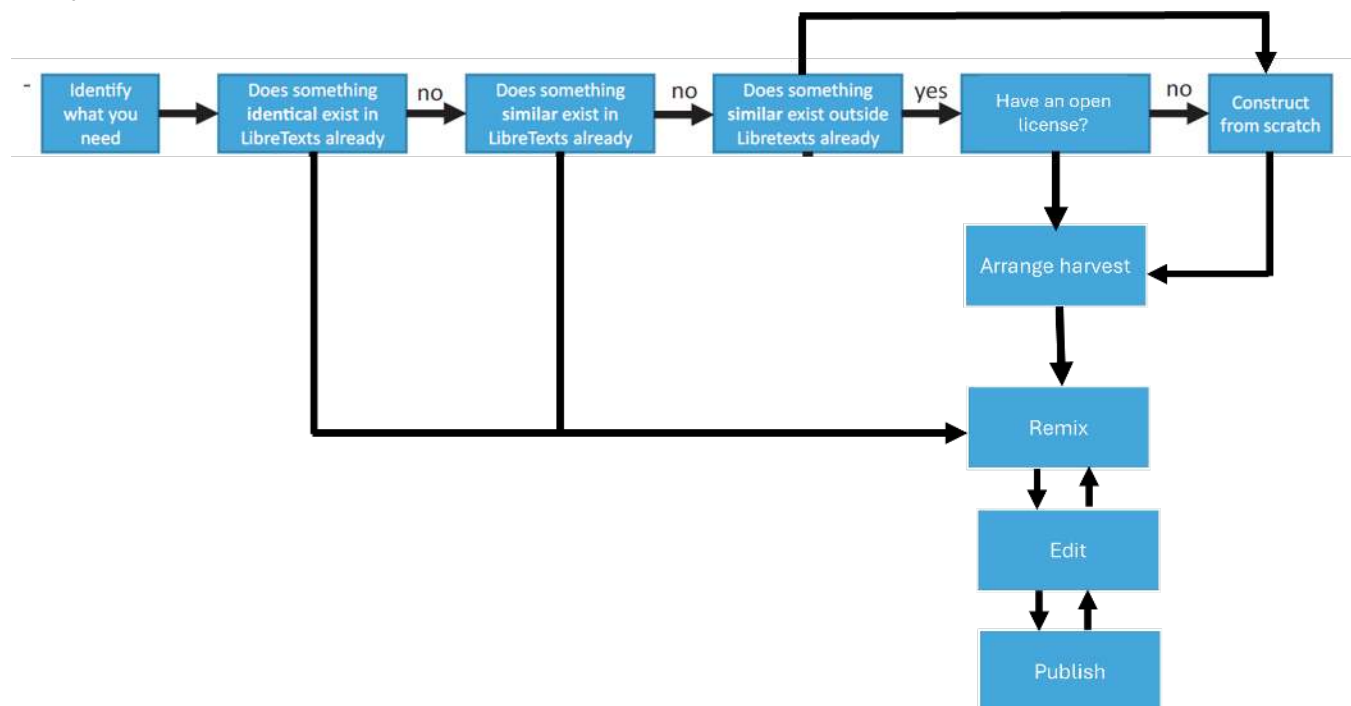


Figure 2.1: How to build a LibreTexts

There are two ways to search for materials in LibreTexts. The first is to use the search box at the top of every LibreTexts page. This has the advantage that it searches not only the Campus Bookshelves and the community Bookshelves, but also books that are under construction in the Workbench and those that have been delisted as newer editions came on line.



The other is to insert `site:libretexts.org` into a search string on your favorite browser. This is useful if, for example, you have found some OER materials and want to see whether they have been brought into LibreTexts. You can take a sentence or phrase out of the book you are interested in, enclose it in quotes and add the site tag. Your search string would look like this

`site:libretexts.org "One of our main goals in mathematics is to model the real world with mathematical functions"`

If there is nothing in LibreTexts you want use or you want to see if there is additional open material you can use one of the OER finders.

- [OER Commons](#)
- [Open Textbook Library](#)
- [Mason OER Metafinder](#)
- [Merlot](#)

Your favorite librarian probably has (online) a library guide (and expertise) to help you.

A useful tactic is to insert CC-BY and CC0 into your search string. Any page that carries a Creative Commons license and your search string will be found. While there are other open licenses, such as the GNU public license, Creative Commons is today the most usual one and almost all CC licenses start with CC-BY.

`CC-BY CC0 "A function is a rule for a relationship between an input, or independent, quantity and an output"`

Of course, you may have your own open materials that can be included in the book. Having identified the sources for your LibreTexts you are ready to build the remixing map

REMIKING MAPS

Remixing maps are best assembled in a spreadsheet, for example

Module	Course Content	Module Outcomes	OER Textbook	Assessments
I	Introduction to Economics and Economics Systems. A) Module Objectives B) Module Summary C) To Do List	Analyze the relationship between scarcity and choice and how basic economic choices are made in different economic systems. CO 1	Economics: The Study of Choice https://socialsci.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Economics/Book%3A_Principles_of_Macroeconomics/01%3A_Economics%3A_The_Study_of_Choice	Discussion Topics 1 & 2. Test #1

OR

Course Learning Objectives and Outcomes	Thematic Components/Parts	LibreText Material Link	Learning Objective
Module #1: Define diversity and diversity consciousness			
An Introduction to Workplace Diversity	#Organizational Behavior	https://biz.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Management/Book%3A_A_Organizational_Behavior_(OpenStax)/05%3A_Diversity_in_Organization	1. Define diversity and diversity consciousness.
Diversity in the Workplace	#Organizational Behavior		1. Define diversity and diversity consciousness.
The Impact of Diversity in the Workplace	#Organizational Behavior		1. Define diversity and diversity consciousness.

Lubbock Christian University created an excellent [excel sheet](#) to help out in this procedure for their general chemistry course and an image of this excel sheet is shown below. The gist of this map is to identify the content in the libraries (green) that will map into the organization of the new remix (yellow). This requires faculty/instructional designers to explicitly peruse the Bookshelves of Source texts and of other Course Remixes to identify desired content.

New Chapter number New Name	New Section Number Chapter section from Introductory Chemistry by Nivaldo Tro	New Chapter number New Name	New Section Number Chapter section from Introductory Chemistry by Nivaldo Tro
1 Chemistry and Measurement	1.1 1.1 The Scope of Chemistry	9 Chemical Reactions	9.1 7.3: Chemical Equations
	1.2 1.2: Chemicals Compose Ordinary Things		9.2 7.10: Classifying Chemical Reactions
	1.3 2.5 The Basic Units of Measurement		9.3 7.9: Oxidation-Reduction Reactions
	1.4 2.1 Taking Measurements, 2.3		
	1.5 2.2 Scientific Notation: Writing Large and Small Numbers	10 Amounts in Chemical Reactions	10.1 8.2: Stoichiometry
	1.6 2.3 Significant Figures: Writing Numbers to Reflect Precision		10.2 7.4: How to Write Balanced Chemical Equations
	1.7 2.4 Significant Figures in Calculations		10.3 8.3: Mole-to-Mole Conversions
	1.8 2.6 Problem Solving and Unit Conversions ;		10.4 8.4: Making Molecules: Mole to Mass (or vice versa) and Mass-to-Mass Conversions
	1.9 2.7 Solving Multistep Conversion Problems		
	1.10 2.9 Density	11 Energy	11.1 3.9: Energy and Chemical and Physical Change
2 Atoms	2.1 4.1 Cutting aluminum until you get atoms		11.2 3.8: Energy
	2.2 4.2 Indivisible: The Atomic Theory		11.3 3.10: Temperature: Random Motion of Molecules and Atoms
	2.3 4.4 The Properties of Protons, Neutrons and Electrons		11.4 3.11: Temperature Changes - Heat Capacity
	2.4 4.5 Elements: Defined by Their Number of Protons		11.5 3.12: Energy and Heat Capacity Calculations
	2.5 6.2 Counting Nails by the Pound		11.6 11.4: Phase Changes from Chemistry - The Central Science (Brown et al.)
	2.6 6.3 Counting Atoms by the Gram		11.7 12.4: Evaporation and Condensation
			11.8 12.5: Melting, Freezing, and Sublimation

Once remixed, these pages can be edited. The Remixing Map reflects only the initial organization of a custom remix. Notice the customized organization; there is no limit other than imagination and the size/makeup of the LibreTexts libraries. While the Remixing Map does not demonstrate it, it is possible to make placeholder pages in the Remixer if a gap exists in the libraries. New custom content can be added to these pages once the text is created or new open material brought into LibreTexts.

While it is easy to remix content that already is on LibreTexts, the LibreTexts team will bring in open material for you, although this may take some time, depending on the format of the materials and the amount of work that has to be done for such things as equations, images, accessibility issues, etc. Priority is given to materials for institutions that are members of the Libretexts Network. Requests can be made at <https://harvest.libretexts.org>.

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CHAPTER OVERVIEW

3: GETTING STARTED

[3.1: Applying for an Instructor's Account](#)

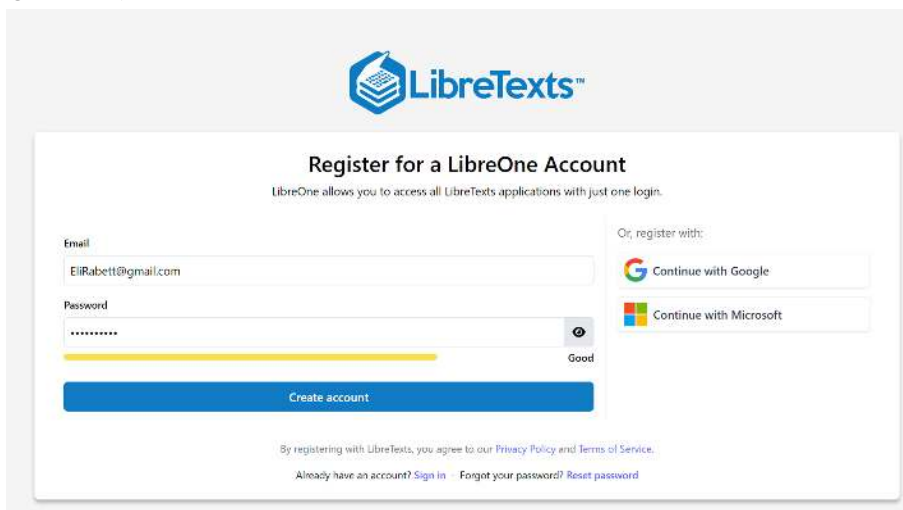
[3.2: LibreOne Single Sign On \(SSO\) and External Authentication](#)

Thumbnail: [Jørgen Stamp](#) CC-BY 2.5 DK

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3.1: APPLYING FOR AN INSTRUCTOR'S ACCOUNT

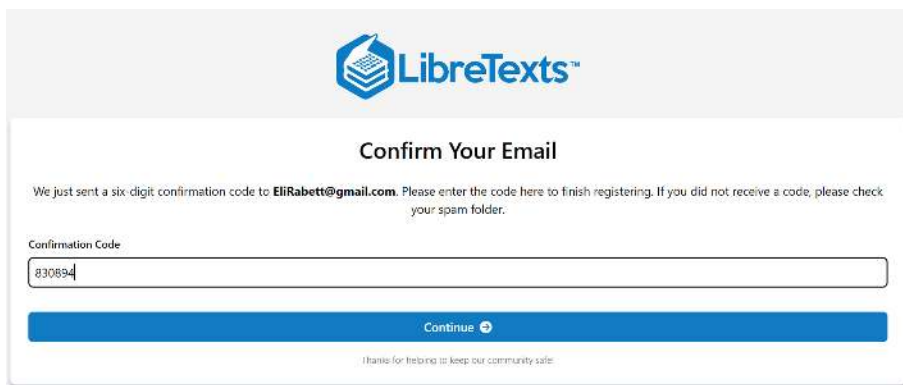
Let's start by walking through the process of registering for an instructor's account and creating a new book. Start at <https://one.libretexts.org>. If you have an account you can go directly to signing on, if not you will have to register. To register you will have to provide an Email account and a password. We strongly prefer that those registering for an instructor's account use an institutional email (for example .edu or .org in the US).



The screenshot shows the LibreTexts registration page. At the top is the LibreTexts logo. Below it is the heading "Register for a LibreOne Account" with a subtext: "LibreOne allows you to access all LibreTexts applications with just one login." The form has two main sections. The left section contains an "Email" field with the value "EliRabett@gmail.com" and a "Password" field with masked characters and a strength indicator showing "Good". The right section is titled "Or, register with:" and includes buttons for "Continue with Google" and "Continue with Microsoft". A large blue "Create account" button is at the bottom. Below the button, there is a line of text: "By registering with LibreTexts, you agree to our Privacy Policy and Terms of Service." and links for "Already have an account? Sign in" and "Forgot your password? Reset password".

Figure 3.1.1: Form for registering for a LibreTexts Instructor's Account

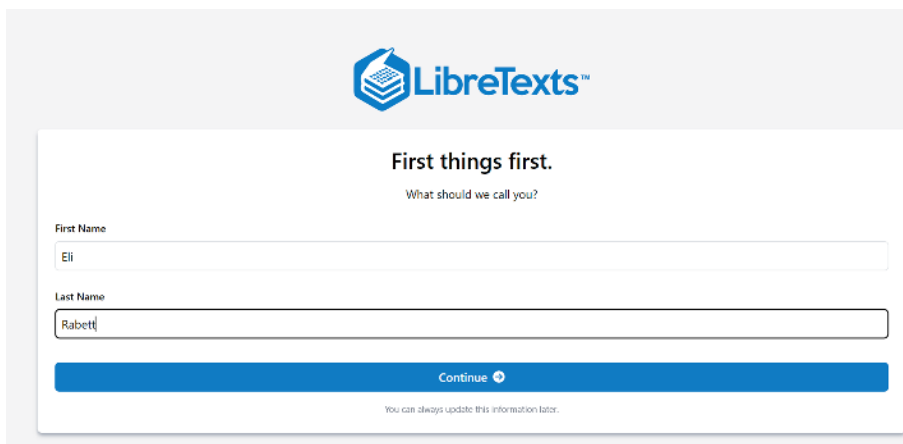
As usual these days for registration LibreTexts will send you a confirmation code which you have to enter in the next frame



The screenshot shows the LibreTexts confirmation page. At the top is the LibreTexts logo. Below it is the heading "Confirm Your Email". The text says: "We just sent a six digit confirmation code to EliRabett@gmail.com. Please enter the code here to finish registering. If you did not receive a code, please check your spam folder." There is a "Confirmation Code" field with the value "830894". A large blue "Continue" button is at the bottom. Below the button, there is a line of text: "Thanks for helping to keep our community safe."

Figure 3.1.2: Copy and Paste Caption here. (Copyright; author via source)

We will ask a few questions starting with your name. Please take this seriously as spoofing your name or not filling out the entry bollixes user search functions in the system.



The screenshot shows the LibreTexts "First things first" page. At the top is the LibreTexts logo. Below it is the heading "First things first." with a subtext: "What should we call you?". There are two text input fields: "First Name" with the value "Eli" and "Last Name" with the value "Rabett". A large blue "Continue" button is at the bottom. Below the button, there is a line of text: "You can always update this information later."

Figure 3.1.3: Copy and Paste Caption here. (Copyright; author via source)

Next, your institution. Entering the first few letters will bring up the complete title which you should select.

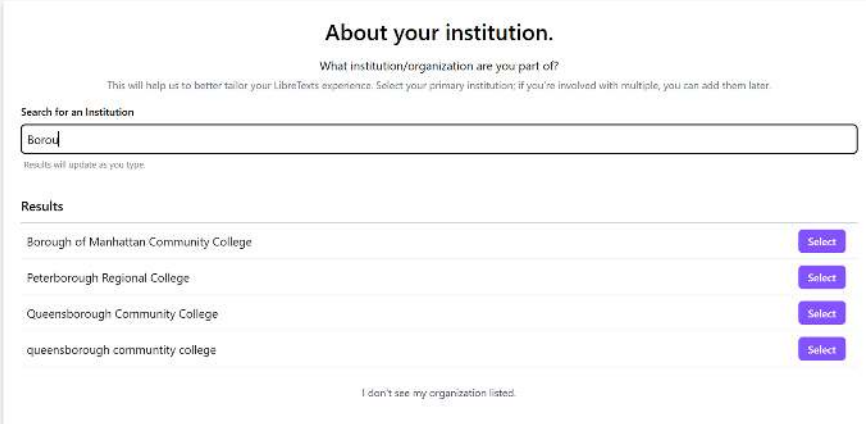


Figure 3.1.4: Copy and Paste Caption here. (Copyright; author via source)

And we want to know your timezone, especially useful when we need to get in touch

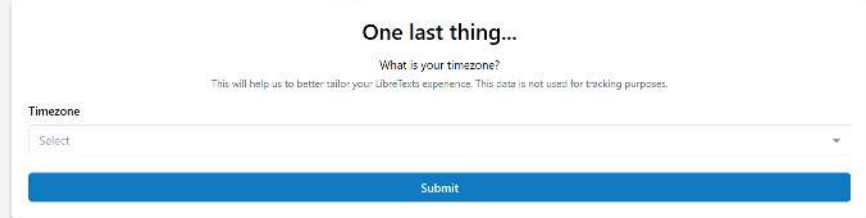


Figure 3.1.5: Copy and Paste Caption here. (Copyright; author via source)

You have completed the basic registration, but now we need to start the Instructor verification segment

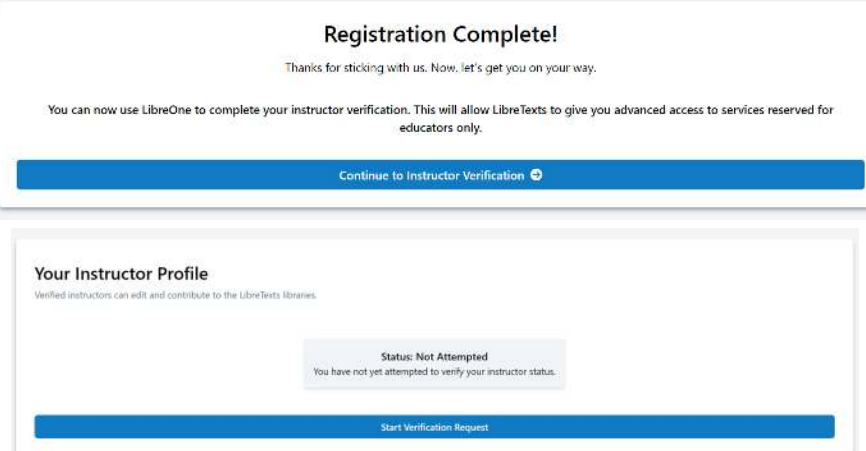


Figure 3.1.6

LibreTexts provides free instructor accounts to any secondary or higher education instructor that applies. The most important thing for you to provide is a URL where it is clearly shown that you are an instructor.

Don't provide:

- A LinkedIn or other social media app account (RateMyProfessor pages have convinced us)
- A link to the top page of your institution. We do use a search if that is available, but that often does not work
- A link which requires a login. Many course lists do that.
- **Do provide a link that clearly shows you are an instructor**

You can ask for an account for our OnLine homework/assessment system ADAPT, or our self standing OER system Nova which can be used in remote locations where connectivity is lacking. We also have three libraries with texts in Spanish and Ukrainian as well as smaller libraries in French, Portugues, Hindi, Arabic, Chinese and Kishwali

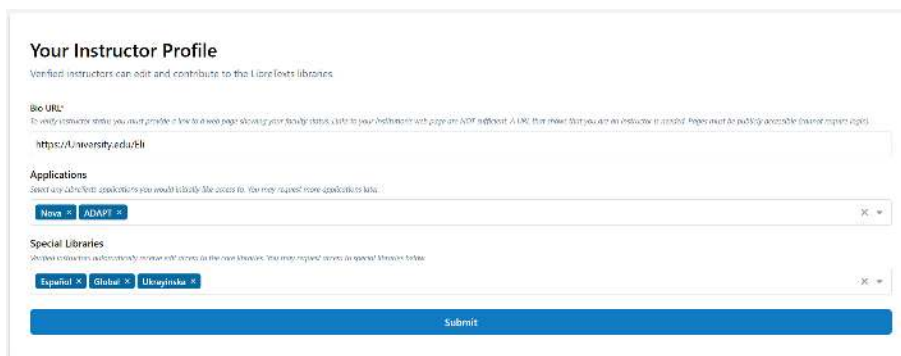


Figure 3.1.1: Copy and Paste Caption here. (Copyright; author via source)

When you have filled out the Instructor Verification Form you will see this page. Verification can take longer than 48 hours, but we try.

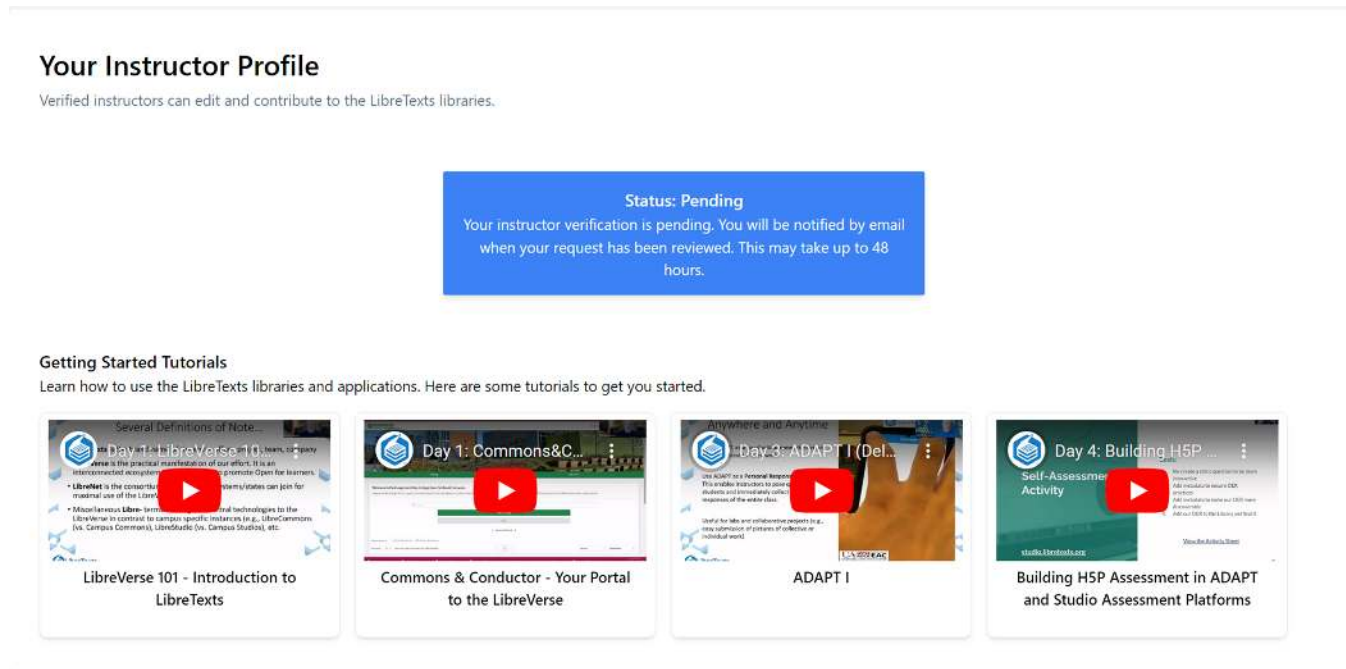


Figure 3.1.1: Copy and Paste Caption here. (Copyright; author via source)

You will receive an email when your account is approved and you can then go to to <https://one.libretexts.org> or <https://one.libretexts.org/home> and login.

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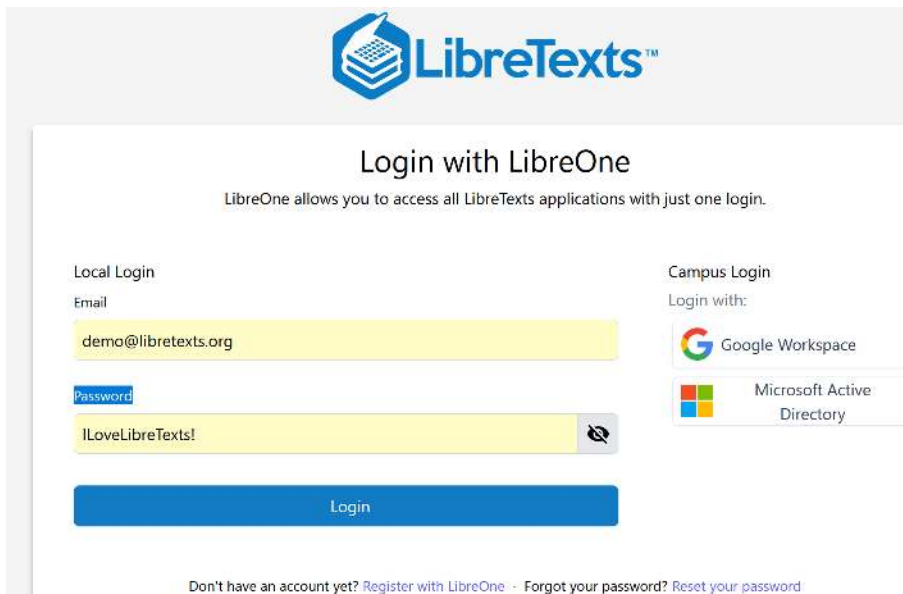
3.2: LIBREONE SINGLE SIGN ON (SSO) AND EXTERNAL AUTHENTICATION

There are two primary mechanisms for logging into LibreTexts libraries. The first is direct authentication that involves your username and password. The alternative is the Single Sign On (SSO) infrastructure that allows users to use campus credentials to authenticate. This is available for any user with an email that is either Google- or Microsoft enabled (most US campuses).

Below is a step-by-step procedure to login

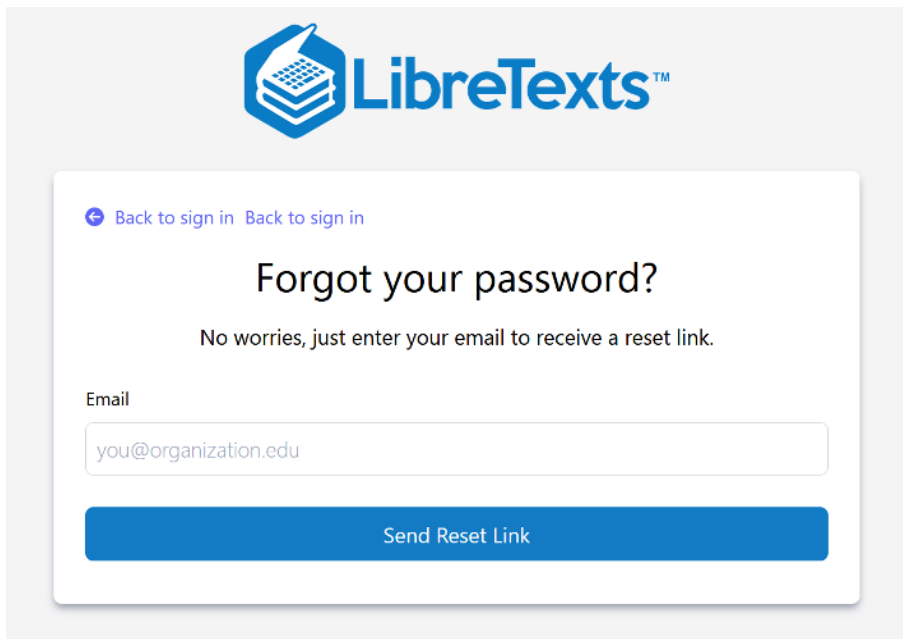
STEP 1 - LIBRETEXTS LOGIN USING EMAIL AND PASSWORD

Go to <https://one.libretexts.org> or <https://one.libretexts.org/home> and login



The screenshot shows the LibreTexts login page. At the top is the LibreTexts logo. Below it, the heading "Login with LibreOne" is centered, followed by the text "LibreOne allows you to access all LibreTexts applications with just one login." The page is divided into two main sections: "Local Login" and "Campus Login". The "Local Login" section has an "Email" field with the text "demo@libretexts.org" and a "Password" field with the text "ILoveLibreTexts!". Below these fields is a blue "Login" button. The "Campus Login" section has a "Login with:" label and two buttons: "Google Workspace" and "Microsoft Active Directory". At the bottom of the page, there is a link: "Don't have an account yet? Register with LibreOne - Forgot your password? Reset your password".

If you have forgotten your password you can Reset it here. Email will be sent to you with further instructions

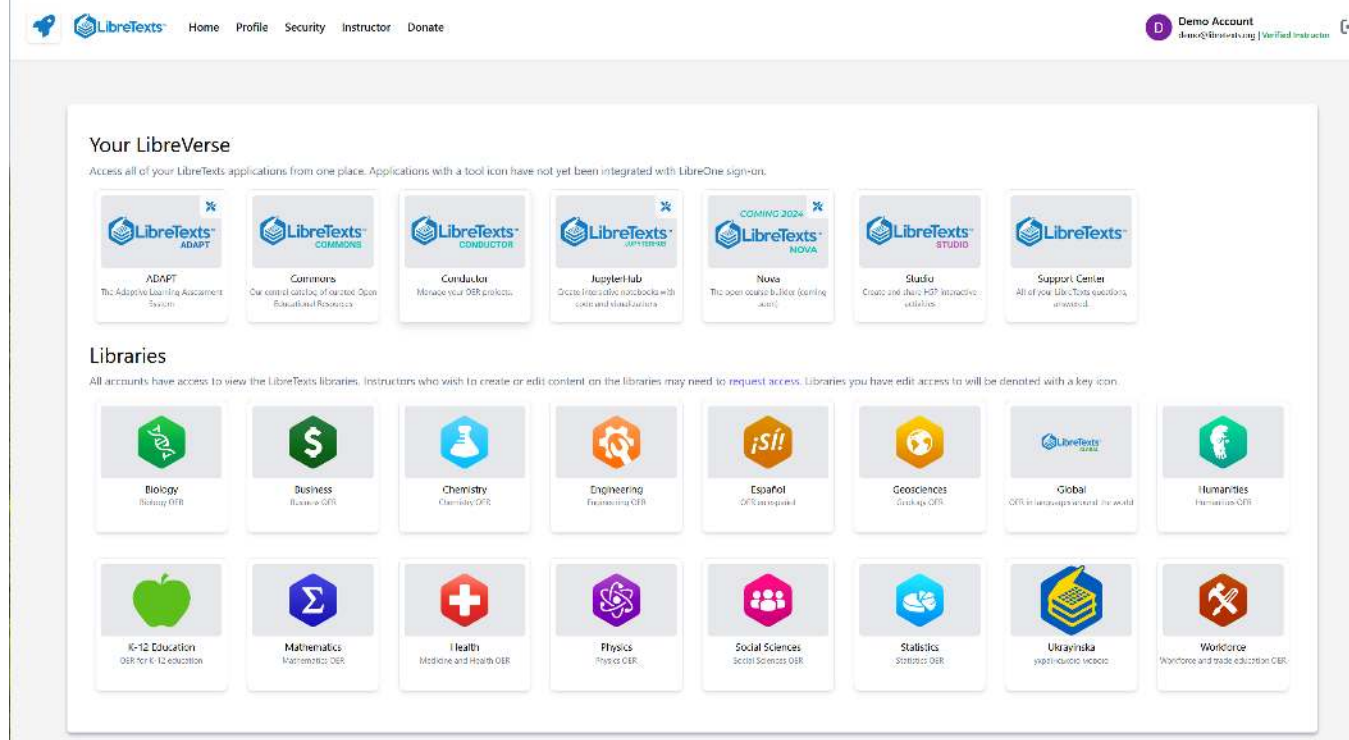


The screenshot shows the LibreTexts "Forgot your password?" page. At the top is the LibreTexts logo. Below it, the heading "Forgot your password?" is centered, followed by the text "No worries, just enter your email to receive a reset link." Below this text is an "Email" field with the text "you@organization.edu". Below the field is a blue "Send Reset Link" button. At the top left of the form area, there is a link: "Back to sign in".

STEP 2

After registering you end on the Rocket page from which you can go to the applications or the libraries. In most cases you will select the Conductor or Adapt. If the login has been successful your account and status (Verified Instructor, Unverified Instructor, Student) is shown at the upper right where you can also log out.

At this time, the top line is extremely boring. The Rocket page is Home for this part of the system. Your profile is just your avatar and name. You can change your avatar and name by selecting Profile and then editing it. Security allows you to change your password. Instructor shows your Instructor status and has links to a few useful videos.



The screenshot shows the LibreTexts user interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Home, Profile, Security, Instructor, and Donate. On the right, there is a user profile section labeled 'Demo Account' with a 'Verified Instructor' status. Below the navigation bar, the 'Your LibreVerse' section is displayed, which contains a grid of application tiles. These tiles include: ADAPT (The Adaptive Learning Assessment System), Commons (Our central catalog of our open Educational Resources), Conductor (Manage your OER projects), JupyterLab (Create interactive notebooks with content visualizations), NOVA (The open course builder (coming soon)), Studio (Create and share PDF interactive activities), and Support Center (All of your LibreTexts questions, answered). Below this, the 'Libraries' section is shown, which contains a grid of subject-specific tiles. These tiles include: Biology (Biology OER), Business (Business OER), Chemistry (Chemistry OER), Engineering (Engineering OER), Español (OER en español), Geosciences (Geology OER), Global (OER in languages around the world), Humanities (Humanities OER), K-12 Education (OER for K-12 education), Mathematics (Mathematics OER), Health (Medicine and Health OER), Physics (Physics OER), Social Sciences (Social Sciences OER), Statistics (Statistics OER), Ukrainian (multi-ethnic videos), and Workforce (Workforce and trade education OER).

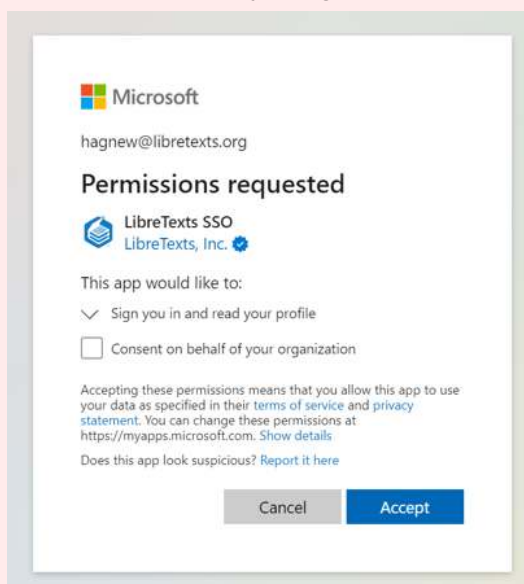
GOOGLE/MICROSOFT DIRECTORY SIGN IN

The process for signing in is similar to the one used for many applications these days.

CAUTION

The SSO system is coupled to accept both google and microsoft authenticated networks so that if your campus is part of either, you can use your campus account to sign in. However, Microsoft provide additional freedoms to campuses to verify vendors (like LibreTexts) to access campus authentication.

Below is what it looks like for an admin to “Consent on behalf of your organization”.



Even though LibreTexts, Inc. is already verified with Microsoft, in this case it also has to verify with the local IT department of the campus. That can be a fast or slow process. If instant access is needed (and Google isn't an option), we provide local authentication via the Email/Pwd combination. Contact support@libretexts.org for help.

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CHAPTER OVERVIEW

4: CONDUCTOR

The Conductor is LibreTexts Project Building tool. It makes building textbooks simple (OK, reasonably simple, like 15 minutes simple) but more importantly it is a key for curating the book after it has been published

[4.1: Conductor Home](#)

[4.2: Project](#)

[4.3: Rainbow Bar](#)

[4.3.1: Manage Team](#)

[4.4: Edit Properties](#)

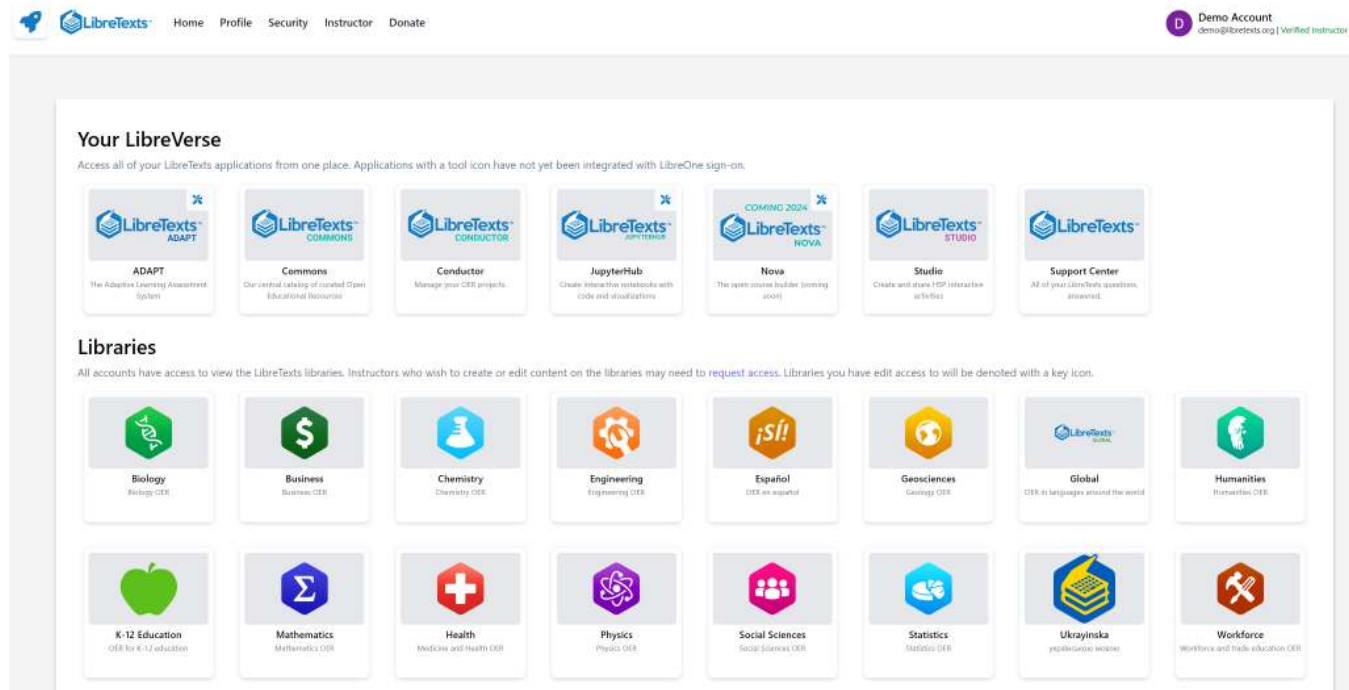
[4.5: Assets](#)

[4.6: Support Center](#)

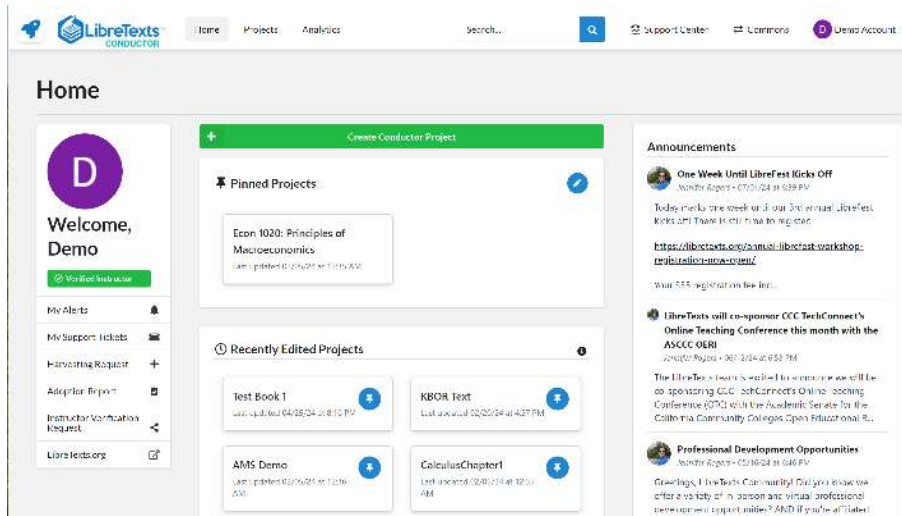
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4.1: CONDUCTOR HOME

You have to have an instructor's account to access the Conductor. If you have logged in to from the commons ([discussed in the previous chapter](#)) or go [directly there](#), you will see the Rocket page from which you can go to any of the libraries or the applications for which you have permissions. The tool symbol at the upper right of each card shows that you require separate logins for those applications (ADAPT, JupyterHub and NOVA). If you do not have permissions for any of the others this will be shown by a NoGo symbol in the same location on the card.



In most cases you want to go to the Conductor first. Users will see a fairly simple page. Administrators will see a more complicated display which will be discussed later in this chapter.

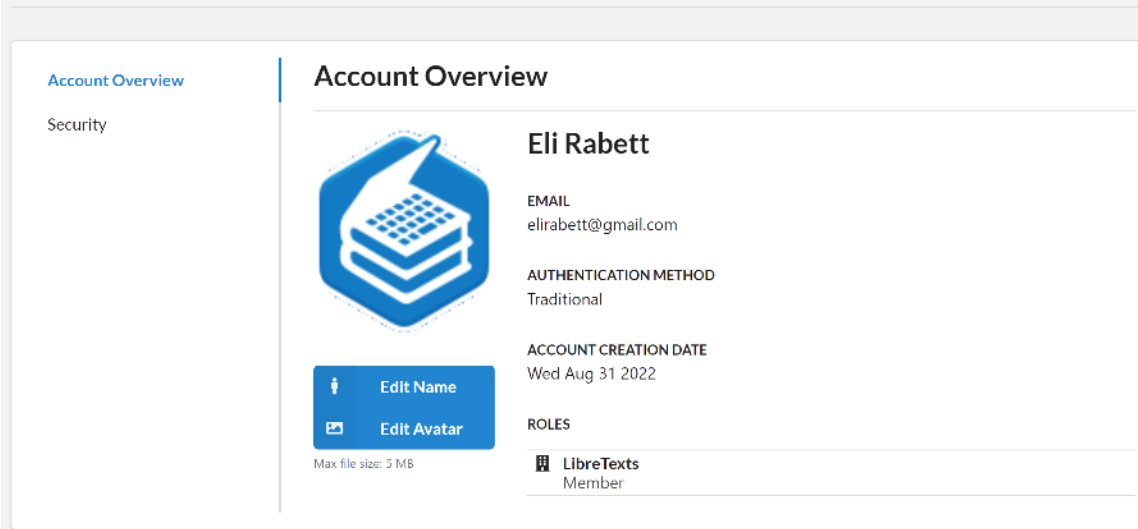


Going left to right at the top of the page, Home is where you are, Projects takes you to projects you are working on, and Analytics takes you to the Analytics area for courses you have registered. LibreTexts Analytics allows instructors to explore measurements of their students' interactions with LibreTexts open access content in order to gauge understanding of course content and identify potential areas of improvement. You will have to register your course and students to enable this feature. Analytics features are still in beta testing so patience may be required. There will be further discussion of Analytics in [Chapter 10](#).

The search bar lets you search for all of the projects in the Conductor, the support center can be accessed from here as well as from the blue encircled question mark symbol at the bottom of the page, and there is a direct link to the Commons. Your avatar at the end on the far right

is for Logging out and changing your account settings and security information.

Account Settings



The screenshot shows the 'Account Overview' section of the LibreTexts account settings. On the left, there is a sidebar with 'Account Overview' and 'Security' links. The main content area displays the user's profile information for 'Eli Rabett'. It includes a profile picture placeholder (a blue hexagon with a white book icon), the email address 'elirabett@gmail.com', the authentication method 'Traditional', and the account creation date 'Wed Aug 31 2022'. Below the profile picture are two buttons: 'Edit Name' and 'Edit Avatar'. A note indicates 'Max file size: 5 MB'. At the bottom, the user's role is listed as 'LibreTexts Member'.

The list on the far left is a set of self explanatory links:

[My Alerts](#) notify you when new LibreTexts Open Education resources and projects are available that match criteria you've specified. You can add a new Alert anytime by clicking *Create Alert* and then selecting Create Alert on the page which appears

[My Support](#) Tickets show you the status of any support tickets you have submitted to the Support Center

[Harvest Requests](#) are requests for integration of external OER that you would like to see integrated into LibreTexts, either for direct use or use in custom LibreTexts. The queue can be very long and we appreciate patience and any help you can provide. Priority is given to LibreTexts Network institutions. We also try to prioritize integrating OER texts that people are ready to adopt in their classes.

[Adoption Reports](#) are your telling us that you are using a LibreTexts resource in your classes.

[Instructor Verification Requests](#) reports the status of your verification request made when you applied for an account. There are also links to videos that will help you get started.

[LibreTexts.org](#) takes you to the home page of LibreTexts website

At this point, you can move to the project area you should select Project on the top bar, select a project you are working on or select the new project tab in the middle of your Conductor home page.

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4.2: PROJECT

Development and curation of each book is managed as a Project. You can go directly to any project listed in the center of your home page (Econ 1020 on the Demo page for example) but if you select the Project tab on the top bar

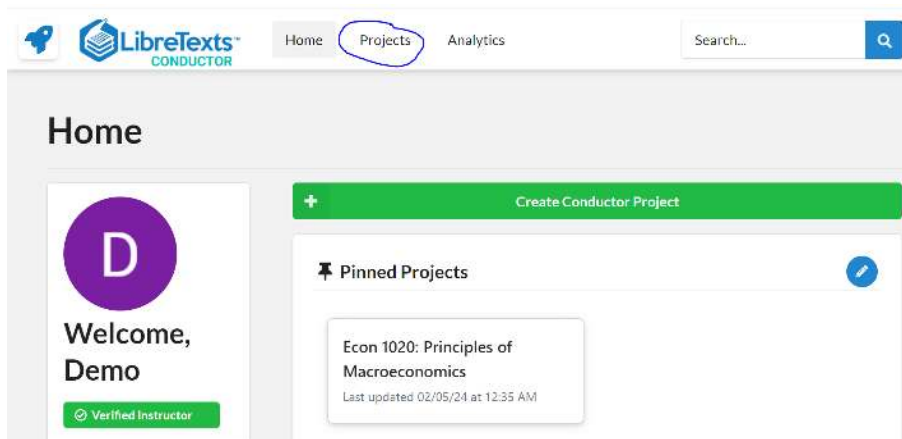


Figure 4.2.1: Conductor Home Page

You will go to a page where all your projects are listed and you can go directly to any one of them

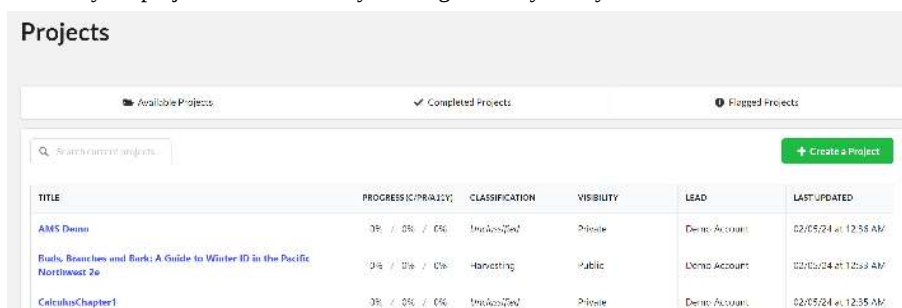


Figure 4.2.2: Conductor Projects listing

If you want to create a new project you can use the green Create Conductor Project tab shown in the center of Figure 4.2.1 or the Create Project tab shown at the far right of Figure 4.2.2.

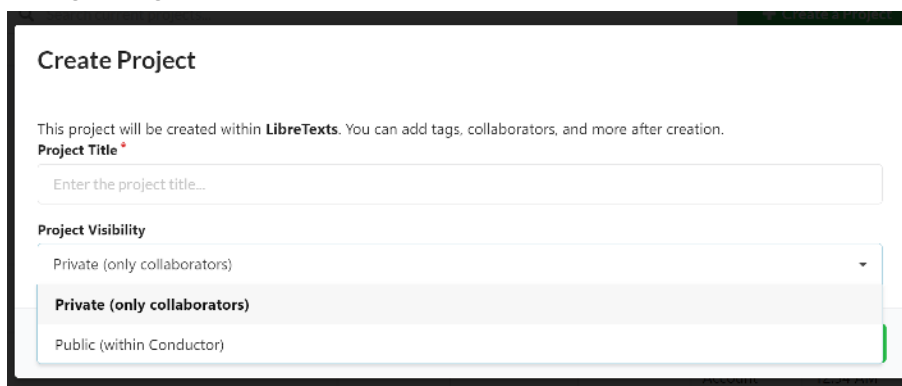


Figure 4.2.3: Create Project Menu

Creating a project only requires entering the Project Title and setting the visibility. Private makes the project viewable only to team members, public can be seen by all registered instructors. Give some thought to the Project Title.

We will discuss the project page starting at the left of the rainbow bar

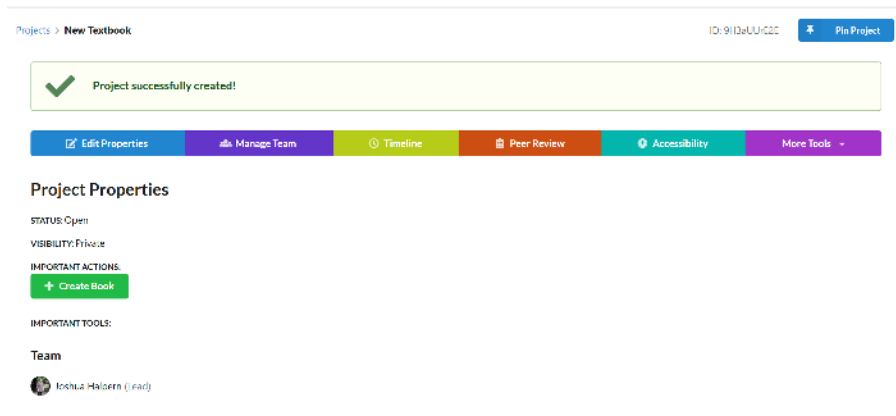


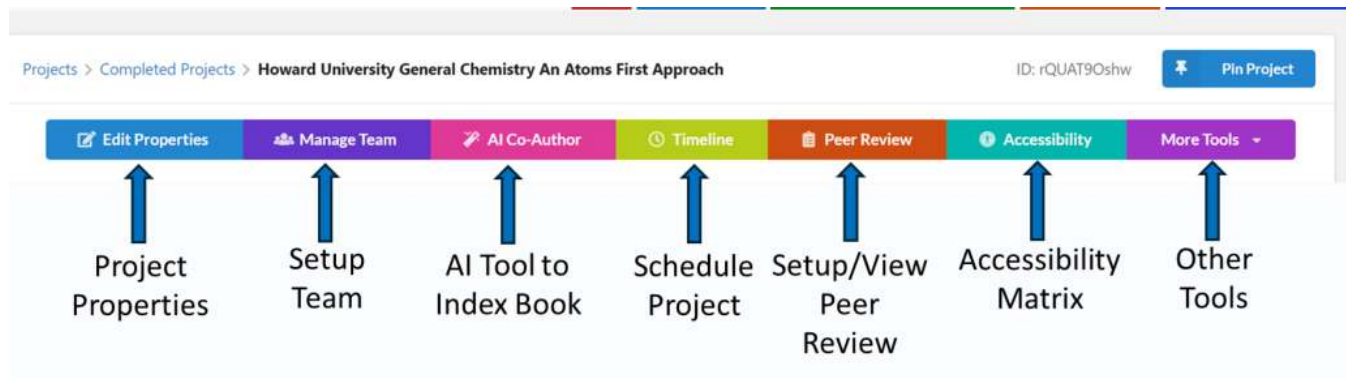
Figure 4.2.4: Project Page

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SECTION OVERVIEW

4.3: RAINBOW BAR



In this brief Quick Guide we will only discuss the Edit Properties, and Manage Team on the Rainbow Bar. The other items are discussed in the [Complete Guide](#)

4.3.1: MANAGE TEAM

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4.3.1: MANAGE TEAM

Teams for LibreTexts Projects/Books are built using the Manage Team button on the Rainbow Bar. Teams can only be built by Administrators and Team Leads. Project Liaisons are LibreTexts and Campus Network Administrators. The person who creates a Project is automatically team lead, although they can change this at any time. There can also be multiple Team Leads. When a book is created from a Project, all team members can view the book in the library, Leads, Liaisons and members can edit the books. Auditors can view it. There is a switch to the right of the form to allow people who are not using @libretexts.org accounts to be added. To add a team member start typing their name or email. Team members can also be removed by Team Leads.

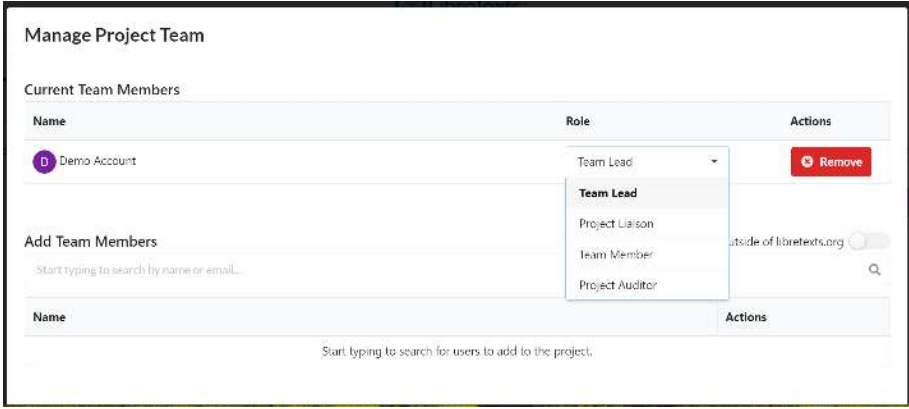


Figure 4.3.1.1: Manage Project Team Template

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4.4: EDIT PROPERTIES

This section contains information on the Project and the Book associated with it. It can be filled in at any time (or not at all, but there is information that will be useful to you and to others who use your book. We will only discuss the entries that should be filled out. The rest are dealt with in the [Complete Guide](#). This is also the place (at the very bottom) where you can delete a Project.

CAUTION

If you make any changes you have to save them. The Save Button is at the bottom of the page

At the top is the name of the Project which is filled in automatically from the Project Title. You can change this Next are a set of properties set by drop down menus. Project Tags and the Associated Organizations are the most important. The Tags become the metatags for searching in Commons, the Associated Organizations are institutions associated with the books (e.g. your college). C-ID is a California scheme for categorizing courses.

The end of the Edit Properties page allows you to DELETE THE PROJECT

CAUTION

There is no recovery if the project is deleted.

If you make changes you have to SAVE them.

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4.5: ASSETS

Assets are another section of the Project Page You can store any ancillary materials you wish here from your syllabus, slide decks, pdfs, etc. You can also control access to the materials. The URLs can be public or restricted. The materials can be organized as folders with files inside them. Files with public access will be visible on the Commons via your book's catalog entry

Assets

Hide

If your project has supporting files, use this tool to upload and organize them. Files with 'public' access will be visible to the public on Commons via the resource's catalog entry.

Upload New Folder

☐	Name	Access	Tags	
☐	2023 Course	Mixed	No associated tags	
☐	Hands on	Project Team Members	No associated tags	
☐	Literature	Public (visible on Commons)	No associated tags	

Use caution when opening files/links from unknown sources. LibreTexts is not responsible for the content of the files/links above.

Edit
Move
Delete

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4.6: SUPPORT CENTER

The LibreTexts Support center is accessed through the large encircled blue question mark at the bottom of every page. Tickets are generated through the Contact Support button. The knowledge base contains helpful links. The system is quite new, and more help files are under construction. System status lets you know if problems are due to LibreTexts system or something else. The green rectangle is a link to many helpful pages.

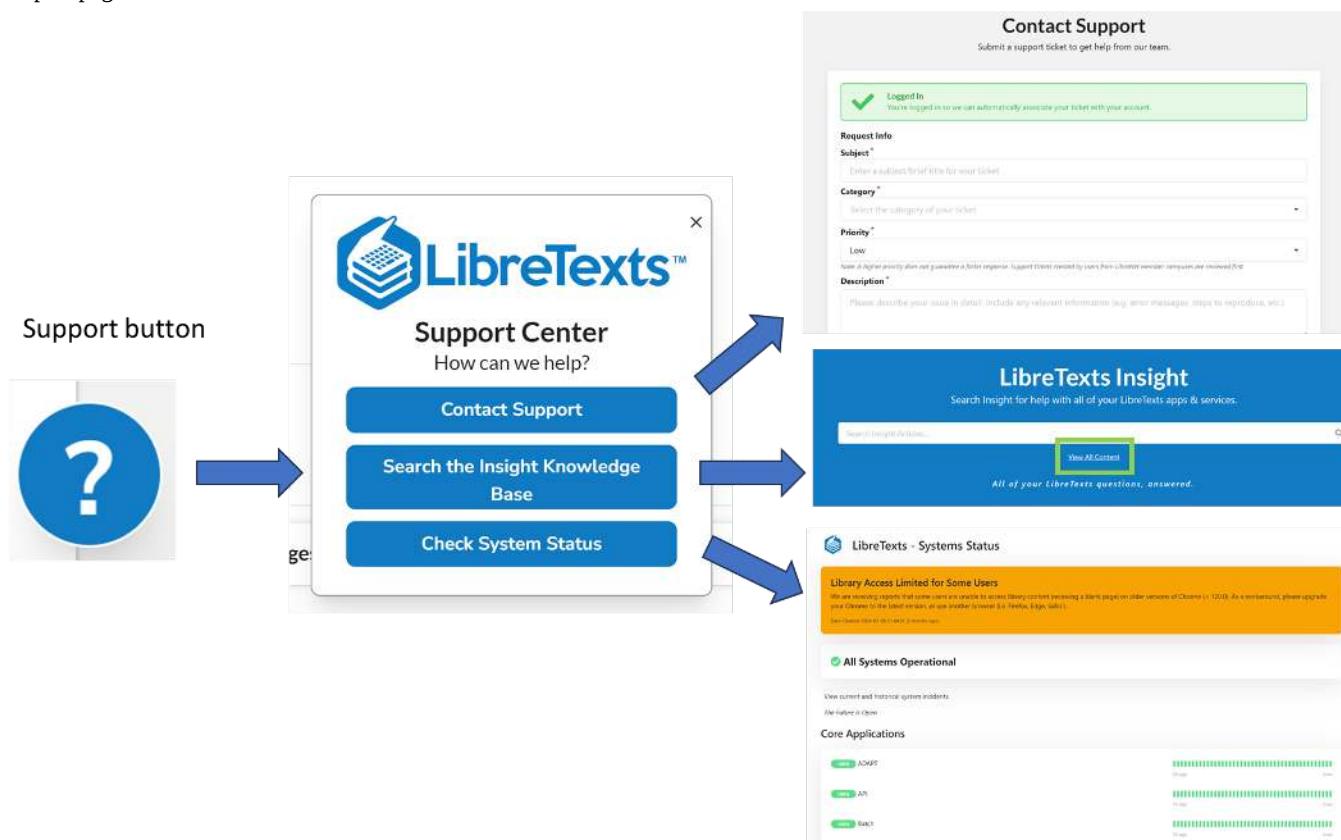


Figure 4.6.1: Support Center symbol at the left and the services available

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CHAPTER OVERVIEW

5: REMIXING

The OER Remixer allows rapid assembly of customized Remixes from existing sources on our comprehensive and ever-growing libraries. This Remixer Tutorial is a detailed explanation of the Remixer's interface and a walkthrough of how to do basic tasks with the OER Remixer, as well as videos. Your Remixing Map is stored automatically on your computer as you build, so you do not have to complete your Remix in one setting. The Remixer works best on Chrome browsers running on W10.

Before using the OER Remixer, it is important to construct a Remixing Map as described in [Section 3.2](#). The gist of the map is to identify the content in the libraries that will map into the organization of the new remix. This requires faculty/instructional designers to peruse the Bookshelves of Source texts and of other Course Remixes to identify desired content. Once remixed, these pages can be then edited at the sub-page level (e.g., sub-sections, paragraph, pages etc). The Remixing Map reflects only the initial organization of a custom remix. Notice the customized organization; there is no limit other than imagination and the size/makeup of the LibreTexts libraries. It is often necessary to make placeholder pages in the Remixer if a gap exists in the libraries. New custom content can be added to these pages once the text is created.

[5.1: Building a Project](#)

[5.2: Building a Book](#)

[5.3: How to Make a LibreTexts Remix](#)

[5.4: Copy-Transcluded and Copy-Forked Remixes](#)

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5.1: BUILDING A PROJECT

CAMPUS BOOKSHELVES

The Course area holds campus- and faculty-specific courses. Each course shell is uniquely designed to address the needs of faculty and their students and typically contains text remixes (i.e., texts generated from existing content often with customized editing and/or content interspersed) that students and faculty can directly access for their class activities.



BOOKSHELVES

Bookshelves in a LibreTexts Library holds texts that are curated by the LibreTexts Development team and can be used either directly or to create customized remixes (i.e., texts generated from existing content often with editing and/or content interspersed) for use in campus Course Shells.

EDITING WORKS BEST WITH GOOGLE CHROME AND WINDOWS 10

LibreTexts can be read on any HTML5 device and any browser

When you are logged in, you can get to the Home Conductor page from <https://one.libretexts.org/home>

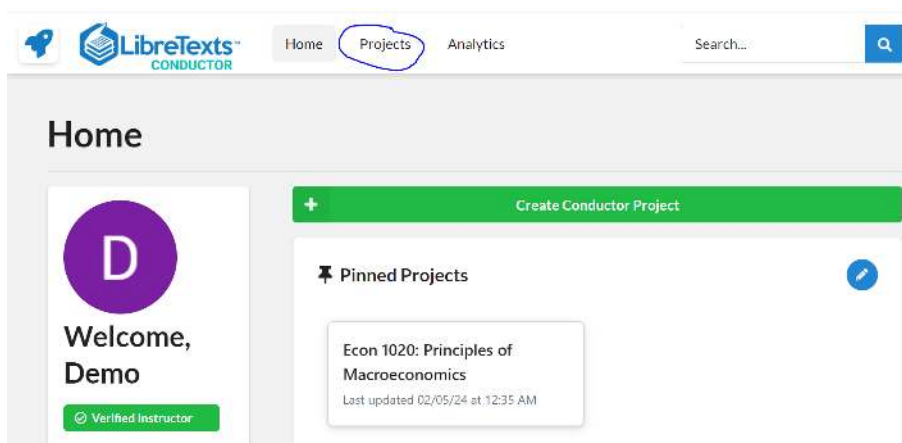


Figure 5.1.1: Conductor Home Page

To create a new Project select the **Create Conductor Project** tab, tab shown in the center of Figure 5.1.1

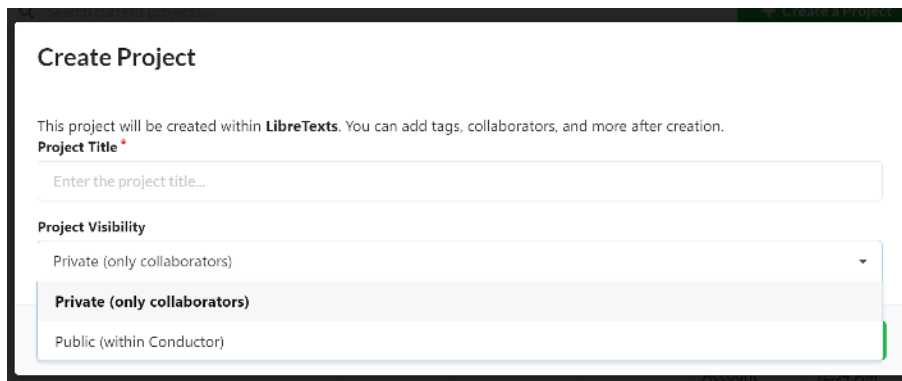


Figure Figure 5.1.2: Create Project Menu

Creating a project only requires entering the Project Title and setting the visibility. Private makes the project viewable only to team members, public can be seen by all registered instructors. Give some thought to the Project Title. After the Project has been created, the Project Page will be displayed.

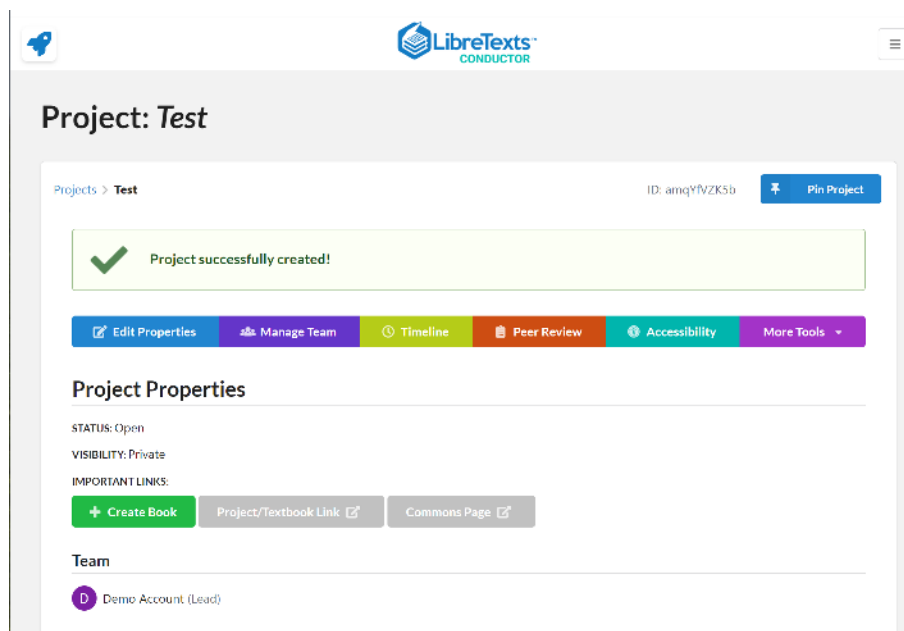


Figure 5.1.2: Project Page

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5.2: BUILDING A BOOK

When you first create a project the top of the Project Page looks like this.

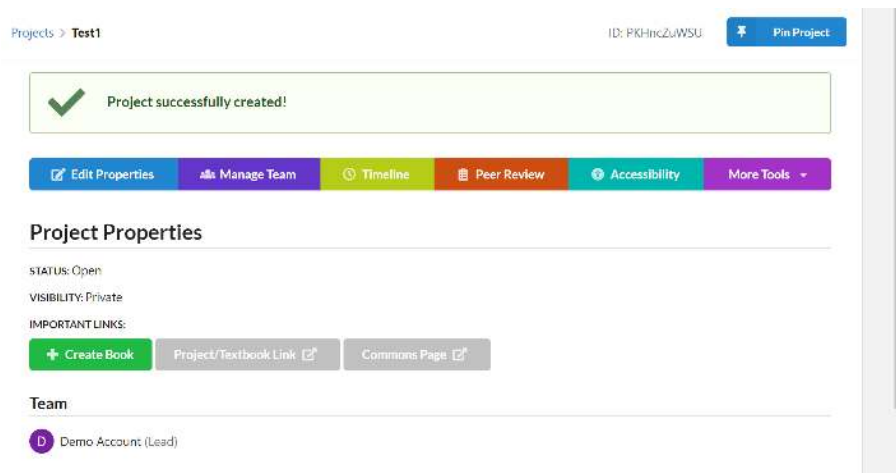


Figure 5.2.1: Top of a new Project Page

To create a book you only need to press the green Create Book tab

CAUTION

Once a Library is selected and the new book created there, it cannot be moved.

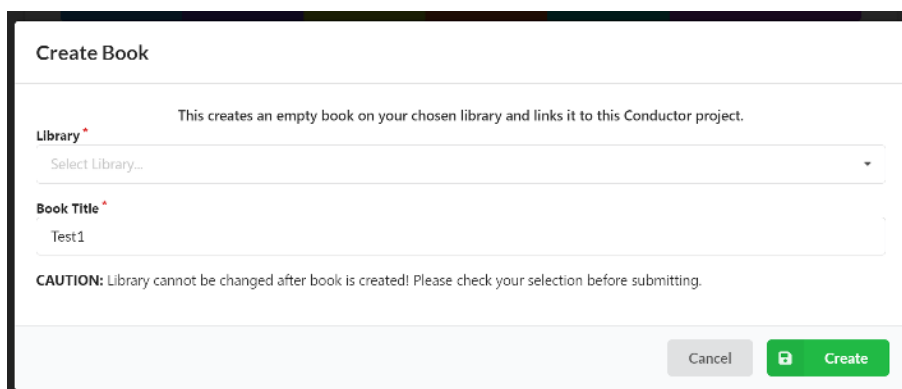


Figure 5.2.2: Book creation menu.

and after the book has been created the Project Page looks like the image on the left and if you invoke the Textbook link you will be taken to the book that you have created.

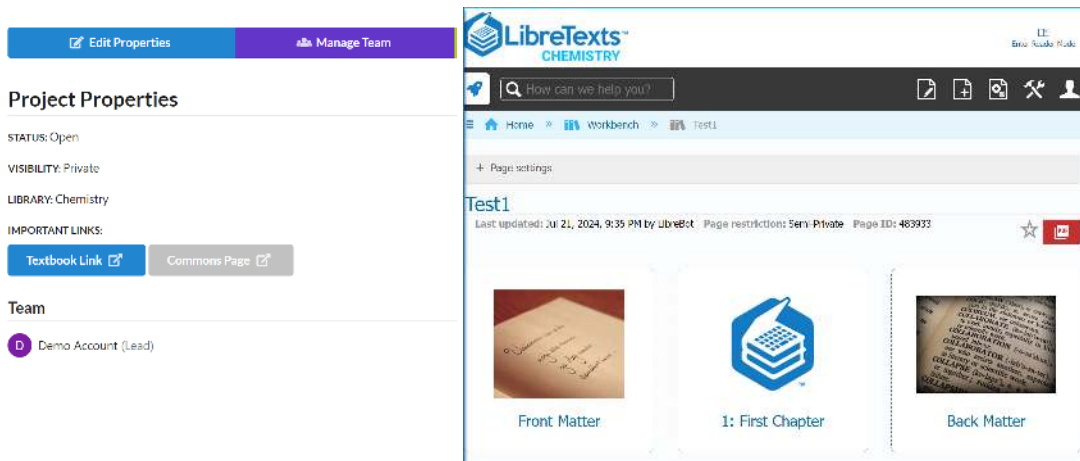


Figure 5.2.3: Project Page with the Book next to it

The next step is to use the Remixer to build out the book. This is described on the next page

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5.3: HOW TO MAKE A LIBRETEXTS REMIX

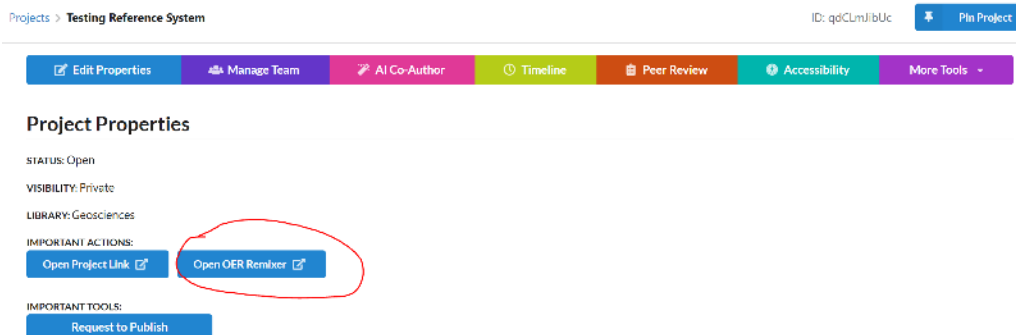
This tutorial will walk you through making a customized text using the LibreTexts remixing tool. The Remixer tool can be used for simple tasks like creating a book that consists of select chapters of an existing resource or it can be used to create complex remixes consisting of multiple resources potentially across libraries. You can also create empty pages if you want to create your own content in parts of your customized book. Before creating a customized remix it is recommended that you [construct a Remixing Map](#) to guide you in building your remixed text and this tutorial assumes that you have a remixing map prepared.

NOTE

With the remixer, any changes to a text (or a newly created text) will not be reflected on the LibreTexts server until you **"publish"** those changes (green button). They will be saved as remixing maps on your personal computer only.

FINDING THE REMIXER

The best place to access the remixer from is the Project Page with the [Open OER Remixer](#) button.



Occasionally people will try and remix books in Libraries where they don't have permissions. In those cases trying to remix will fail with a message that permission was lacking. Should this happen you should contact an administrator at info@libretexts.org.

You can also access the Remixer from your book when you are logged in. Each Library has a primary toolbar at the top (below the library logo). The toolbar is black when a user with an instructor's account has logged in and grey otherwise. There is a blue toolbar on the far left. The Tools selection on the blue toolbar has an icon labeled "Remixer" that when clicked will load a new page with the Remixer for making customized textbooks on the specified library.



Figure 5.3.1: Primary toolbar for a library shown after user has logged in with an instructor's account.

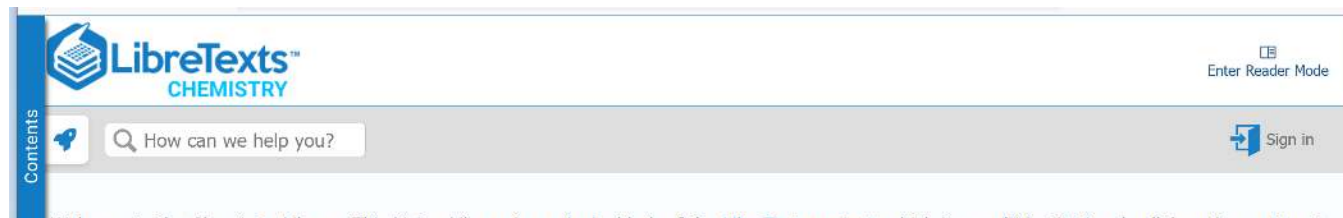


Figure 5.3.2: Primary toolbar for a library shown if a user has not logged in with an instructor's account.

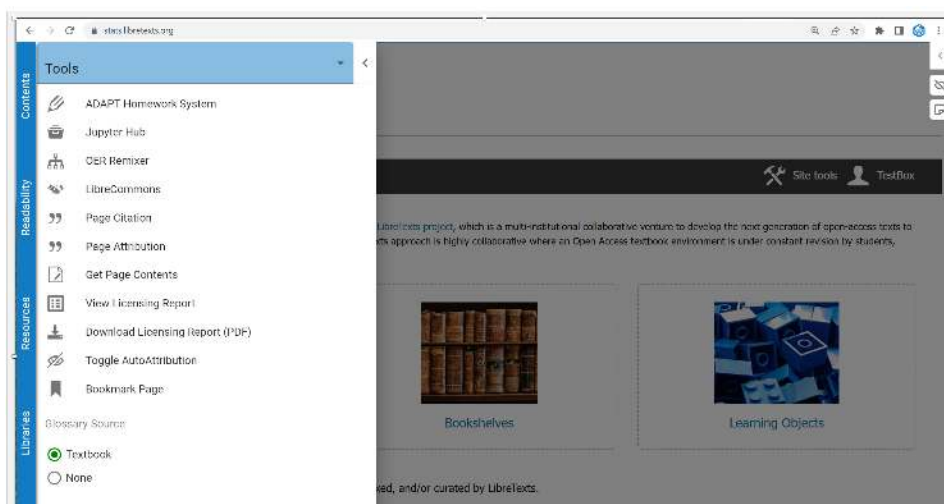


Figure 5.3.3: The blue toolbar at the far left in the Tools tab selected displays a menu with the OER Remixer selection third from the top. We strongly recommend reaching the remixer from the [More Tools](#) Project Page.

GETTING STARTED

Since users without instructor's accounts can access the Remixer, the first step in using the Remixer is to confirm you can, in fact, use it to publish a remix (i.e., your account allows publishing new texts). Once loaded, if the Remixer screen has a dark grey bar with the term "Demonstration Mode" on the left (Figure 5.3.4), then you will not be able to publish your text. However, you can still create an online map of your customized text and save it for future editing/publishing. Register for an instructors account <https://register.libretexts.org> that lets you publish.

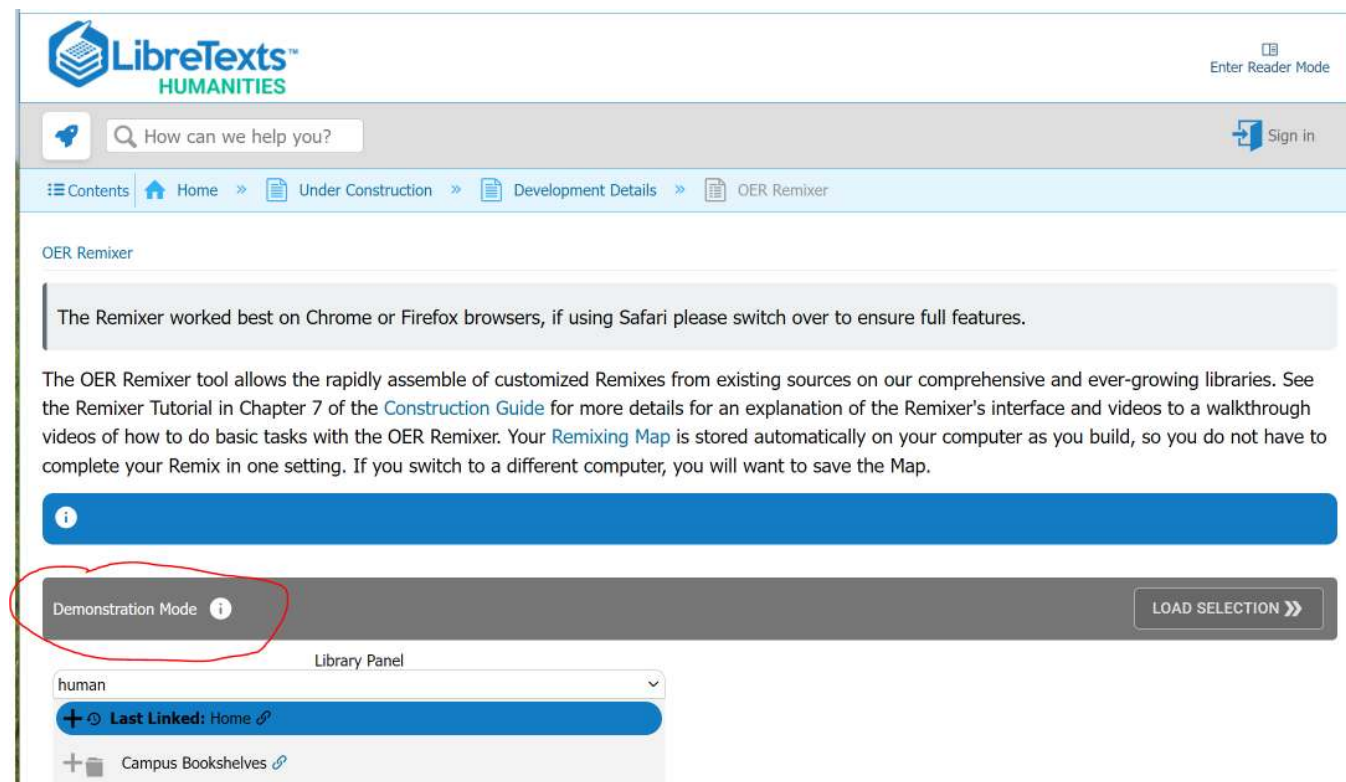


Figure 5.3.4: Example of the remixer in "Demonstration Mode"

When logged into an account with publishing privileges, the grey bar will turn black and the "Demonstration Mode" will switch to "Basic Mode" (Figure 5.3.5). The name of the book you are remixing from either the Project Page or the Book should appear where the Remix Name is.

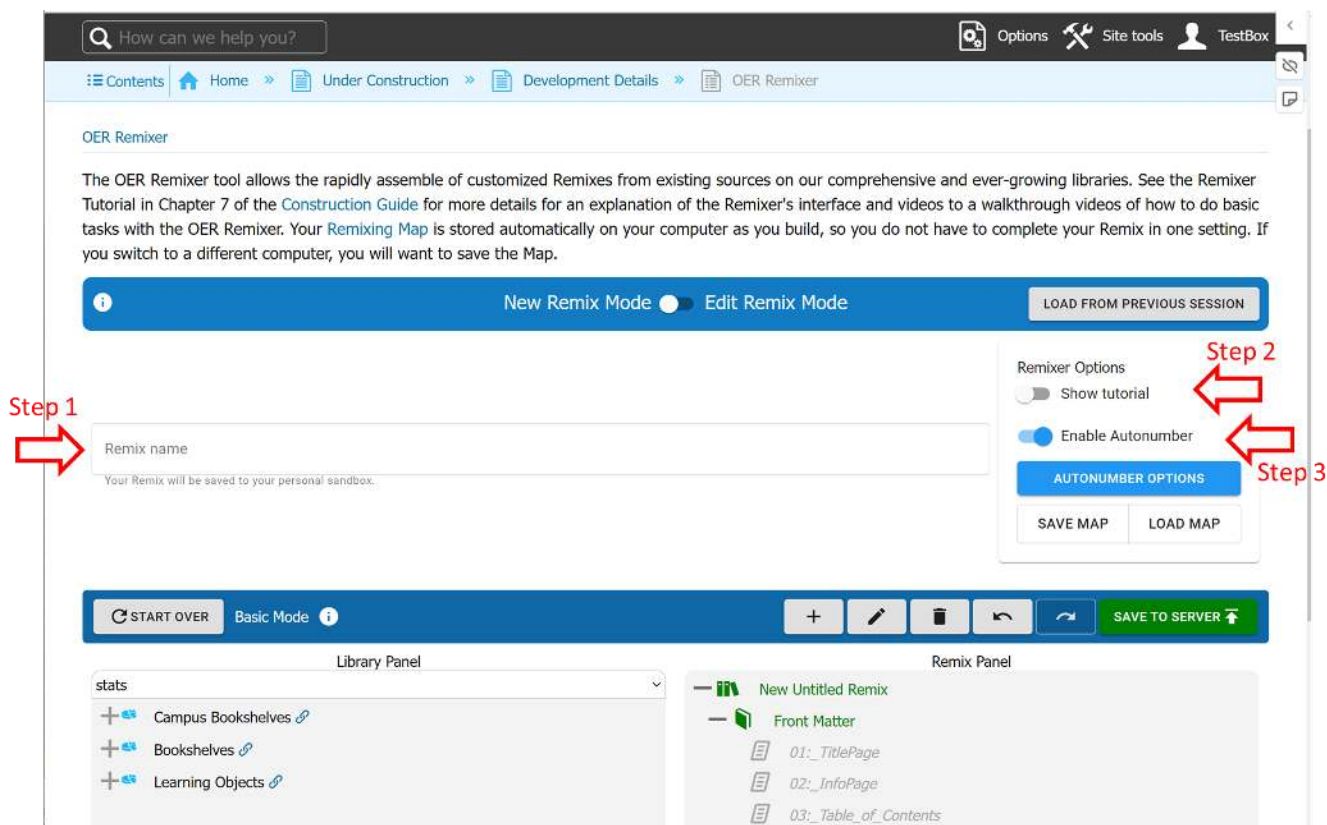


Figure 5.3.5: Example of the top of the remixer

CREATION STEPS

Step 1: By default, the Remixer generates "copy-transcluded" pages that mirror the original Master content. To edit the content on the new Remixed page, authors have to have to "fork" the page in the Editor to copy the content from the original master page into the new Remixed page. Copy-forked pages copy as traditional copied pages, which, once copied, can be edited independently of the content of the master page. You can convert individual sections/pages to distinct forked copies at a later time in order to customize them. Only developers and administrators can generate copy-forked pages directly in the remixer

Step 2: A popup tutorial can be turned on by flipping this switch. Use as needed.

Step 3: The Enable Autonumber switch ensures the constructed Remix follows a consistent number scheme and more importantly, adapts to the changing structure of the remix as new content is added, deleted or reorganized. It is recommended to turn this on (switched to the right). There are options available for the Enable Autonumber (blue button below Enable Autonumber switch); it is recommended to avoid these until users are more proficient with the remixer tool.

DRAGGING AND DROPPING CONTENT

The Remixer has two panels: The library panel and the Remix panel (Figure 5.3.6). The library panel on the left side contains the existing content on the LibreTexts libraries and the Remixer Panel on the right side is where you will create your new Remix. The basic remixing approach is to drag content with the mouse from the Library Panel to the Remix Panel. To insert a chapter or section from an existing book simply find it in the Library panel and drag it to where you want it in your remix.

Step 4: Find content you desire to remix by selecting the library under "Library panel" (default is the library the Remixer was opened in) and page through the hierarchy tree. Once found, use the mouse to click on it and drag it to the Remix Panel. Content in the Remix panel will be green since this is a new page being created (ONLY after the Remix is published). You can continue to drag and drop content in different spots in your Remix Panel.

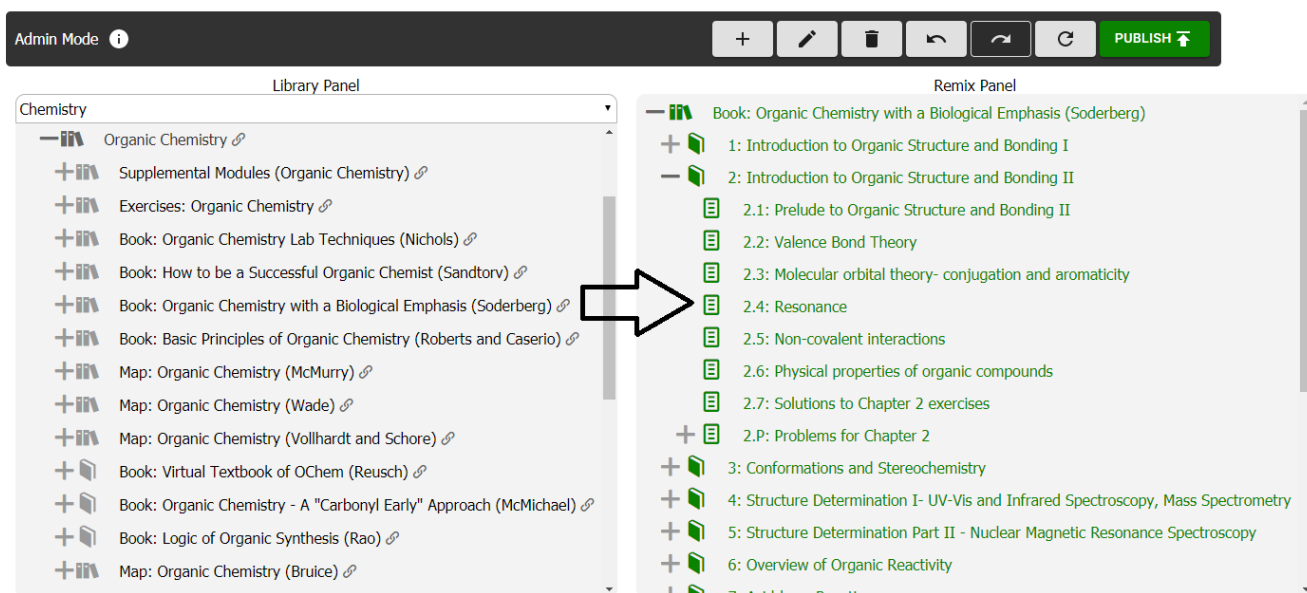


Figure 5.3.6: Working panel of the remixer. Left panel is the "Library Panel" that gives users access to the pages on all 13 libraries. The right panel is the "Remix Panel" i.e., the customized text. Content is dragged with the mouse from the Library Panel to the Remix Panel.

In both panels, the symbol indicates the top (book) level, the symbol indicates a chapter, and the symbol indicates a section (or subsection).

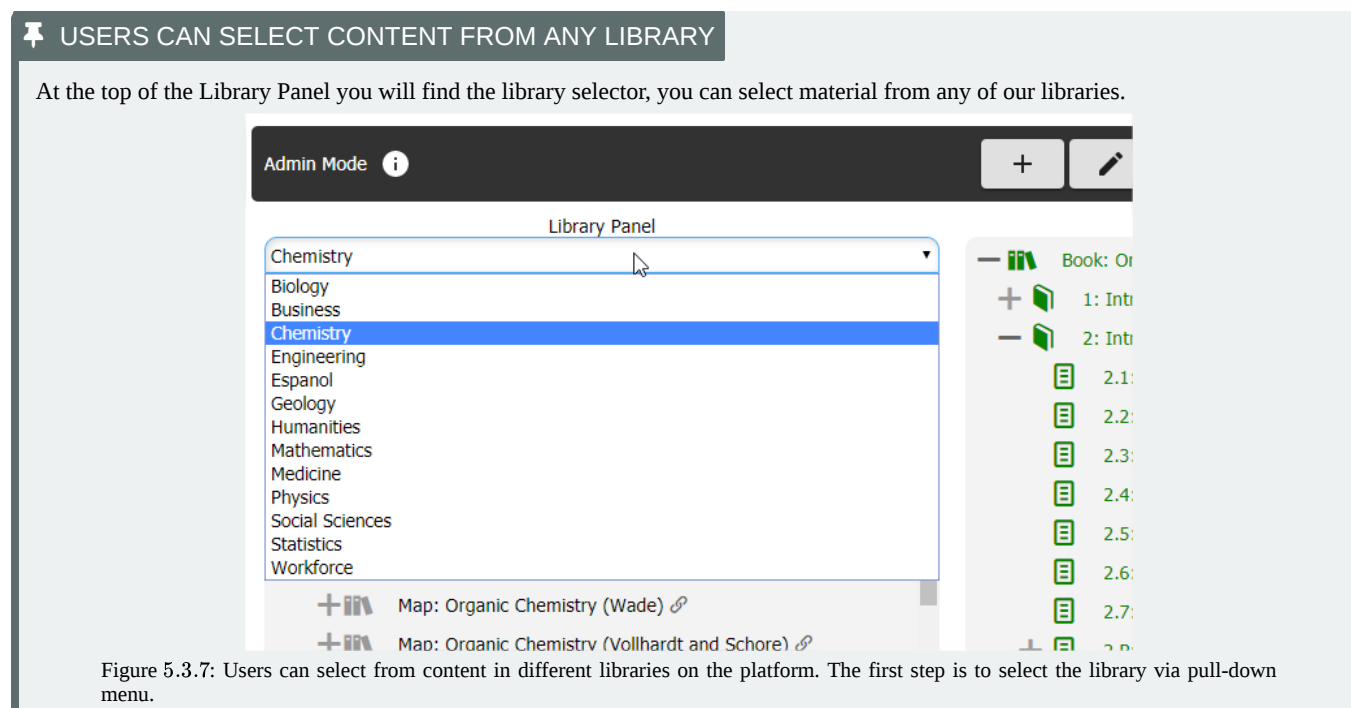


Figure 5.3.7: Users can select from content in different libraries on the platform. The first step is to select the library via pull-down menu.

REORGANIZING REMIXER CONTENT

You can edit your remix by inserting or deleting pages and dragging sections and chapters around as you desire. Above the Library and Remixer Panels is the editor bar (Figure 5.3.8). Here you can add a new (empty) page, change the title of a page or chapter, delete a page or a chapter, undo your latest changes, start over with a new remix, or publish a remix.

Step 5: *Rearrange chapters and pages as desired. If Enable Auto/nonumber is on, the title numbers will adjust as you reorganize your content. Delete unneeded pages and add new content from the Library Panel. Actions can be reverted via the undo/redo buttons.*

The organization in the Remix panel will be automatically stored in on the user computer in the web browser's cookies. They can also be forced to be saved via the "Save Map" below the [Enable Aut\nonumber](#) Options (Figure 5.3.5). This allows you to share your remixing map across computers or with other people. It also provides a disaster recovery path. It is recommended that you save each remix until you become comfortable with the Remixer.

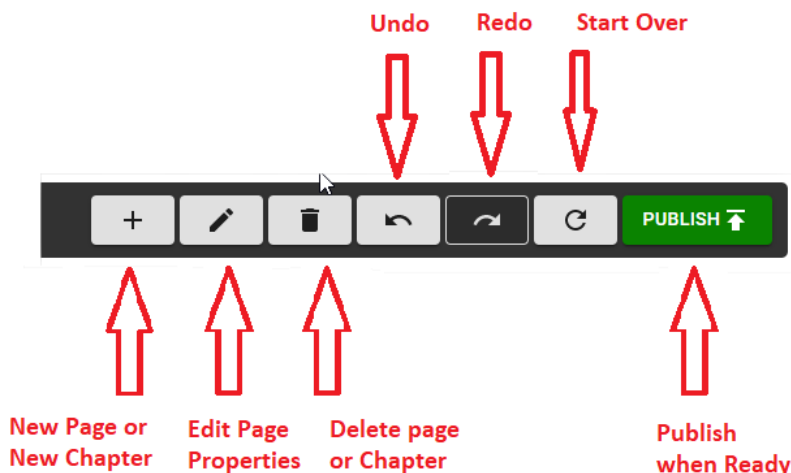


Figure 5.3.8: Users can use the editor bar to add a new (empty) page, change the title of a page or chapter, delete a page or a chapter, undo your latest changes, start over with a new remix, or publish a remix.

To change the name of a section or chapter first select it in the Remixing panel and then press "Page Properties" (button with pencil in Figure 5.3.8) or simply double click the page. Clicking on the "Page Title" text will allow users to manually change the name of that section in the remix (once published). The other properties in the Page Properties box are best reviewed once users are proficient with the Remixer.

Properties for 2.3: Molecular orbital theory- conjugation and aromaticity [New]

Page Title
2.3: Molecular orbital theory- conjugation and aromaticity

//only for new

Source URL (optional)
https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Organic_Chemistry/Book%3A_Orga...

[Visit https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Organic_Chemistry/Book%3A_Orga...](https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Organic_Chemistry/Book%3A_Orga...)

Article type
Topic

Override Copy Mode

Unit(s) >> Chapter >> Topic(s) This will override the Default Copy Mode

Author tag:So... x

authname:s... x

authname:s... x

license:ccb... x

Lower Division x

Organic x

showtoc:no x

+ Add Tag

CANCEL

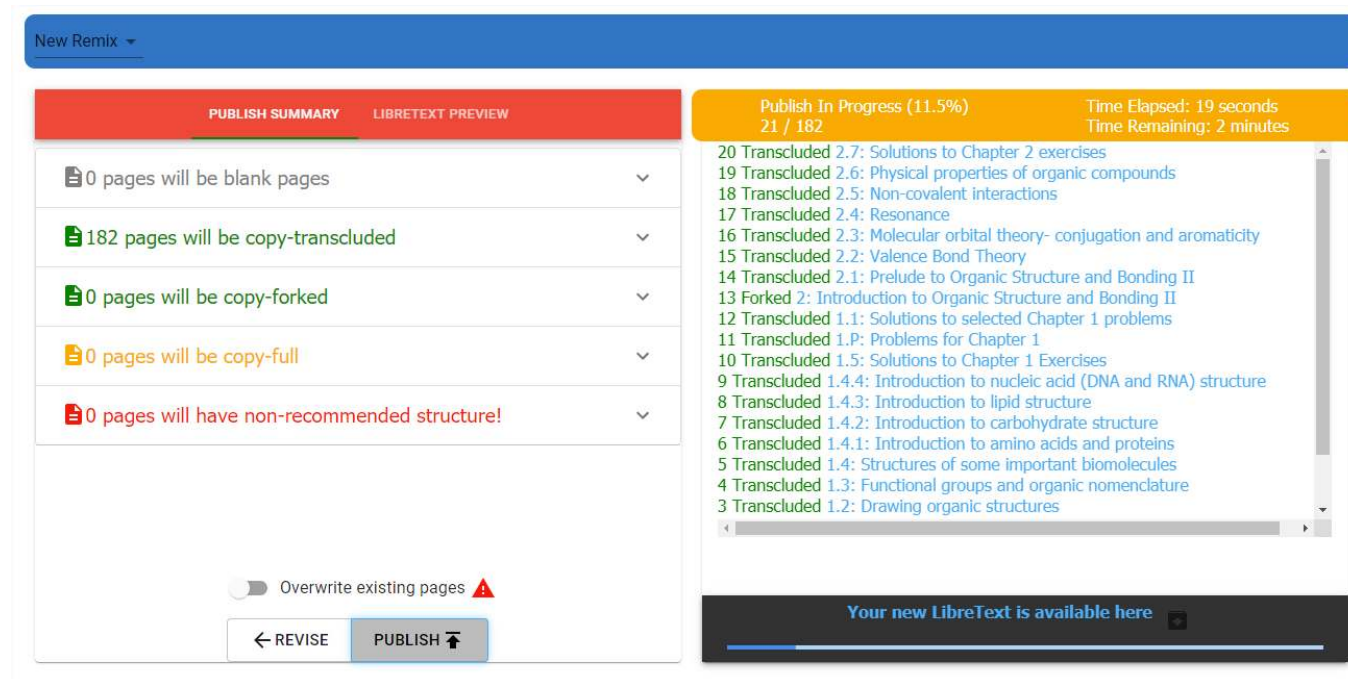
SAVE EDITS

Figure 5.3.9: Users can edit the page properties of any page in the Remix panel via the Page Properties section.

CREATING YOUR REMIX

When you are ready to create your remix press the green "Publish" button (Figure 5.3.8). You will then see an overview screen summary of your remix outlining the basic properties of the pages that will be created (Figure 5.3.10).

Step 6: If you are happy with the summary, press "publish" at the bottom left to publish remixing map. You can follow the publishing process as your remix is being created in the right panel. When it is all done click the link at the bottom of the right panel.



The screenshot shows the 'New Remix' interface. On the left, the 'PUBLISH SUMMARY' panel lists page counts for different actions: 0 blank pages, 182 copy-transcluded pages, 0 copy-forked pages, 0 copy-full pages, and 0 pages with non-recommended structure. Below this is an 'Overwrite existing pages' toggle and 'REVISE' and 'PUBLISH' buttons. On the right, the 'LIBRETEXT PREVIEW' panel shows a list of 20 transcluded pages, including 'Solutions to Chapter 2 exercises' and 'Physical properties of organic compounds'. It also displays 'Publish In Progress (11.5%)', '21 / 182' pages, and a progress bar. At the bottom right, a message states 'Your new LibreText is available here' with a link icon.

Figure 5.3.10: Users can edit the page properties of any page in the Remix panel via the Page Properties section (left). Once pressed, the map then is created and progress can be viewed via the right panel.

TAKE OWNERSHIP OF YOUR REMIX

New remixes will automatically be placed in the Workbench and be reachable through your Project Page in the Conductor. They can also be reached directly via their URL or

Step 7: Click on the blue text in the lower right, "Your new LibreTexts is available here". This will open up the newly published Remix in the workbench.

EDIT REMIX

It is important to note that while the remixer is a powerful tool for combining existing content in the desired organization, typically further editing is desired at the paragraph/sentence level within the pages. This requires direct editing of the pages of the newly publish Remix using the procedures outlined in [Chapter 6](#).

Step 8: Edit/curate remix as needed by manually editing individual pages.

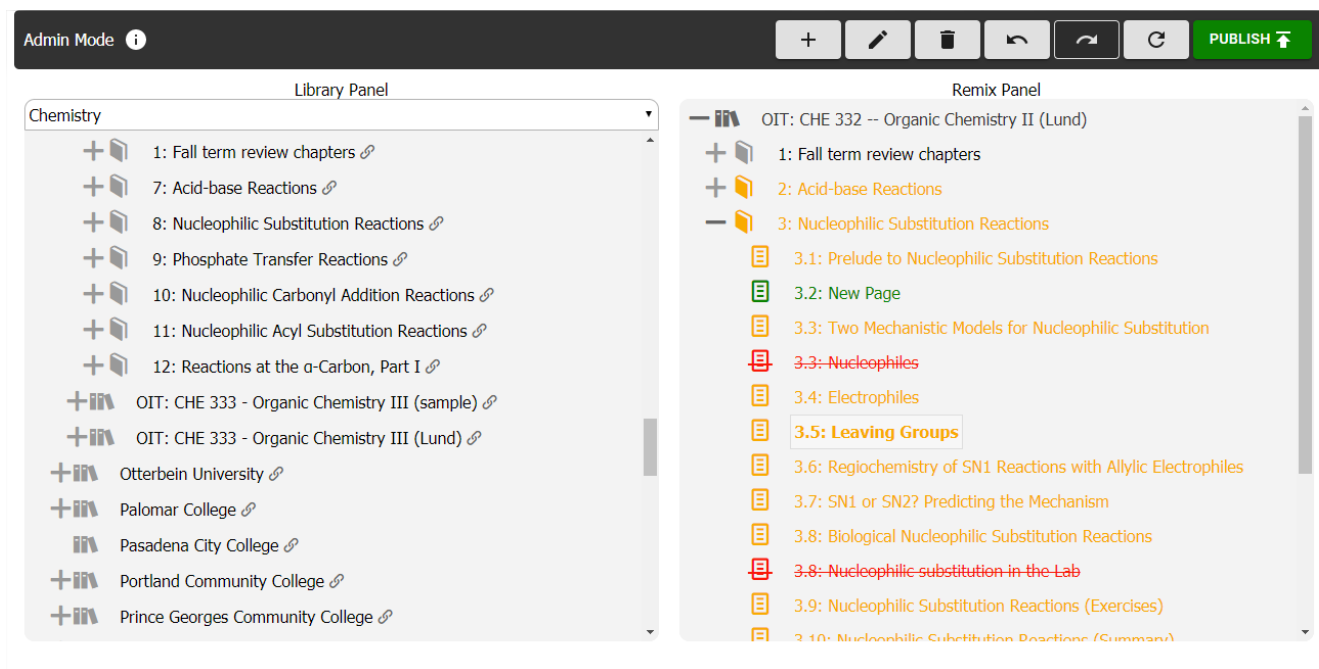
RE-REMXING THE REMIX

Often, it is desired to reorganize existing remixes or to add or delete content in the remixer.

Step 9: To do this go to the Remixer from your Project Page or from the Book

Once the Remixer is in the name of the book should appear. Except for Developers and Administrators users can ONLY remix texts linked to their projects or for which they have permission from the owners. In general these are texts on campus bookshelves for which they have permission (usually only the ones that they have created)

Once the remix is generated, it pulls up in the Remix Panel just like **Step 4**. The remix can be reorganized with pages added and deleted just like in the Remixer mode. However, in contrast to the Remixer mode, different colors can be found depending on if a new page is created (green), or if a page title is changed (orange) - often via the [Enable Aut\nonumber](#) - or if a page is deleted (red) (Figure 5.3.13). Users can also pull content from the Library and add to the Remix panel as desired.



The screenshot displays the LibreTexts Admin Mode interface. At the top, there's a dark header with 'Admin Mode' and a help icon, followed by a toolbar with icons for adding, editing, deleting, undo, redo, and a green 'PUBLISH' button. Below the header, the interface is split into two main panels: 'Library Panel' on the left and 'Remix Panel' on the right.

The 'Library Panel' is titled 'Chemistry' and contains a list of items, each with a plus icon and a link icon. The items include: '1: Fall term review chapters', '7: Acid-base Reactions', '8: Nucleophilic Substitution Reactions', '9: Phosphate Transfer Reactions', '10: Nucleophilic Carbonyl Addition Reactions', '11: Nucleophilic Acyl Substitution Reactions', '12: Reactions at the α -Carbon, Part I', 'OIT: CHE 333 - Organic Chemistry III (sample)', 'OIT: CHE 333 - Organic Chemistry III (Lund)', 'Otterbein University', 'Palomar College', 'Pasadena City College', 'Portland Community College', and 'Prince Georges Community College'.

The 'Remix Panel' is titled 'OIT: CHE 332 -- Organic Chemistry II (Lund)' and contains a list of pages. The pages are color-coded: red for deleted, green for new, and orange for modified. The pages include: '1: Fall term review chapters', '2: Acid-base Reactions', '3: Nucleophilic Substitution Reactions', '3.1: Prelude to Nucleophilic Substitution Reactions', '3.2: New Page' (green), '3.3: Two Mechanistic Models for Nucleophilic Substitution', '3.3: Nucleophiles' (red), '3.4: Electrophiles', '3.5: Leaving Groups' (orange), '3.6: Regiochemistry of S_N1 Reactions with Allylic Electrophiles', '3.7: S_N1 or S_N2 ? Predicting the Mechanism', '3.8: Biological Nucleophilic Substitution Reactions', '3.8: Nucleophilic substitution in the Lab' (red), '3.9: Nucleophilic Substitution Reactions (Exercises)', and '3.10: Nucleophilic Substitution Reactions (Summary)'.

Figure 5.3.13: Edited remix showing deleted pages in red, new page (in green) and modified pages (in orange). These changes only take effect once the remix is "published"

Step 10: *Remix the previously published remix from Step 7 as needed.*

The remixed text can be published following the instructions in **Step 6** (clicking the Publish button).

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5.4: COPY-TRANSCLUDED AND COPY-FORKED REMIXES

The Remixer generates "transcluded" pages that mirror the original Master content. To edit the content on the new Remixed page, authors have to either edit the original material (e.g. with errors) or have to "fork" the page to copy the content from the original master page into the new Remixed page.

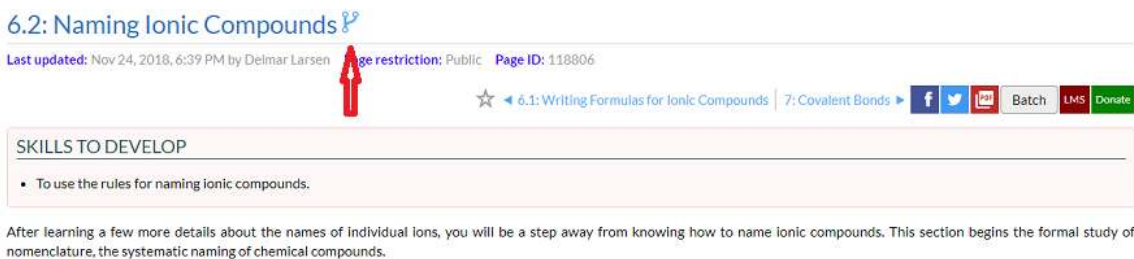
WHEN AND HOW TO EDIT ORIGINAL PAGE

DON'T and if the system lets you, as a newbie, there is something wrong. Back away slowly and send an email to Info@libretexts.org, but what you can do is

CREATE A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE TO EDIT

If you are altering the content of the original page to fit into a different flow than the original book, changing the pedagogy of how the material is presented, deleting subsections, or otherwise majorly modifying the original, you will want to "fork" the original page. Forking a page creates a copy of the original page in the new location that is completely independent of the original and you can edit it as you see fit (without affecting the original source page).

The easiest way to do this is with the "Forker" which works automatically by pressing the icon next to the remixed (and transcluded) page). Then authors can edit the remixed pages without affecting any other page on the platform. The downside is that any upgrades to the Master content will not be reflected in these forked pages but by using the star on the third line below, you can be notified of changes



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CHAPTER OVERVIEW

6: BASIC EDITING

- [6.1: Editing a Page](#)
- [6.2: Adding Images and Figures](#)
- [6.3: Image Resources](#)
- [6.4: Adding Videos \(YouTube\)](#)
- [6.5: Adding Tables](#)
- [6.6: Hyperlinking](#)

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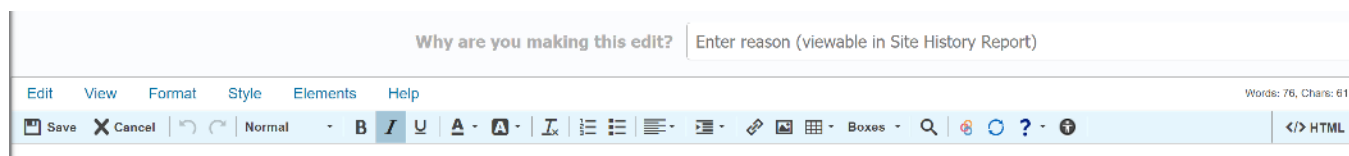
6.1: EDITING A PAGE

If you are new to LibreTexts and need to start on your text, the best thing is to use the Remixer to start. [Go to Chapter 5](#) to learn how to set up your book.

The Mindtouch platform we are using for the LibreTexts uses a modified CKE editor that allows for module construction without having to build/edit the raw source (HTML) code directly. The LibreTexts editor is a WYSIWYG editor that automatically creates HTML from visual authoring. The editor displays when you [create a new page](#) or edit a page. We strongly recommend that you use the Remixer to create new pages as it will automatically renumber chapters and pages as needed after you add the page. The CKEditor is a ready-for-use open source WYSIWYG text editor from CKSource designed to bring common word processor features directly to web pages, simplifying their content creation.

You can only edit pages for which you have editing permission, generally speaking pages in your sandbox, your team's sandbox if you are a team member, and pages in books that you have created, either de novo or by remixing.

1. Navigate to the page you want to edit.
2. On the MindTouch toolbar, select **Edit**.
3. Edit the content as necessary. The drop down menus are described below on this page.
4. In the **Edit summary** field at the bottom of the page, leave change notes for other editors or yourself (optional). Edit summaries can be viewed in the page revision history.
5. Click **Save** to save the changes you made.



AUTOMATIC SAVING & WORD COUNTS

- **Automatic saving** - By default, the LibreTexts libraries autosaves pages every 25 seconds in case your browser crashes or computer restarts so that you can return to the page and pick up where you left off.
- **Word count** - A word and character count is displayed in the upper right corner of the editor UI.

THE EDITOR

The Editor has been configured for most of the needs contributors require. The layout is below; please refrain from using the advanced features in red until you are familiar with the Mindtouch structure. The Toolbar is the section located at the top of the editor window. It contains menu buttons that give you access to various functions of CKEditor. All buttons are grouped according to their function and include both simple operations (like basic text styling or formatting) and more advanced features (like inserting media or forms via a dialog window).

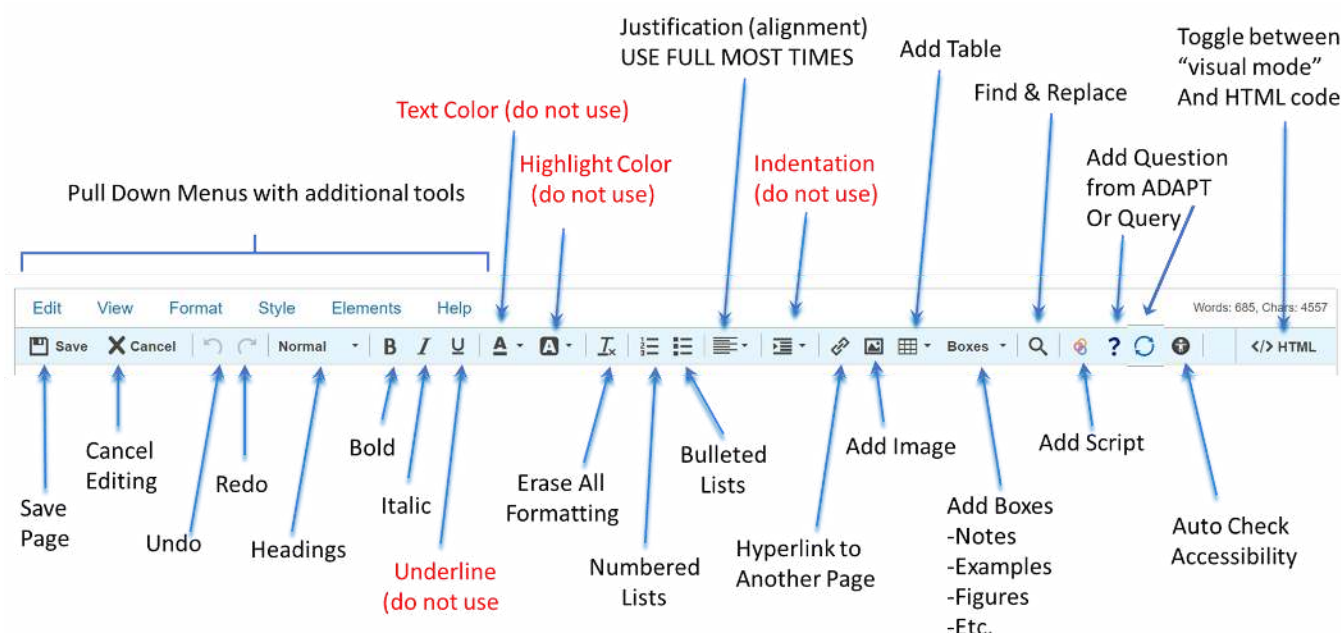


Figure 6.1.1: A simple layout of the Mindtouch editor. Tools in red are rarely used in the LibreTexts typesetting standard.

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DROP-DOWN MENUS

Drop-down menus within the Editor Toolbar contain tools organized by Edit, View, Format, Style, Elements, and Help.

EDIT MENU

The **Edit** menu contains the basic actions your authors can use within the editor.

- **Undo**
- **Paste:** Paste cut or copied content from your operating system clipboard.
 - Modern browsers to not allow **Paste as Plain Text** or **Paste from Word** options.
- **Find**
- **Replace**
- **Select all**

VIEW MENU

The **View** menu allows authors different ways to see the content they'll be editing.

- **Source** - View and edit the HTML source for the page
- **Show blocks** - See the content blocks in WYSIWYG mode in order to better identify the HTML structure and format of your content

FORMAT MENU

The **Format** menu contains tools that allow authors to change the look of selected text.

- **Alignment**
- **Indentation**
- **Font** - Change the font for selected text. (DO NOT USE)
- **Size**
- **Text color**
- **Background color**

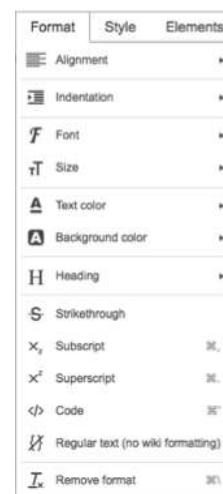
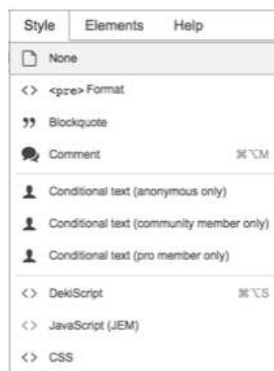


- **Heading** - In the pages, the headings start with H2, H1 is reserved for the title of the page
- **Strikethrough**: Strikes a line through selected text. For example: ~~these words~~.
- **Subscript**: Add a small letter or symbol below a line. E.g. writing the chemical compound N₂
- **Superscript**: Add a small letter or symbol above a line of text. E.g. writing equations 2³ = 8
- **Code**: Insert a code block or apply a code block to selected text.
- **Regular text**: Exclude selected text from being parsed by the editor.
- **Remove format**: Remove all formatting from the selected content.

STYLE MENU

The **Style** menu contains options for changing content behavior or appearance.

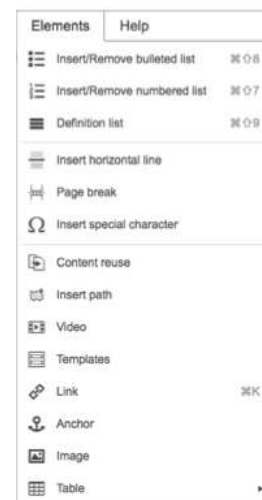
- **None**
- **<pre> Format** (DO NOT USE)
- **Blockquote**
- **Comment**
 - Only appears when the page is being edited.
 - Great for showing a replaced image when one is updated or corrected.
- **Conditional Text** (ADVANCED USE ONLY)
 - Anonymous only
 - Community member only
 - Pro Member only
- **DekiScript**
- **JavaScript (JEM)**
- **CSS**



ELEMENTS MENU

The **Elements** menu contains options to insert media or alter HTML elements.

- **Insert/Remove bulleted list**
- **Insert/Remove numbered list**
- **Definition list**
- **Insert horizontal line**
- **Page break**
- **Insert special character**
- **Content reuse**
- **Insert Path** (DO NOT USE)
- **Video**
- **Templates**
- **Link**
- **Anchor**
- **Image**
- **Table**



HELP MENU

The **Help** menu links to references about the MindTouch Editor.

- **Help**
- **Keyboard shortcuts**



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6.2: ADDING IMAGES AND FIGURES

Images can be added to LibreTexts via two primary mechanisms:

ADDING FIGURES THE HARD WAY - MANUAL UPLOAD

Three steps to add non-copyrighted (e.g. public domain, Creative Commons, original photos or figures) images or pictures:

- "Save" the figures into jpg, png, gif or some other graphics file depending on the program you are using to make the image.
- Then "attach" the file using the lower right hand button on the page or under the "more" button.
- Then "edit" the page with the edit button and "link" the file to your page with "insert/edit image" button.

ADDING FIGURES THE EASY WAY - DRAG AND DROP

- "Save" or "export" the figures into jpg, png, gif or some other graphics file depending on the program you are using to make the image (JPG and PNG are preferred).
- Drag and drop the image from your desktop to your page (while editing).

ADDITIONAL FACTORS TO PAY ATTENTION TO REGARDING FIGURES

- **NO BMP** figures are allowed to be imported. Avoid TIFF. Use PNG, JPG, GIF figures instead.
- Please **CROP** your figures to remove superfluous white space that makes reading your module awkward. The Microsoft Office Picture Editor or Paint will crop images and is free on MS operating systems.
- All figures constructed for this project must have the original image files used uploaded to the LibreTexts, preferable in the module itself. **DO NOT HOTLINK** images. Hotlinks in general are prone to vaporization.

THE MEDIUM WAY - COPY AND PASTE SCREENSHOTS

Often when integrating content from dead libraries like PDF or scanned images, the Print Screen option can be used. On PC, there is a "Print Screen" button on the upper right corner of the keyboard that will take a screen shot of the screen and store it in the computer clipboard. This can then be "pasted" directly via the control-v combination directly into the LibreTexts Editor. The problem with this is that the image that is being copied and pasted via this mechanism will typically have superfluous content around it and will need to be cropped before editing. There are two ways to address this:

- Paste the screen shot into a image editor (e.g., Paint in Windows or Powerpoint) and then crop it in that respective software, save into a file and drag-and-drop into the page as discussed above.
- Alternatively, a screen shot **snipping tool** can be used to selectively copy the image on the page from the rest of the screen (sort of like pre-cropping) and then you can paste directly into the editor (<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/13776/windows-use-snipping-tool-to-capture-screenshots>).



There are other snipping tools available via a simple Internet Search. Apple computers have a similar snipping tool. You can use Shift-Cmd-4 to save a screen snip of an image on the screen. This image file can then be edited as needed and then imported into a LibreTexts page, following the protocol described above.

FORMATTING FIGURES

Double-click on an image (in edit mode) to open its settings and make sure these settings are set correctly:

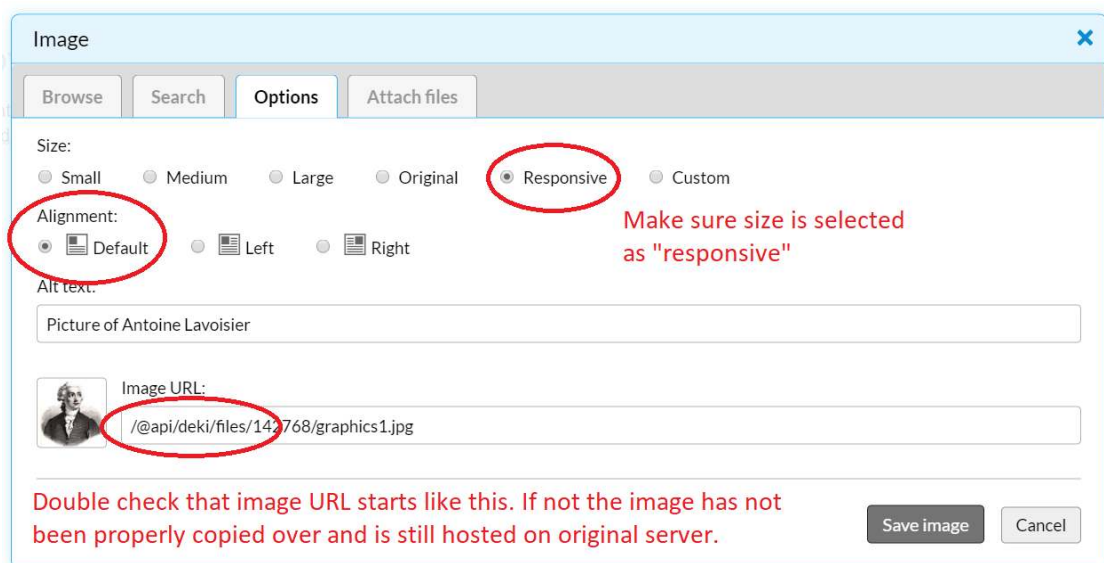


Figure 6.2.1: Image settings

To center justify figure, click on the right side of the image (not the figure) and you can use the center justification for text off the normal editing toolbar.

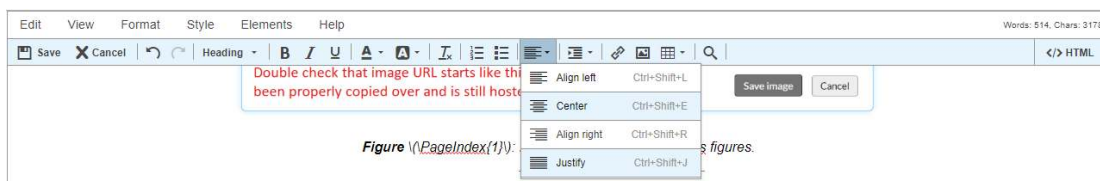


Figure 6.2.2: How to center justify figures

ADDING CAPTIONS

To add a caption add a line under the figure formatted as

Figure \(\PageIndex{i}\): Copy and Paste Caption here. (Copyright; author via source)

where i is the number of the figure on the page. This automatically formats the caption into the caption style you see on the figures on this page. Unfortunately, if you add another figure that requires renumbering the figures after it this still has to be done manually. You can use $\text{\(\PageIndex{n}\)}$ to sequentially number tables, videos, examples, etc. All figures should be open source, if possible provide a link to the original source.

FIGURE CAPTIONS FORMAT

The figure label should be formatted as shown for the figure above:

- Center justified
- "Figure" in bold followed by numbering with a page index command and a colon like this: Figure \(\PageIndex{1}\):
- Manually enter the figure number in the $\text{\(\PageIndex{n}\)}$ command, "1" for the first figure of the page, "2" for the second, etc.

ADVANCED (ALT-TEXTS)

Each Figure and Table has a simple option to add alt-texts. Just double click on the image to get the figure setting (Figure 6.2.1) and you can add alt-text into the entry. See [section on Alt-texts](#) for more details.

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- [3.3: Adding Images and Figures and Video](#) by [Delmar Larsen](#) is licensed [CC BY 1.3](#).

6.3: IMAGE RESOURCES

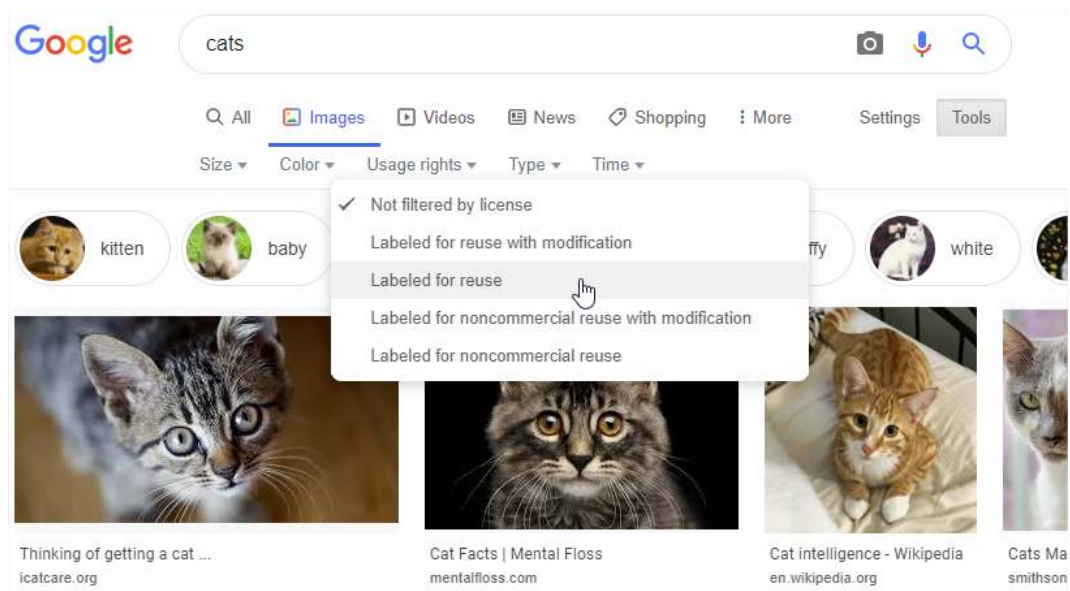
IMAGES REPOSITORY

- <https://unsplash.com/>
- www.pexels.com
- pixabay.com/
- [The Gender Spectrum Collection by Broadly](#)
- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/nihgov/albums>
- <https://freestocks.org/>

There are several sources on the Internet for openly licensed images for embedding into LibreTexts Pages:

- For more specific images, consider Wikipedia and Flickr (but pay attention to license on the latter).
- Editors can do an image search on Google images and click on the filter for "reuse". See the image below. However, do not trust this. You should confirm the license is open irrespective of what Google thinks.

Before publishing to the Campus Bookshelves each book is scanned for images included as hot links. When one is found it is automatically copied to LibreTexts.



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- [3.14: Image Resources](#) by [Delmar Larsen](#) is licensed [CC BY 1.3](#).

6.4: ADDING VIDEOS (YOUTUBE)

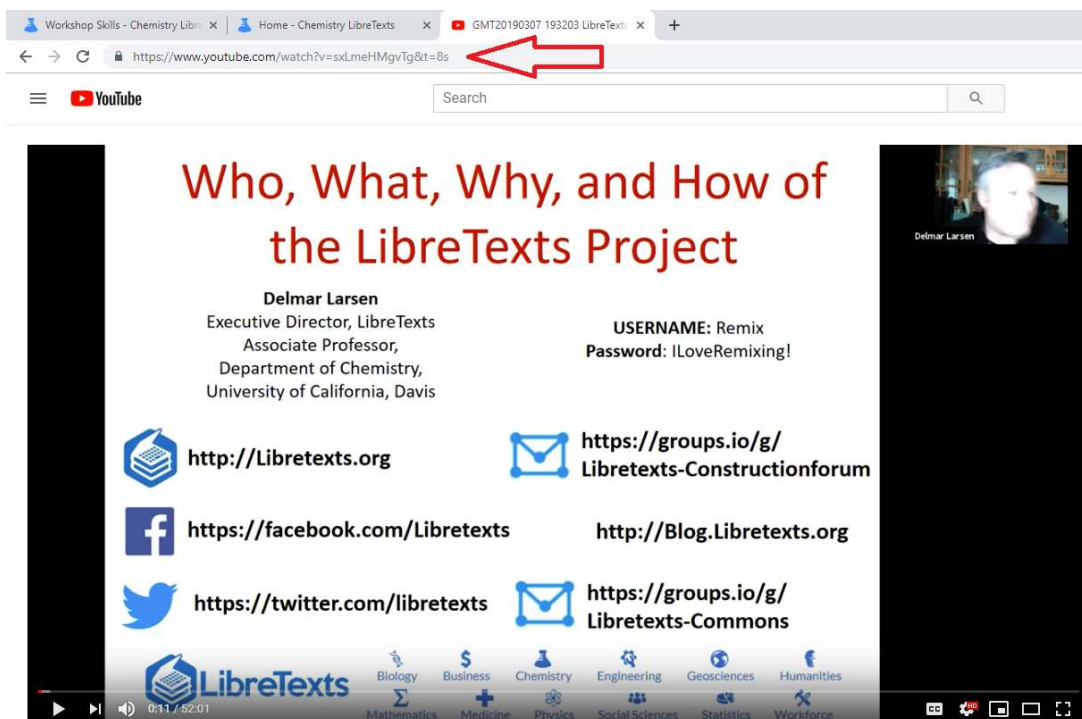
Our tutorial for adding videos is on YouTube: youtu.be/zuzkGdWawy0



Currently the best way to add videos is to link to YouTube videos, although other streaming platforms will work. LibreTexts is working to create a bespoke Video archive. The following steps can be use to embed YouTube videos.

STEP 1

Identify the URL of the video you want. This is typically done by finding the video and copying the URL from the web browser URL line. For the video below, the URL is "www.youtube.com/watch?v=sxLmeHMgvTg&t=8s"



GMT20190307 193203 LibreTexts 1920x1050

STEP 2

Select "Elements" in the toolbar and select "video".

Workshop Skills

Last updated: May 16, 2019, 10:08 AM by admin Page restriction: Private Page ID: 150731 Workshop University BCCE (2018)

Words: 144, Chars: 1159

While the basic principles of editing content are limited, there are several skills needed to Master to use the LibreTexts before creating and consulting in building these skills:

- Construction Forum: <https://github.com/libretexts/construction>
- Construction Guide: <https://github.com/libretexts/construction>

1. Make (or take) ownership of content

2. Make a chapter (guide) in your sandbox

3. Rename Page (standard is to use the name of the page)

4. Edit page (new or blank page)

1. Copy/paste Existing Text

2. Make hyperlink (chain link)

3. Add Box via templates

Insert/Remove bulleted list Ctrl+Shift+8

Insert/Remove numbered list Ctrl+Shift+7

Definition list Ctrl+Shift+9

Insert horizontal line

Page break

Insert special character

Content reuse

Insert path

Video

Templates

Link Ctrl+K

Anchor

Image

Table

Remixing Skills

1. Construct a simple Remixing Map

2. Remix that map (either as transclusion or copy-source)

3. Move remix to personal sandbox (i.e., take ownership)

STEP 3

Paste the URL into the "Video URL" line and select the video on panel below. You can use this as a search through YouTube for different videos (however most people just use Google search directly outside of the LibreTexts platform). Press "Insert Video".

Workshop Skills - Chemistry LibreTexts x Home - Chemistry LibreTexts x GMT20190307 193203 LibreTexts x +

https://chem.libretexts.org/Workshops/Workshop_Skills#widget-files

Page settings

Workshop Skills

Last updated: May 16, 2019, 10:08 AM by admin Page restriction: Private Page ID: 150731 Workshop University BCCE (2018)

Insert video

YouTube Embed

Video URL:

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/sxLmeHMgvTg>

 GMT20190307 193203 LibreTexts 1920x1050

LibreTexts at OER 2019 Week

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sxLmeHMgvTg>

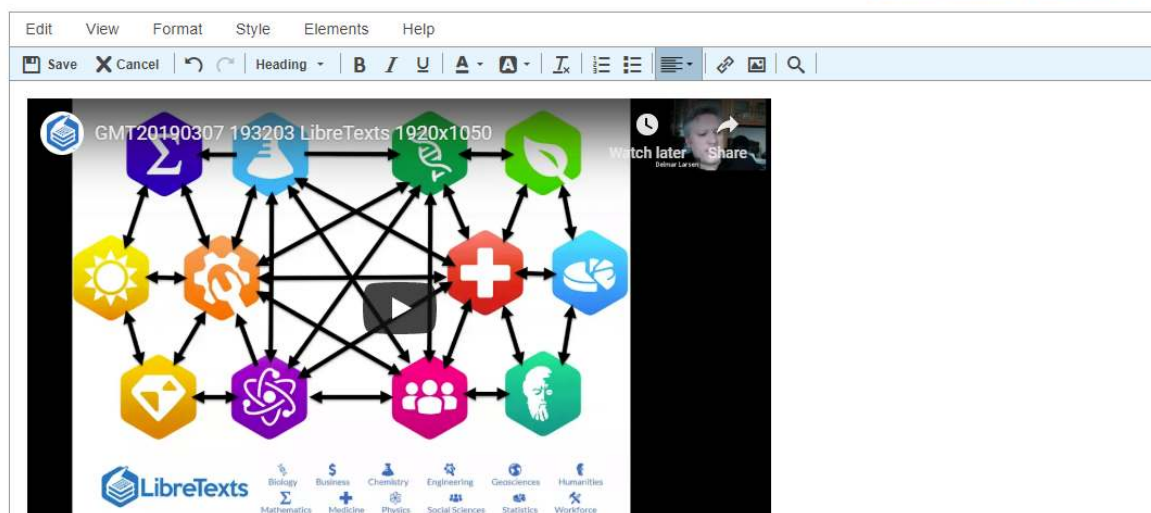
Insert video Cancel

Basic Skills

Remixing Skills

STEP 4

The video will appear as an integrated part of the page but will be streaming from YouTube. You can scale the video down (recommended), if too large.



While the basic principles of editing and creating content on the LibreTexts site are limited, there are several skills need to Master to use the LibreTexts site. The Construction Guide and Forum are great resources to consult in building these skills:

- Construction Forum: <https://groups.io/g/Libretexts-ConstructionForum/topics>
- Construction Guide: [https://chem.libretexts.org/Courses/...truction Guide](https://chem.libretexts.org/Courses/...truction%20Guide)

STEP 5

Add a caption to the video just like with figures. It is recommended that the URL of the video be added to the caption

This is the video embedded into this page after following the above steps:



If you are adding video from another source, select embedded and past the `<iframe></iframe>` code that you get from that source.

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6.5: ADDING TABLES

Tables are added by via the menu "Elements" in toolbar and selecting Table or directly via the editor toolbar (see below).

Workshop Skills

Last updated: May 16, 2019, 10:08 AM by admin Page restriction: Private Page ID: 150731

◀ Workshop University | BCCE (2018) ▶

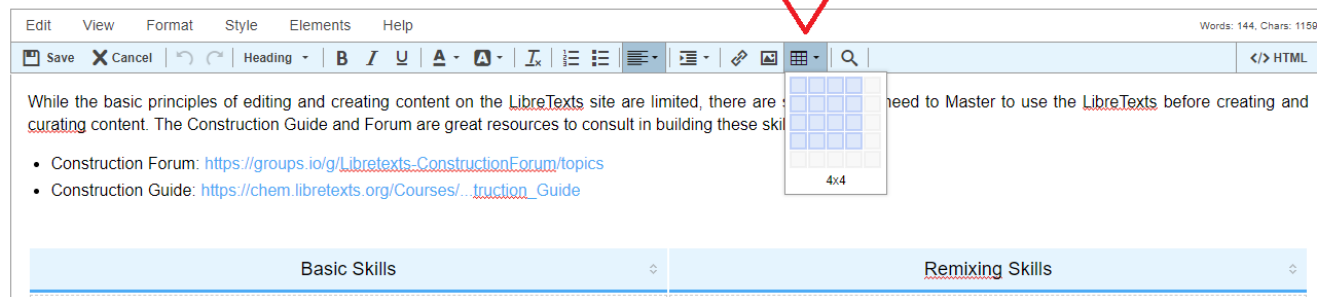


Figure 6.5.1: How to add a table from the editing tool bar.

You can choose the number of rows and columns you need (can be changed later). This gives you an empty table structure that you can start to fill out. If you want to delete a row, select an entry in the row you want to delete and click on the x that appears to the left. If you want to add a row above or below, you can do that by clicking the > that appears above or below the x respectively.

If you are copying a table from a website you will likely be able to copy its structure via a simple copy-paste. You can also add tables directly by copy-pasting a section of a spreadsheet although this varies with the spreadsheet application you are using and the complexity of the table. The same is true of tables in word processing applications

Right click on the table and select table properties. Here you can choose whether the first row and/or column is headings and add a caption to the table. Making the first row/column headings is useful for screen readers and strongly recommended if possible. Allow table to be responsive, this ensures proper viewing on all types of viewing devices.

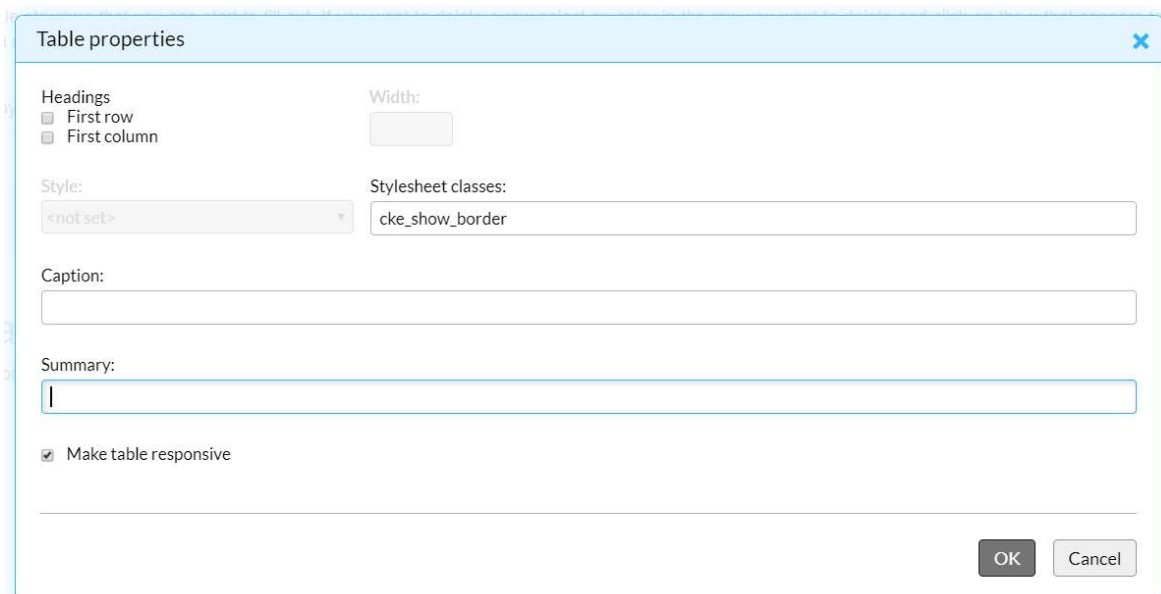


Figure 6.5.2: Table properties for Libretexts tables.

 ALWAYS BE RESPONSIVE

It is a good idea to select the "make table responsive" section (see Figure 6.5.2) of any new table so that it will be easily viewable on mobile devices and computers.

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6.6: HYPERLINKING

Our hyperlink video tutorial on Youtube: youtu.be/gUIId6IMltp8



To ensure effective coupling of pages within the LibreTexts, content on pages can be "hyperlinked" to other pages. This is a simple process:

- Mark the word you want to be the hyperlink, then click the hyperlink button with the "chain link" icon.
- If you want to link to an outside page, place the address in the "link to" box and click "update link".
- If you want to link to an internal LibreTexts module, you can use the "browse" option to find the page. You can also use the search function to look for key words (make sure you check that the page is a relevant link though).

2.6: Hyperlinking

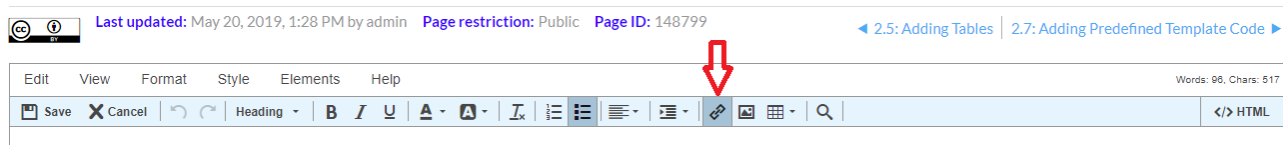


Figure 6.6.1: How to add a hyperlink

LINK FARMING

DO NOT HYPERLINK OUTSIDE OF THE LIBRARY UNLESS NECESSARY. WHILE CURATING IS KEY TO THE LIBRETEXTS PLATFORM, LINK FARMING (CURATING DEAD LINKS) IS TO BE AVOIDED.

If you select a section of the text you can insert a link in the Link to: box which appears in the dialog shown below. You can use the browse box to find any section of any text in the library you are working in. If you are linking to another library you will have to find the URL by exploring that library in another browser window.

Link

Browse

Search

+

Textbook of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery

+

1: GENERAL

+

1.1: Principles of Plastic Surgery, Wound Healing, Skin Grafts and Flaps

—

1.1.4: WOUND MANAGEMENT

mindtouch.page#thumbnail

Current article:

📍

Sandboxes/jhalpern@libretexts.org/Textbook_of_Plastic_and_Reconstructive_Surgery/01:_GENERAL/1.01:_Principles_of_Plastic_Surgery_Wound_Healing_Skin_Grafts_and_Flaps/1.1.04:_WOUND_MANAGEMENT

Link to:

Sandboxes/jhalpern@libretexts.org/Textbook_of_Plastic_and_Reconstructive_Surgery/01:_GENERAL/1.01:_Principles_of_Plastic_Surgery_V

Jump to anchor or section:

Link options:

☒ Default
 ☐ Open in new window
 ☐ Open in contextual help overlay

ANCHORS

Links to other pages in LibreTexts will take you to the top of the page. You can set anchors which, together with the page URL will take you to any location on the page. Headings are automatically set as Sections which are a special class of anchors, but you may want to set an anchor next to an equation or an image, a table, or a special part of the text.

To do so place the cursor where you want to set the anchor, select Anchor from the Elements dropdown at the top of the Editor and fill in a name for the anchor.

After an anchor has been set, when you are building a link to it you can select the Anchor from the list at the bottom of the Link page where is says **Jump to anchor or section:**

You can, for example, set anchors next to each reference in a list, and then set a link in the text to that anchor where the reference is invoked

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CHAPTER OVERVIEW

7: MORE EDITING

[7.1: Adding Predefined Template Code \(e.g., Boxes\)](#)

[7.2: Adding and Editing Equations](#)

[7.2.1: Equation Formatting Conventions](#)

[7.3: Page Titles](#)

[7.4: Accessibility Checker in the Editor](#)

[7.5: Front and Back Matter](#)

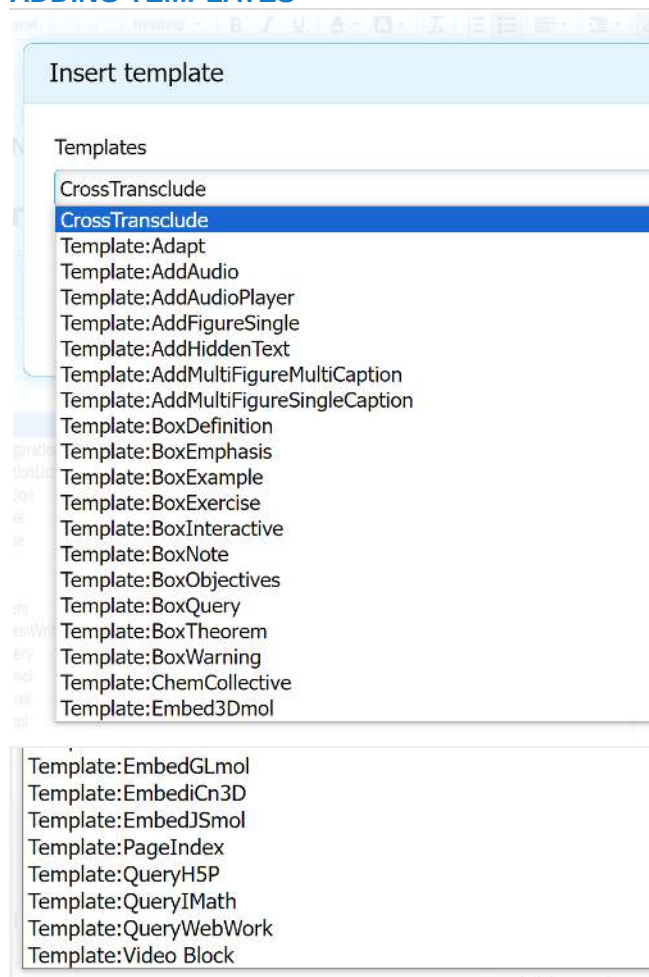
Thumbnail [Nic McPhee](#) Flickr CC-BY

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7.1: ADDING PREDEFINED TEMPLATE CODE (E.G., BOXES)

Under Elements of the editing toolbar, there is an option for "Templates". These are specialized code snippets that are designed for adding standard code to your page. Some of these are available using the Boxes pull down at the right side of the editing bar.

ADDING TEMPLATES



Under Elements of the editing toolbar, there is an option for "Templates". These are specialized code snippets that are designed for adding standard code to your page.

Some of these templates are for general use and other are more specific. The six BOX templates add the text for a container around special text (see below). The Embed templates are for special HTML5 interactive code like [Jupyter executable code](#) or [interactive molecules](#). The other templates will be discussed in a different section. Feel free to add any of them to a test page to see what it does.

Some of these templates are for general use and other are more specific. The six BOX templates add the text for a container around special text (see below). The Embed templates are for special HTML5 interactive code like [Jupyter executable code](#) or [interactive molecules](#). The other templates will be discussed in a different section. Feel free to add any of them to a test page to see what it does.

DEFINITION BOX

The ideal gas law is easy to remember and apply in solving problems, as long as you get the **proper values a**

EXAMPLE BOX: 7.1.1

Add text here.

Solution

Add text here.

In the Example box the solution is always shown. In the Exercise box the reader has to click on the Answer to see it.

? EXERCISE BOX: 7.1.1

Add exercises text here.

Answer

Add texts here. Do not delete this text first.

📌 NOTE BOX

The ideal gas law is easy to remember and apply in solving problems, as long as you get the **proper values a**

🧠 SKILLS BOX

- Explain the following laws within the Ideal Gas Law

✎ THEOREM BOX: 7.1.1

The probabilities assigned to events by a distribution function on a sample space are given by.

Proof

Add proof here and it will automatically be hidden

🚫 CAUTION BOX

The ideal gas law is easy to remember and apply in solving problems, as long as you get the **proper values a**

The colors are associated with code in the HTML for screen readers.

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- [3.7: Adding Predefined Template Code \(e.g., Boxes\)](#) by [Delmar Larsen](#) is licensed [CC BY 1.3](#).

7.2: ADDING AND EDITING EQUATIONS

Our adding equations video tutorial on YouTube:



youtu.be/74b5lf-4Y4A

Equations in LibreTexts are handled by the MathJax add-on (based on LaTeX). This page contains guidelines and references on how to use this system. It is fairly straight-forward for anyone who has ever worked with code (markup).

INLINE VS. DISPLAYMODE EQUATIONS

To add an equation, authors have two choices: either (1) **inline** or (2) **display**. The difference is demonstrated here:

An inline equation looks like this, $E = mc^2$, and is meant to be read with the paragraph. An equation that is presented in display mode looks like this

$$E = mc^2 \quad (7.2.1)$$

with the equation taking up the entire line. Note that the displaystyle equation is automatically numbered.

To invoke an inline equation add `\(` and `\)` around the LaTeX code (discussed below). To invoke the display mode add `\[` and `\]` around the LaTeX code. The code can be somewhat complicated and must be formulated properly or the MathJax add-on will not render the equation (or will do so improperly). Examples of MathJax code, including some useful templates, can be found at the bottom of this page.

MATHPIX: THE TOOL YOU CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT

MathJax is a little overwhelming at first but thankfully there is a tool that makes it super easy called MathPix Snip.

- Download the tool from <https://mathpix.com/> and install it on your computer
- When you need to transfer an equation press ctrl+alt+m and select the equation that you want to copy.
- Use the first line that doesn't have any environment coding and add the `\(` or `\[` for inline or display mode environment manually.
- If the snippet got a few details wrong you can edit the code and check that it renders before copying it over
- If it is a complicated equation zoom in on it using your browser before using the tool. If it still doesn't work consider snipping the equation in several parts.

INTRAPAGE NUMBERING AND REFERENCING OF EQUATIONS

The MathJax system is ideal for referencing equations on a page. Equations in displaymode (i.e., used with

(7.2.2)

delimiters) are automatically numbered, inline equations (using `\(` delimiters) are not. If you want to reference a displayed equation you give it a label by writing `\label{name}` after the equation but before `\]`. For example, the following code

```
\[ E =mc^2 \label{Einstein} \] See Equation \ref{Einstein}
```

renders as

$$E = mc^2 \quad (7.2.3)$$

See Equation [7.2.3](#)

If you do not want a display equation to be numbered you can use `\nonumber` after the equation (and drop the label text since that is unneeded).

`\[ E =mc^2 \nonumber\]`

renders as

$$E = mc^2$$

INTERPAGE NUMBERING AND REFERENCING OF EQUATIONS

Interpage referencing is a bit more complicated. The best option currently involves HTML rather than MathJax.

- Source page: This is the page you want to link to. Once you edit the page, place your cursor at a place you wish to create a link. Then select Elements on the menu and choose the Anchor option. You can use it like you would `\label` in LaTeX/MathJax. It adds a little flag that is visible when in Edit mode.
- Reference page: This is the page on which you wish to place a link to an anchor on another page. Go to this page and open the edit view. Highlight text you want to be a link. Go to Elements menu again and click Link (there is also a button on the blue WYSIWYG editor bar for this). Select the source page and at the bottom entry titled "Jump to anchor or section", you will see the text you used for the label on the source page. Save this link and save the page.

If the equation shows up just under the floating blue bar, you can move the anchor to the paragraph before to make it display as desired (small issues until we get it fixed).

WHEN EDITING MATH PAGES

- Be sure to use the escape character `\` in front of all trigonometric functions ($\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\tan x$), natural logarithms ($\ln x$), etc. Then leave a space between the function and its argument unless there is a parentheses there. For example, `\sin x` or `\sin(x)` (rendering as $\sin x$ and $\sin(x)$, respectively). If you don't do this, the results may look like this: $\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\sin x$, $\ln x$, $\ln x$.
- Use the escape character `\` in front of "lim" for limits.
- If limits, integrals or sigma notation (sums) are to be used as part of inline mathematics, be sure to add `\displaystyle` as the first commands of these inline math expressions. Here is what a limit should look like when rendered correctly: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$, and incorrectly: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$.
- Display mode mathematics will never need `\displaystyle`.
- Do not use `\displaystyle` unless it is helpful for making one of the above mathematical notations render nicely.
- To obtain larger fractions in an inline setting like $\frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$ instead of small ones like $\frac{2x}{x^2+1}$, use `\dfrac` instead of using `\displaystyle` with `\frac` which would have the same effect, but is overkill unless the `\displaystyle` is needed for another reason like those listed above.
- When using display mode mathematics between `\[` and `\]`, consider whether the equation is an important result that may be referred to later in the text or not. By default display mode mathematics lines will be `\nonumber`. If the equation is not a main result, it should typically not be numbered, so you will need to insert a `\n\displaystyle` at the end of it but within the expression.
- Do not use any extra commands, like `\mathrm`, in front of every instance of math in a page to try to get text to look a certain way. There should be a better way to get the desired effect.
- When editing integrals, please use a spacing element before the differential. For example, `\displaystyle \int x^2 \, dx`.

OTHER EXAMPLES TO LEARN MATHJAX/LATEX FROM

- en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Mathematics
- This link www.codecogs.com/latex/eqneditor.php (external link) is an online WYSIWYG LaTeX editor that creates math expressions using templates. The LaTeX is automatically written and a preview is displayed. Just copy the code and paste it. Be sure to enclose the LaTeX in dollar signs (\$).
- en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Mathematics
- <https://www.cs.odu.edu/~zeil/cs390/1...math/demo.html>
- <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/W...LaTeX:Commands>
- <http://www.onemathematicalcat.org/Ma.../TeXSyntax.htm>
- https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Advanced_Mathematics

DO NOT USE EXTERNAL SITES LIKE www.codecogs.com/latex TO RENDER THE EQUATION FOR YOU VIA PROVIDING AN IMAGE FILE. You can use them to build LaTeX equations and then copy-paste the LaTeX into your page.

Table 1: Subscripts, superscripts, integrals

Feature	Syntax	How it looks rendered
Superscript	<code>a^2</code>	a^2
Subscript	<code>a_2</code>	a_2
Grouping	<code>a^{2+2}</code>	a^{2+2}
	<code>a_{i,j}</code>	$a_{i,j}$
Combining sub & super	<code>x_2^3</code>	x_2^3
Preceding and/or Additional sub & super	<code>\sideset{_{1^2}}{_{3^4}}\prod a^b</code>	$\prod_{i=1}^2\prod_{j=3}^4 a$
	<code>{_1^2}\!\!\Omega_3^4</code>	Ω_3^4
	<code>\overset{\alpha}{\omega}</code>	ω^α
Stacking	<code>\underset{\alpha}{\omega}</code>	ω_α
	<code>\overset{\alpha}{\underset{\gamma}{\omega}}</code>	ω_γ^α
	<code>\stackrel{\alpha}{\omega}</code>	$\overset{\alpha}{\omega}$
Derivative (forced PNG)	<code>x', y, f', f\!</code>	
Derivative (f in italics may overlap primes in HTML)	<code>x', y, f', f</code>	x', y'', f', f''
Derivative (wrong in HTML)	<code>x^\prime, y^{\prime\prime}</code>	x', y''
Derivative (wrong in PNG)	<code>x\prime, y\prime\prime</code>	$x!, y!!$
Derivative dots	<code>\dot{x}, \ddot{x}</code>	$\dot{x}, \ddot{x}$
Underlines, overlines, vectors	<code>\hat a \ \bar b \ \vec c</code>	$\hat a \ \bar b \ \vec c$
	<code>\overrightarrow{a b} \ \overleftarrow{c d} \ \widehat{d e f}</code>	$\overrightarrow{ab} \ \overleftarrow{cd} \ \widehat{def}$
	<code>\overline{g h i} \ \underline{j k l}</code>	$\overline{ghi} \ \underline{jkl}$
Arrows	<code>A \xleftarrow{n+\mu-1} B \xrightarrow[T]{n\pm i-1} C</code>	$A \xleftarrow[n+\mu-1]{} B \xrightarrow[n\pm i-1]{T} C$
Overbraces	<code>\overbrace{1+2+\cdots+100}^{5050}</code>	$\overbrace{1+2+\cdots+100}^{5050}$
Underbraces	<code>\underbrace{a+b+\cdots+z}_{26}</code>	$\underbrace{a+b+\cdots+z}_{26}$
Sum	<code>\sum_{k=1}^N k^2</code>	$\sum_{k=1}^N k^2$
Sum (force <code>\displaystyle</code> for inline use)	<code>\displaystyle \sum_{k=1}^N k^2</code>	$\sum_{k=1}^N k^2$
Product	<code>\prod_{i=1}^N x_i</code>	$\prod_{i=1}^N x_i$
Product (force <code>\displaystyle</code> for inline use)	<code>\displaystyle \prod_{i=1}^N x_i</code>	$\prod_{i=1}^N x_i$
Coproduct	<code>\coprod_{i=1}^N x_i</code>	$\coprod_{i=1}^N x_i$
Coproduct (force <code>\displaystyle</code> for inline use)	<code>\displaystyle \coprod_{i=1}^N x_i</code>	$\prod_{i=1}^N x_i$
Limit	<code>\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n</code>	$\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} x_n$
Limit (force <code>\displaystyle</code> for inline use)	<code>\displaystyle \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n</code>	$\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} x_n$
Integral	<code>\int\limits_{-N}^N e^x\, dx</code>	$\int_{-N}^N e^x \, dx$
Integral (force <code>\displaystyle</code> for inline use)	<code>\displaytstyle \int\limits_{-N}^N e^x\, dx</code>	$\int_{-N}^N e^x \, dx$
Double integral	<code>\iint\limits_{D} \, dx\,dy</code>	$\iint_D dx \, dy$
Triple integral	<code>\iiint\limits_{E} \, dx\,dy\,dz</code>	$\iiint_E dx \, dy \, dz$
Quadruple integral	<code>\iiiint\limits_{F} \, dx\,dy\,dz\,dt</code>	$\iiint_F dx \, dy \, dz \, dt$
Path integral	<code>\oint\limits_{C} x^3\, dx + 4y^2\, dy</code>	$\oint_C x^3 \, dx + 4y^2 \, dy$
Intersections	<code>\bigcap_1^n p</code>	$\bigcap_1^n p$
Unions	<code>\bigcup_1^k p</code>	$\bigcup_1^k p$
Cancelling factors	<code>\dfrac{\cancel{(x-3)}(x+5)}{\cancel{(x-3)}}</code>	$\frac{(x-3)(x+5)}{(x-3)}$

Table 2: Fractions, matrices, multilines

Feature	Syntax	How it looks rendered
Fractions	<code>\frac{2}{4}=0.5</code>	$\frac{2}{4} = 0.5$
Small Fractions	<code>\tfrac{2}{4} = 0.5</code>	$\tfrac{2}{4} = 0.5$
Large (normal) Fractions	<code>\dfrac{2}{4} = 0.5</code>	$\dfrac{2}{4} = 0.5$
Large (nested) Fractions	<code>\cfrac{2}{c + \cfrac{2}{d + \cfrac{2}{4}}} = a</code>	$c + \frac{2}{d + \frac{2}{4}} = a$
Binomial coefficients	<code>\binom{n}{k}</code>	$\binom{n}{k}$
Small Binomial coefficients	<code>\tbinom{n}{k}</code>	$\tbinom{n}{k}$
Large (normal) Binomial coefficients	<code>\dbinom{n}{k}</code>	$\dbinom{n}{k}$
Matrices	<pre> \begin{matrix} x & y \\ z & v \end{matrix} </pre>	$\begin{matrix} x & y \\ z & v \end{matrix}$
	<pre> \begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ z & v \end{vmatrix} </pre>	$\begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ z & v \end{vmatrix}$
	<pre> \begin{Vmatrix} x & y \\ z & v \end{Vmatrix} </pre>	$\begin{Vmatrix} x & y \\ z & v \end{Vmatrix}$
	<pre> \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} </pre>	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
	<pre> \begin{Bmatrix} x & y \\ z & v \end{Bmatrix} </pre>	$\begin{Bmatrix} x & y \\ z & v \end{Bmatrix}$
	<pre> \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & v \end{pmatrix} </pre>	$\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & v \end{pmatrix}$
	<pre> \bigl(\begin{smallmatrix} a&b\\ c&d \end{smallmatrix} \bigr) </pre>	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{smallmatrix} \right)$
Case distinctions	<pre> f(n) = \begin{cases} n/2, & \text{\mbox{if }n\mbox{ is even}} \end{cases} </pre>	$f(n) = \begin{cases} n/2, & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ 3n+1, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$

	$3n+1, \text{ \& \textbackslash mbox\{if \}n\mbox\{ is odd} \\ \textbackslash end\{cases\}}$	
Multiline equations (use * for n/nonnumber)	$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (a+b)^2 \\ &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \end{aligned}$	$f(x) = (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
[4pt] or [5pt], etc., are used to space between lines		
Multiline equations with explanations	$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (a+b)^2 && \text{\texttt{\text{Original binomial squared}}} \\ &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2 && \text{\texttt{\text{Expand.}}} \end{aligned}$	$f(x) = (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ Original binomial squared Expand.
Multiline equations (must define number of colums used ({lcr}) should not be used unless needed)	$\begin{array}{lcl} z & = & a \\ f(x,y,z) & = & x + y + z \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{lcl} z & = & a \\ f(x,y,z) & = & x + y + z \end{array}$
Multiline equations (more)	$\begin{array}{lcl} z & = & a \\ f(x,y,z) & = & x + y + z \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{lcl} z & = & a \\ f(x,y,z) & = & x + y + z \end{array}$
Breaking up a long expression so that it wraps when necessary	$\begin{aligned} &\text{\texttt{$f(x) \, , !$}} \\ &\text{\texttt{$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$}} \\ &\text{\texttt{$= a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots$}} \end{aligned}$	$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots$
Simultaneous equations	$\begin{cases} 3x + 5y + z \\ 7x - 2y + 4z \\ -6x + 3y + 2z \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} 3x + 5y + z \\ 7x - 2y + 4z \\ -6x + 3y + 2z \end{cases}$
Long Division	$\begin{array}{r} \text{\texttt{\textbackslash require\{enclose\}}} \\ \text{\texttt{\textbackslash begin\{array\}\{r\}x+\textbackslash phantom\{0\}4\hspace\{.5em\}\textbackslash\[-3pt}}} \\ \text{\texttt{x+5\enclose\longdiv\{x^2+\textbackslash phantom\{00\}9x+20\textbackslash phantom\{0\}\}\textbackslash\[-3pt}}} \\ \text{\texttt{\textbackslash underline\{\textbackslash color\{red\}-\}x^2+(\textbackslash color\{red\}-)5x\}\hspace\{2.1em\}\textbackslash\[-3pt}}} \\ \text{\texttt{4x+20\hspace\{.5em\}\textbackslash\[-3pt}}} \\ \text{\texttt{\textbackslash underline\{\textbackslash color\{red\}-\}4x+(\textbackslash color\{red\}-)20\}\textbackslash\[-3pt}}} \\ \text{\texttt{0\hspace\{.33em\}\textbackslash end\{array\}}} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} x + 4 \\ 5 \overline{) x^2 + 9x + 20} \\ \underline{-x^2 + (-5x)} \\ 4x + 20 \\ \underline{-4x + (-20)} \\ 0 \end{array}$
Synthetic Division	$\begin{array}{c} \{\textbackslash begin\{array\}\{c\}-2\textbackslash\textbackslash\textbackslash \\ \textbackslash end\{array\}\} \\ \{\textbackslash begin\{align*\}\&\textbackslash\textbackslash[0pt] \\ \&\{\textbackslash begin\{array\}\{r \}\textbackslash\textbackslash[0pt] \\ \textbackslash\textbackslash[0pt] \textbackslash end\{array\}\}\textbackslash\textbackslash[1pt] \\ \& \textbackslash\textbackslash[2pt]\& \textbackslash end\{align*\}\}\textbackslash\textbackslash! \\ \{\textbackslash begin\{array\}\{rrrr\} \\ 4 \& 10 \& -6 \& -20\textbackslash\textbackslash \\ \& -8 \& -4 \& 20 \textbackslash\textbackslash \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r rrrr} -2 & 4 & 10 & -6 & -20 \\ & -8 & -4 & 20 & \\ \hline & 4 & 2 & -10 & 0 \end{array}$

```
\hline 4 & 2& -10 & 0  
\end{array}}
```

CHEMISTRY PACKAGE

The Libretexts libraries have also installed the mhchem, a tool for writing beautiful chemical equations easily. The syntax for this powerful add-on can be found here: <https://mhchem.github.io/MathJax-mhchem/>

CONTRIBUTORS AND ATTRIBUTIONS

- [SklogWiki](#)

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7.2.1: EQUATION FORMATTING CONVENTIONS

For each of the following exercises, fix the LaTeX and formatting as described in the Tutorial.

1. EQUATION NUMBERING

Note that this equation is not automatically numbered since it is inline.

$$f(x) = x^2 + y^2$$

Remove the equation number from this equation while keeping it in display mode.

$$f(x) = x^2 + y^2 \tag{7.2.1.1}$$

Remove the autnonumbering on this aligned equation by adding asterisks.

$$f'(x) = 3 \cdot (x^2 + 1)^2 \cdot 2x \tag{7.2.1.2}$$

$$= 6x(x^2 + 1)^2 \tag{7.2.1.3}$$

2. ALIGNING EQUAL SIGNS OVER MULTIPLE LINES USING BEGIN{ALIGN*} AND END{ALIGN*}

Format this chain equality using `begin{align*}` and `end{align*}` commands. Also fix other issues with the trig functions and powers.

Example 1:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{12}(\cos(3x) - 9\cos x) &= \frac{1}{12}(\cos(x + 2x) - 9\cos x) \\ &= \frac{1}{12}(\cos(x)\cos(2x) - \sin(x)\sin(2x) - 9\cos x) \\ &= \frac{1}{12}(\cos x(2\cos^2 x - 1) - \sin x(2\sin x\cos x) - 9\cos x) \\ &= \frac{1}{12}(2\cos^3 x - \cos x - 2\cos x(1 - \cos^2 x) - 9\cos x) \\ &= \frac{1}{12}(4\cos^3 x - 12\cos x) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\cos^3 x - \cos x. \end{aligned}$$

Format this chain equality with explanations using `begin{align*}` and `end{align*}` commands.

Example 2:

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{4-(2\sin\theta)^2}}{2\sin\theta} 2\cos\theta d\theta \quad \text{Substitute } x = 2\sin\theta \text{ and } dx = 2\cos\theta d\theta. \\ &= \int \frac{2\cos^2\theta}{\sin\theta} d\theta \quad \text{Substitute } \cos^2\theta = 1 - \sin^2\theta \text{ and simplify.} \\ &= \int \frac{2(1 - \sin^2\theta)}{\sin\theta} d\theta \quad \text{Substitute } \sin 2\theta = 1 - \cos^2\theta. \\ &= \int (2\csc\theta - 2\sin\theta) d\theta \quad \text{Separate the numerator, simplify, and use } \csc\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}. \\ &= 2\ln|\csc\theta - \cot\theta| + 2\cos\theta + C \quad \text{Evaluate the integral.} \\ &= 2\ln\left|\frac{2}{x} - \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x}\right| + \sqrt{4-x^2} + C. \quad \text{Use the reference triangle to rewrite the expression in terms of } x \text{ and simplify.} \end{aligned}$$

3. FORMATTING FUNCTIONS CORRECTLY: SIN X, COS X, LN X, ARCTAN X, ETC.

If you have not already done so, fix the functions in part 2 above.

4. PROPER USE OF DISPLAYSTYLE

First consider #2 above, to determine whether `\displaystyle` is needed there.

Add `\displaystyle` where it is needed in the examples below and remove it where it is not. Also consider spacing of the differential in integrals.

$$\left(\int_0^5 (5 + 2t) dt.\right)$$

$$\left(\int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) dx\right)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 9$$

Note that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) dx$.

5. USING \LEFT AND \RIGHT, \BIG, \BIGG, AND \BIGG TO SIZE GROUPING SYMBOLS APPROPRIATELY.

Fix the alignment in the following problem, and also address the size of the grouping symbols and the evaluation bar.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^5 10 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right) dt &= \left(10t + \frac{2}{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t\right)\right)\bigg|_0^5 \\ &= \left(50 + \frac{2}{\pi}\right) - \left(0 - \frac{2}{\pi} \sin 0\right) \approx 50.6. \end{aligned}$$

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7.3: PAGE TITLES

I wanted to mention the title format that we have adopted on the LibreTexts for pages. Unless impossible to do, it is desired that each page be formatted like this

"XX.YY: title"

where

- **XX** is the chapter number
- **YY** is the section number
- **title** is the page title

If the title has a colon in it (other than the colon after the chapter.section combo), please convert it to a dash.

Several exceptions to this format include:

- **Chapter Summaries:** "XX.S: Chapter Title (Summary)",
- **Chapter Exercises:** "XX.E: Chapter Title (Exercises)" and
- **Section Subpages** (avoid if possible), which should be then indicated by adding a letter (alphabetically). e.g., "4.3A: Cats are cute" and "4.3B: Dogs are cute" are both subsections to section/page "4.3: Animals are cute"

This approach preserves the curation and Remixing ability of the pages. It also preserves the automatic equation/figure/table numbering that uses the title of the page.

As an example of this approach, here is a snippet of the organization of a Bio text:

[BIS 103: Bioenergetics and Metabolism \(Callis\)](#)

- [1: Introduction to Metabolism](#)
 - [1.1: Bioenergetics and Thermodynamics](#)
 - [1.2: Chemical Logic and Common Biochemical Reactions](#)
 - [1.3: Phosphoryl Group Transfer and ATP](#)
 - [1.4: Biological Oxidation-Reduction Reactions](#)
- [2: Carbohydrates and Catabolism of Carbohydrates](#)
 - [2.1: Carbohydrates- structure and diversity in biology](#)
 - [2.2: Catabolism of glucose-glycolysis as the first pathway tells us about some general metabolic principles](#)
 - [2.3: Catabolism of other sugars- organisms can catabolize sugars other than glucose](#)
 - [2.4: Polysaccharide Catabolism](#)

If, when you are logged in and looking at a page for which you have editing right, when you move the mouse to the title line at the top you will see a pencil at the far right hand side

2: Audience Analysis and Listening 

 Last updated: Feb 20, 2021, 2:49 AM by Delmar Larsen Page restriction: Public Page ID: 17739

If you select the pencil you will see a dialog

2: Audience Analysis and Listening

https://socialsci.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/... 02:_Audience_Analysis_and_List

Update title Cancel

The top line is the Title of the page and can be changed as you will. The number, which can be X, or XX or XX.YY interacts with *PageIndex* numbering. The second line is the system URL for the page. Sometimes this is grayed out, and will change when you change the Title line. As you can see here, the URL starts with 02: but the Title with 2: The reason for this is that if the URLs are a single number, and there are more than 9 of them, the URL starting with 10, 11, etc, will go before those starting with 1, 2, 3, etc. and you may have to use the remixer, or change the URLs by hand.

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7.4: ACCESSIBILITY CHECKER IN THE EDITOR

Are you an instructor charged with putting together a textbook? You have resources available to help, especially with the LibreTexts remixer, but you're reminded that it has to be accessible. You may not be familiar with accessibility integrations and inquire "What resources are available within LibreTexts to help with accessibility?"

That's where the LibreTexts Accessibility Checker comes to help! The Accessibility Checker is available to authors while editing or remixing textbooks. Select the tool from within the toolbar to fix issues that it finds.

The LibreTexts libraries are housed within the Nice CXOne platform, a CMS, and uses CKEditor 4 to import or create content. Within the editor, we have made a Davinci Vitruvian man available as the Accessibility Checker icon. This feature has both automated and manual fixes which authors interact with. Many of the automation features have manual overrides available so author's have more control of how content is presented.



Arrow points to the Davinci Vitruvian man, the Accessibility Checker, the 22nd element in the toolbar.

Once you have activated the Accessibility Checker, a popup appears allowing authors to select checks to perform, or to perform them all, which is the default setting. Abbreviations are excluded from the default at this time

Accessibility Checker

Please select which issues you would like to test for:

- ☒ 1. All accessibility issues (DEFAULT)
- ☐ 2. Headings
- ☐ 3. Alt Image Tags
- ☐ 4. Tables
- ☐ 5. Links
- ☐ 6. Color Contrast
- ☐ 7. Labels
- ☐ 8. Abbreviations (excluded by default)

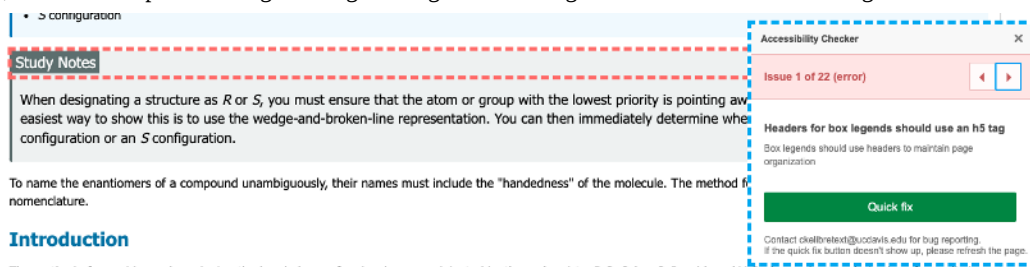
Contact ckellibretext@ucdavis.edu for bug reporting.

OK

Cancel

HEADING FIXES

The tool will locate bold and italic content and suggest heading levels based on the page layout. H1 is always available at the top of the page, so LibreTexts may suggest H2, H3, and H4 to layout their textbooks. Containers (i.e. Learning Objectives, Examples, etc.) start with H5 and have H6, and H7 to help users navigate using headings. We're using ARIA labels to create headings with a level of 7.



The Accessibility Checker recognizes the wrong heading was used for this Study Notes container and suggests H5 with a quick fix button to fix the issue.

The Accessibility Checker recognizes bold text and suggests a heading of 6 since it's within a container which starts with a heading 5, but has a drop down option to select a different heading if the suggestion isn't correct.

In the following screenshot, the Accessibility Checker identified bold text from a caption and suggested a heading 2. In the "Issue" notification of the checker, which shows the author is on 4 out of 9 issues, there are left and right buttons to allow authors to ignore suggested fixes. Once the "Quick fix" has been submitted, the issue will disappear from the list of issues.

Accessibility Checker has incorrectly located bold content within a caption and is suggesting a heading level of 2 be applied.

GRAPHICS AND ALT TAGS

For all graphics and images, the Accessibility Checker will require user interaction. The pop-up requesting alternative text for images give users the following options:

- Non-decorative
- Decorative (select if image is already discussed on page)
- Change alt text to caption

"Non-decorative" will require text within the Alternative text field. "Decorative" will make an empty alt tag to mark it as decorative to screenreaders. "Change alt text to caption" will convert alt text with 150 characters and suggest changing to a caption so learning disabled students benefit. The quick fix button will implement the accessibility fix on the users behalf.

The Accessibility Checker appears as a blue dotted popup with 3 options: Non-Decorative (requires user input), Decorative (select if image is already discussed on page), or Change alt text to caption if it's over 150 words.

The tool will also check if the filename is used as alt text and request the author to submit text to replace the filename with an accessible description.

Exercise \(\PageIndex{1}\)

1) Orient the following so that the least priority (4) atom is paced behind, then assign stereochem

2) Draw (*R*)-2-bromobutan-2-ol.

3) Assign (*R*)/(*S*) to the following molecule.

Accessibility Checker

Issue 5 of 13 (notice)

Use empty alternative text only for decorative images

Empty alternative text can only be used if the image serves purely decoration purposes. If the image is supposed to convey any information whatsoever, you need to set a proper alternative text for it.

Image type:

Alternative text:

Quick fix

The Accessibility Checker reports an empty alt for an image and requests user input for a quick fix.

TABLE FIXES

Table accessibility is addressed by the Accessibility Checker and only requires user input for captions and summaries. You don't need to know code for column or row headers, or simplified groups of column or row headers. It's all automagically fixed in the background. Note, there may be complex table(s) which the tool doesn't properly fix.

Complex tables which combine multiple tables into one may need to be separated into multiple tables. While it may be visually appealing to combine the tables, it's impossible to create accessible headings for content after heading columns or rows have been established.

HSP Activities Accessibility Overview

Conformance Level	Definition	Count by Level	Percent by Level
Usable with Best Practices (labeled in green)	The activity requires minimal adjustments by content authors	5	10%
Usable with Workarounds (labeled in yellow)	The activity requires significant adjustments by content authors	25	
Requires Alternative Activity (labeled in red)	The activity is not usable by some users	17	
Not Evaluated (labeled in blue)	The activity type was not evaluated	3	
Total	Number of HSP activities	50	

Accessibility Checker

Issue 1 of 4 (error)

Data tables should contain a "caption" element if not described elsewhere

Unless otherwise described in the document, tables should contain `<caption>` elements to describe the purpose of the table.

Caption:

Quick fix

Contact skel@libretexts.org for bug reporting. If the quick fix button doesn't show up, please refresh the page.

Accessibility Checker has identified a missing caption for the table and requests user input to quick fix the issue.

HSP Activities Accessibility Overview

Conformance Level	Definition	Count by Level	Percent by Level
Usable with Best Practices (labeled in green)	The activity requires minimal adjustments by content authors	5	10%
Usable with Workarounds (labeled in yellow)	The activity requires significant adjustments by content authors	25	
Requires Alternative Activity (labeled in red)	The activity is not usable by some users	17	
Not Evaluated (labeled in blue)	The activity type was not evaluated	3	
Total	Number of HSP activities	50	

Accessibility Checker

Issue 2 of 4 (warning)

Complex tables should have a summary

If a table is complex (for example, has some cells with "colspan" attributes, the table should have a summary

Summary:

Quick fix

Contact skel@libretexts.org for bug reporting. If the quick fix button doesn't show up, please refresh the page.

In the same table, the Accessibility Checker has identified a missing summary which can add instructions for reading complex tables.

LINKS AND URL'S

To address the inaccessibility of links and URL's, the team worked on a number of updates. Non-unique links (click here, more, etc.) and URL's can be difficult for screenreaders or magnifiers to interact with.

The tool locates non-unique links or posted URL's and request user interaction to enter in text and replace the URL. Once entered, the tool will then detect if it's a LibreTexts link or if it links to another site. If it's a LibreTexts link, nothing else is done. If it's a link outside of LibreTexts, the tool will wrap the base of the site in brackets and place it after the link.

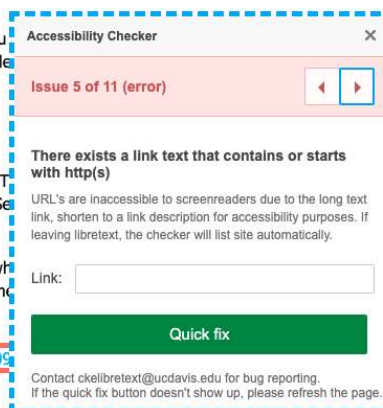
When you log in with your instructor's account a Sandbox will be created for you. You can use the "new" button on the black toolbar which appears when you login. The content of your sandbox is not publicly viewable given specific access to, and to curators of LibreTexts.

Step 4: Create an Empty Course

You can start by using the **remixer** to set up the structure of the book you will build. Then you can use the "new" button on the black toolbar which appears when you login. See creating. This will be an empty Course Shell that needs content added.

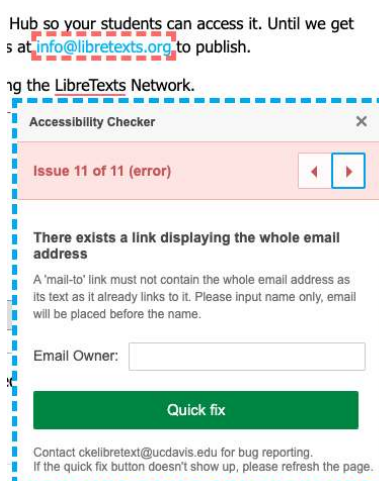
While the organization of a course shell can vary, they almost always have a "Text" which was customized for the instructor for whom the course shell was made. Here are some

- [Search \[google.com\]](#)
- [https://chem.libretexts.org/Courses/Sacramento_City_College/SCC%3A_Chem_309/General%2C_Organic_and_Biochemistry_\(Bennett\)](https://chem.libretexts.org/Courses/Sacramento_City_College/SCC%3A_Chem_309/General%2C_Organic_and_Biochemistry_(Bennett))



Accessibility Checker found and fixed a Search link, with Google in brackets, while the tool waits for user input on a highlighted inaccessible link.

The tool will also locate emails within content and request user interaction for typing in the name. The tool will automatically place "eMail:" before the name to make it clear what it's linking to.



COLOR CONTRAST

This portion of the tool is still being worked on and is not currently active in the Accessibility Checker. The color contrast will address contrast issues of text content, to ensure all text is accessible and authors aren't use contrasting colors. This is turned off at the moment due to interfering with links.

LABELS

The labels section is also still being worked on and is not currently active in the Accessibility Checker. This section will fix form fields and links to ensure they're properly labeled and interact with assistive technologies. This is turned off at the moment as we work on some reported issues.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

The acronyms section is currently in Beta, and is separate from the rest of the scripts and must be selected from the menu to run.

If you have content in ALL CAPS, such as abbreviations or acronyms, the Accessibility Checker will find unique instances and require user input. Once an element has been located, the following choices will be available:

- Label acronym
- Reformat text to lowercase (recommended for non-acronyms)
- Ignore text

Summary

This document includes a guide designed to help HSP content authors avoid creating accessibility barriers for users. The purpose is to ensure the HSP activities are as accessible as currently possible. Content authors should also follow all accessibility techniques for digital content. For additional information, review [ASCCC Quick Guides Accessibility Overview](#) and [Accessibility Resources](#).

Accessibility Standards

The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) Open Educational Resources Initiative (OERI) uses the Revised 508 standards for instructional content like HSP activities. ASCCC recommends using content that conforms with the Revised 508 Standards. This means that various users with disabilities can read, understand, and interact with content and activities with about as much effort as users without disabilities.

Reported Accessibility Barriers

ASCCC identified accessibility barriers with HSP activities in April 2020 and provided detailed feedback to HSP developers. For example, failures with the Mark the Words activity type. In response, HSP updated the [Content types recommendations](#) page to include the activity type.

ASCCC reported the following results for the activity types ASCCC evaluated:

- Drag the Words, not recommended
- Fill in the Blanks, recommended with workarounds
- Mark the Words, not recommended
- Multiple Choice, recommended with workarounds.

Accessibility Checker

Issue 1 of 5 (error)

This page contains at least one acronym that should be given a definition

Acronyms should be given a definition at its first appearance on the page. Input "N/A" if this is not an acronym and should be ignored, like chemical notation. If no input appears, press "Quick fix".

Fix:

Definition of "ASCCC":

[Quick fix](#)

Contact challbrales@ucdavis.edu for bug reporting.
If the quick fix button doesn't show up, please refresh the page.

ASCCC is highlighted in red dashes with the Accessibility Checker requiring a definition entered for ASCCC and a Quick fix button.

Choosing “Label acronym” will allow the user to enter a definition to be added which are accessible to mouse and keyboard as a tooltip. We have altered tooltips to be accessible to keyboard users, which allows users to select and enlarge fonts.

This will add a tooltip to all acronyms which users can use their mouse or keyboard to review the acronym definition. Previously this was presented as small, inaccessible, text.

Choosing “Reformat text to lowercase” will alter the text so that it’s no longer ALL CAP, which will force the tool to ignore it. Choosing “Ignore text” will keep the text in ALL CAP and ignore additional attempts to update it.

Because of these labels, a tooltip will be made available to inform users of the meaning. Tooltips were already accessible to screenreaders, but we’ve worked to make it more accessible to mouse and keyboard users! Users can now enlarge and select the text within tooltips!

Every once in a while, form fields the user interacts with will not display in the tool. Please refresh the page to fix this issue. If you run into further issues, please contact our [Support Center](#) with the link of the page and error(s) occurring.

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7.5: FRONT AND BACK MATTER

The front matter and back matter are automatically updated on a weekly basis.

- The back matter does not have content in it yet for most books, but that is where authors can add glossaries and indexes. The latter are dynamically constructed for textbooks. To add terms to the index, add metatages for each page on the page settings. To build a rollover glossary edit the glossary page and add word/phrases and their definition to the table.
- The front matter always has three pages: titlepage, infopage, and table of contents. Other pages can be added like "preface", "about the author", "about the book", "acknowledgments" etc. Authors have flexibility in this matter.
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CHAPTER OVERVIEW

8: META INFORMATION

8.1: Page Settings

8.2: Selecting Copyright for a Page

8.3: Adding Authorbars (Meta-Tags)

8.4: Adding Summary

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8.1: PAGE SETTINGS

PAGE CLASSIFICATIONS

Each page on the LibreTexts has a classification, which can be view via the **Page Settings** expandable

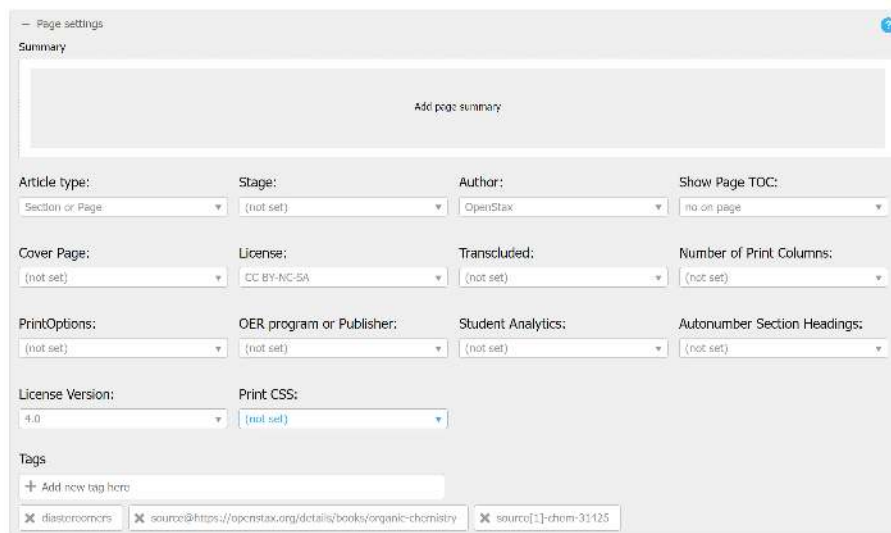


Figure 8.1.1: Page Settings expanded on a chemistry page.

The settings vary slightly with the library, with STEM libraries being somewhat richer with computational apps

Show TOC should only be used for pages or sections with content not for chapters or books. It displays a small table of contents at the top of the page which can be folded up or expanded as shown below

If you mess up, you can always find the page you called a chapter, or the chapter you named as a page by clicking on the small folder at the top of the blue bar. Then you can go to there and change the article type in the Page Setting

There is a lot more in the complete [Construction Guide](#) and on the [LibreTexts YouTube Channel](#) but this should get your started

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8.2: SELECTING COPYRIGHT FOR A PAGE

Each page should be marked with a copyright. This can be selected via the "Licensing" meta-tag in the collapsible "Page setting" panel on each page (see below).

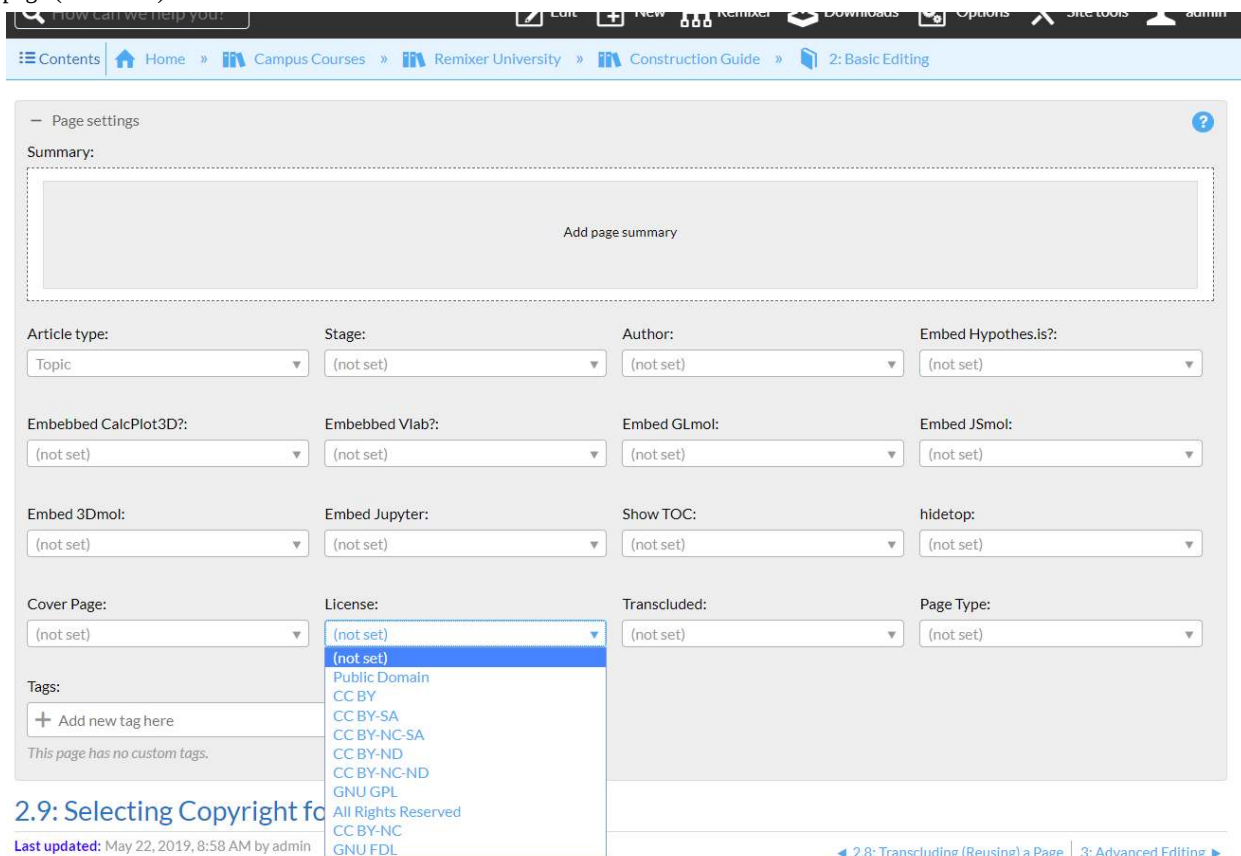


Figure 8.2.1: Full page settings for Chemistry library. Each library has a different set of meta-tags. The licensing options for pages are selected via a pull down menu.

Selecting the appropriate license requires more discussion about the nature of the license.

CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSING

The [Creative Commons licenses](#) are the most ubiquitous licensing in OER and grant "baseline rights", such as the right to distribute the copyrighted work worldwide for non-commercial purposes, and without modification. The details of each of these licenses depend on the version, and comprises a selection out of four conditions shown below.

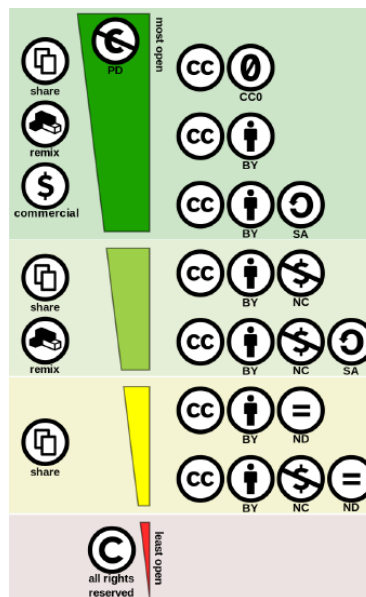


Figure 8.2.2: Creative commons license spectrum between [public domain](#) (top) and [all rights reserved](#) (bottom). Left side indicates the use-cases allowed, right side the license components. (CC BY 4.0; Shaddim; original CC license symbols by Creative Commons).

OTHER LICENSING OPTIONS

Other licensing is possible including the GNU General Public License (GNU GPL) and the GNU Free Documentation License (GNU FPL). These are less common licensing in OER.

CC LICENSING

Creative commons licenses are built in the following way.

First use CC - to indicate that the material is covered by a Creative Commons copyright, then use one or more of the following to indicate further restrictions

CC- 0 means that the material is public domain and there are no conditions

BY means that the author must be acknowledged, if this is the only condition then the copyright would be CC-BY

SA means that if the work is shared the conditions must be the same as the original. One could have CC-SA. CC-BY-SA is a common license

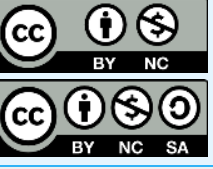
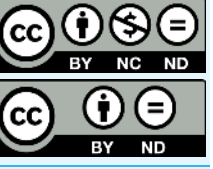
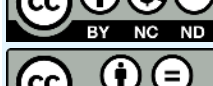
NC means that only non-commercial use of the work is permitted.

ND means that no changes can be made in the material.

CANNOT ARBITRARILY MIX AND MATCH CONTENT FROM DIFFERENT LICENSING

Rights in an adaptation can be expressed by a CC license that is compatible with the status or licensing of the original work or works on which the adaptation is based.

License compatibility chart for combining or mixing two CC licensed works

					
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
					
	No	No	No	No	No
					

NO-DERIVATIVE CONTENT

Avoid adding any content into the Libretexts that has a ND license on it. These do not play well with the community remixing aspect of the LibreTexts project. There are a few texts with this annoying license on the platform, but not many.

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8.3: ADDING AUTHORBARS (META-TAGS)

In a printed book identifying the author(s) is not a problem, but for online textbooks carrying a Creative Commons license this can be difficult as the text may have been mixed and remixed from several sources by many people. There is no perfect solution but LibreTexts has developed a number of ways of handling this.

For a book with a single author or a team of authors, of course, this can be done in the Front Matter with a page titled [About the Authors](#), or a list of authors on the [title page](#) or you can use the Author Bar in the page settings to select the author(s). If the name of the author is not found on the list, LibreTexts Administrators will have to add it. If you do so the author's name will be displayed at the top of the page

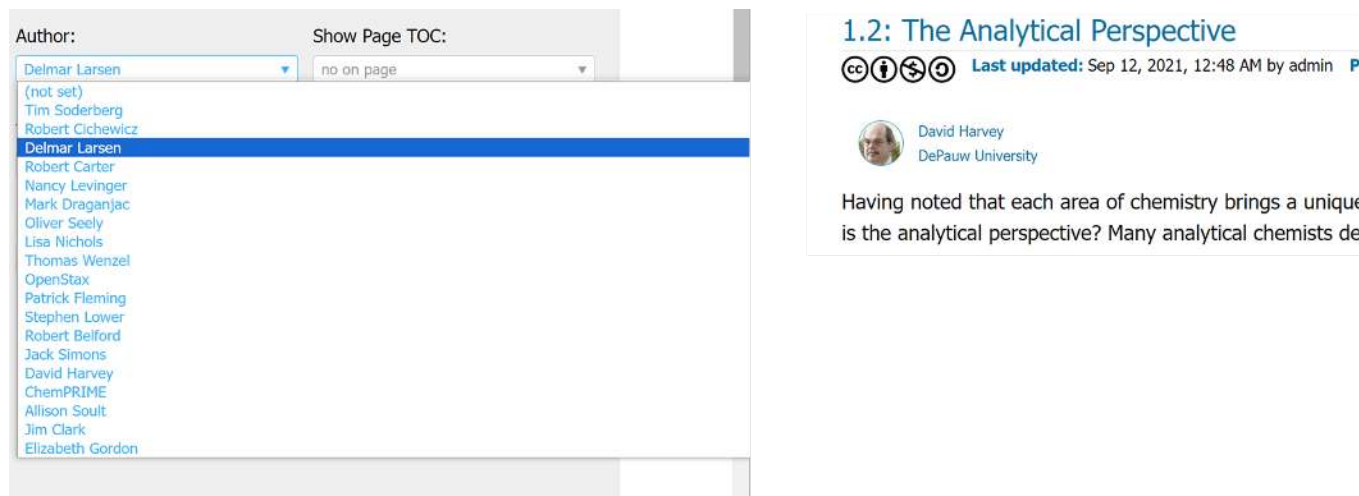


Figure 8.3.1: Author metatag selector in the Page Settings and the result when it is set

LibreTexts reserves the Author Bar for cases where there is a well defined person responsible for the overwhelming majority of the text. Those who remix/curate, etc. can be acknowledged in text at the bottom of a page or putting author@Name in the metatag at the bottom of the page settings

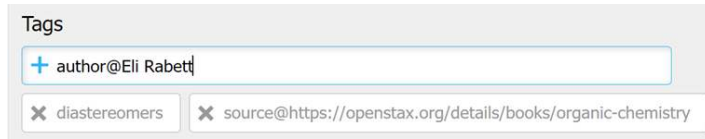


Figure 8.3.2: author@Name for those responsible for the page

results in the following text being displayed at the bottom of the page

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Finally every paragraph in the books on the community bookshelf are spray painted with an identifying number which can be used in LibreTexts Auto Attribution system to identify where it originated from.

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8.4: ADDING SUMMARY

In the Page Settings of each LibreTexts page is a summary block that will accept approximately three lines of text (Figure 8.4.1). Think of the summary as a tweet (like on Twitter) on the subject of the page. It is almost the same length as a tweet and has a similar impact.

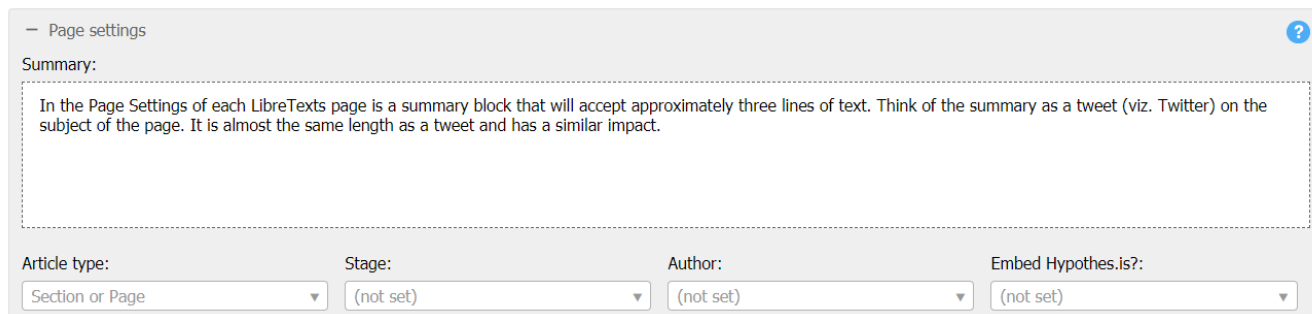


Figure 8.4.1: Summary block in the Page Settings of this page.

Adding a Summary to a page is not necessary; you and your text can live without them if you like. However, they are beneficial in several ways:

1. If you do a search on our platform, the summary will show up next to the page to help searchers identify the page(s) that best addresses their search
2. The summaries of Sections (on pages of content of a text) will show up on the Table of Contents (in Chapter Overview) in PDFs and on chapter pages when viewed online (Figure 8.4.2).
3. The summaries of Chapters will show up in the Table of Contents in PDFs and if you hover your mouse over the chapter thumbnails of a textbook.
4. The summaries are also used by Google to aid in search results to guide traffic to your texts (i.e., Search Engine Optimization).

3: Basic Editing

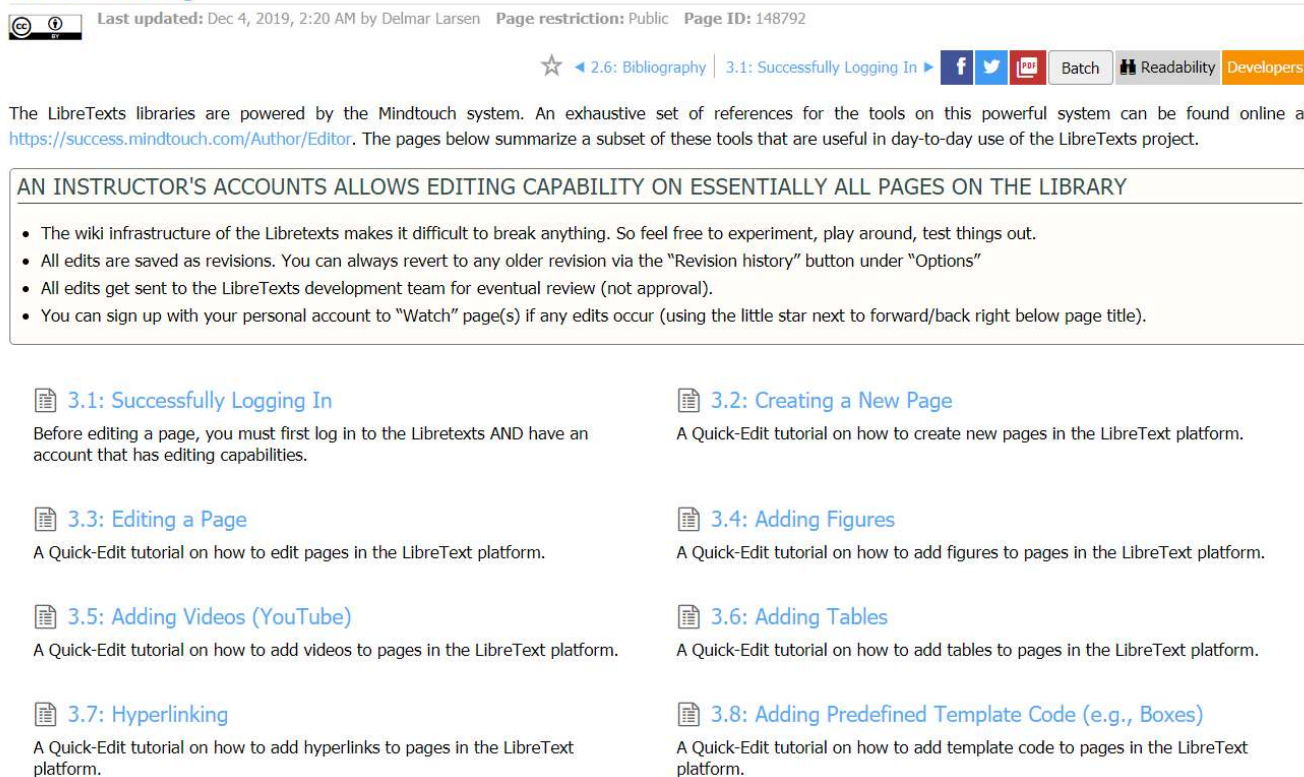


Figure 8.4.2: Copy and Paste Caption here

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