Binding objects

The position of an object in relation to the other elements on an e-learning page can be defined in many ways. Keep reading to find out more about this topic.

1 General information

Presentation objects can be bound to the e-learning page so that the object's position is no longer absolute but always remains constant in relation to the page.

🖉 It's not just possible to bind a presentation object to an e-learning page, it can also be bound to other presentation objects. To do so, just drag it onto this element within the list of presentation objects. If the superior element is subsequently moved, the subordinate element will also be moved accordingly.

If the selected object is not subordinate to any other object, the entire e-learning page will then be regarded as a parent object.

2 The Binding Wizard

A **Wizard** can be found in the **Object binding** function group on the **Layout** tab. This can be used to define in detail the binding of the selected object to the superior object (parent object). In doing so, a particular edge (left, right, top, bottom) of the parent object is always taken as a reference. You can choose which edge is to be used as the reference and the size of the distance to it. As an alternative to an edge-based alignment, you also have the option of displaying the object centered in relation to the parent object.

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Bind objects

Align to left edge of parent object

☐ Align to left edge

Distance to left edge: [0]

Unit: [▼]

Align to right edge of parent object

☐ Align to right edge

Distance to right edge: [0]

Unit: [▼]

Align to top edge of parent object

☐ Align to top edge

Distance to top edge: [0]

Unit: [▼]

Align to bottom edge of parent object

☐ Align to bottom edge

Distance to bottom edge: [0]

Unit: [▼]

Centering

☐ Vertically centered
☐ Horizontally centered