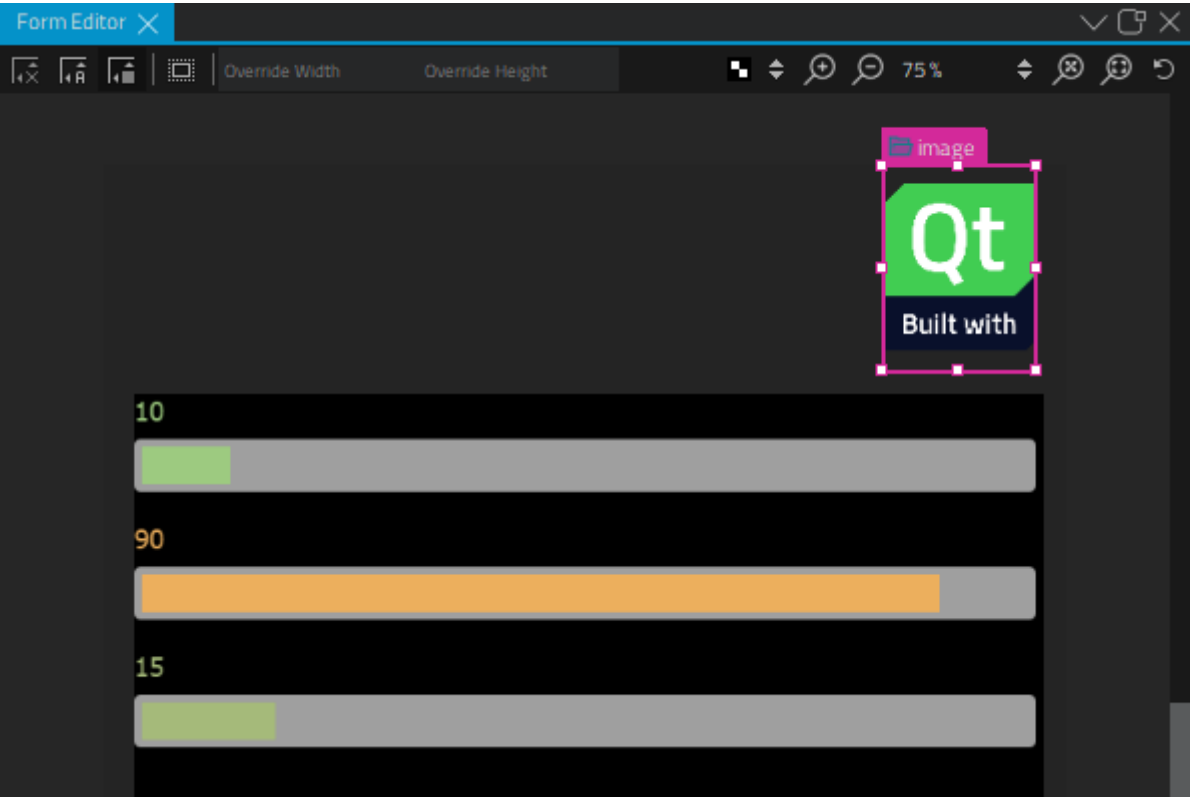


二维和

您可以通过打开零部件文件并将 2D 零部件和资源的实例放入其中来设计 2D 视图中的应用程序。



在 2D 视图选择元件实例时，标记将出现在其边缘和角处。根据光标的形状，可以通过拖动组件实例来对组件实例应用下列操作：

- 移动
- 调整
- 旋转

2D 视图按钮摘要

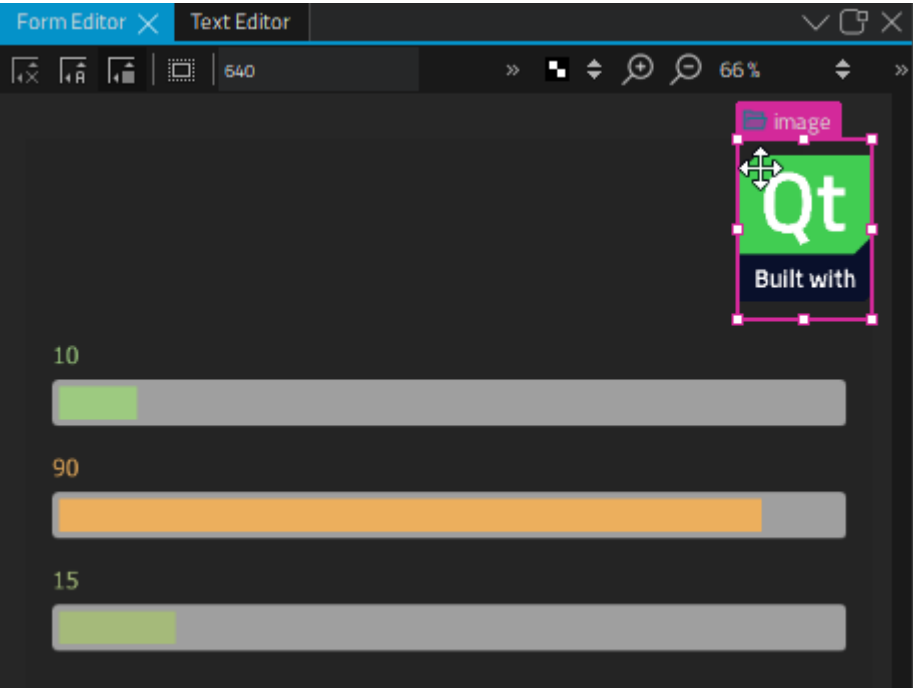
2D 视图工具栏包含以下按钮和字段。

按钮/字段	工具提示	阅读更多
按钮/字段	禁用捕捉。	捕捉到父组件和同级组件
	工具提示	阅读更多

	隐藏并显示零部件实例边界。	隐藏组件边界
覆盖宽度	显示使用指定宽度的组件的预览。	预览组件大小
覆盖高度	显示使用指定高度的组件的预览。	预览组件大小
	设置 2D 视图工作区的颜色。	设置画布颜色
	放大。	缩放
	缩小。	缩放
缩放级别	设置从列表中选择缩放级别。	缩放
	缩放以适合所有内容。	缩放
	缩放以适合当前所选内容。	缩放
	刷新 2D 视图的内容。	刷新 2D 视图内容

移动组件

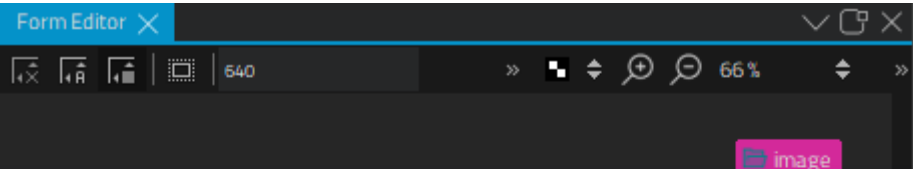
显示移动光标时，可以将选定的元件实例移动到 2D 视图中的任意位置。



For more information about alternative ways of positioning component instances in UIs, see [Scalable Layouts](#).

Resizing 2D Components

When the resize cursor is displayed, you can drag the markers to resize component instances.






To have the resizing done from the center of the selected component instance rather than from its edges, press **Alt** (or **Opt** on macOS).

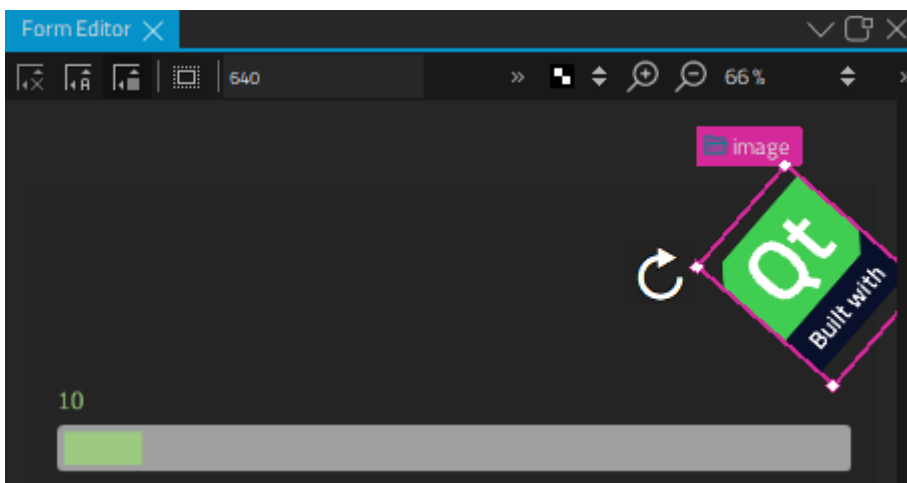
To preserve the image aspect ratio while resizing when using the corner markers, press **Shift**. This also works on component instances that are anchored using left, right, top, or bottom anchors.

To both resize from the center of the component instance and preserve the aspect ratio, press **Alt+Shift** (or **Opt+Shift** on macOS).

For more information about alternative ways to specify the size of a component or component instance in a UI, see [2D Geometry](#).

Rotating 2D Components

When the rotation cursor  is displayed in one of the corners of a component instance, you can drag clockwise or counter-clockwise to freely rotate the component instance around its origin.



Additionally, press **Shift** or **Alt** (or **Opt** on macOS) to rotate component instances in steps of 5 or 45 degrees, respectively.

You can set the [origin](#) in [Properties > Geometry - 2D > Origin](#). There, you can also enter the value of the **Rotation** property in degrees.



Zooming

You can use the zoom buttons on the toolbar to zoom into and out of the **2D** view or select the zoom level as a percentage from a list. More buttons are available for zooming to fit all content in the view or zooming to fit the currently selected component instances.

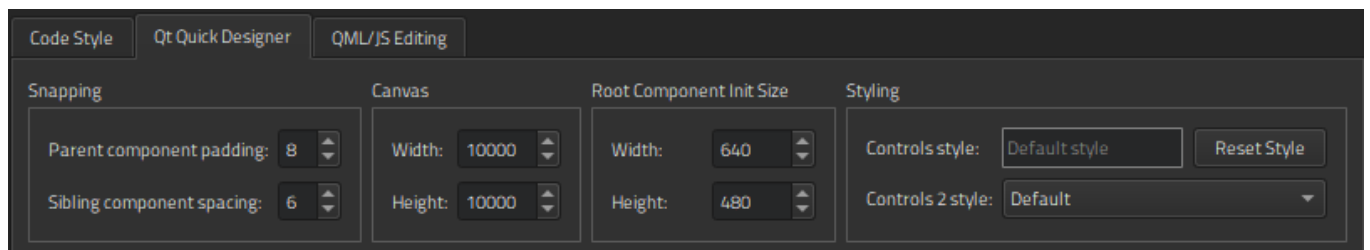




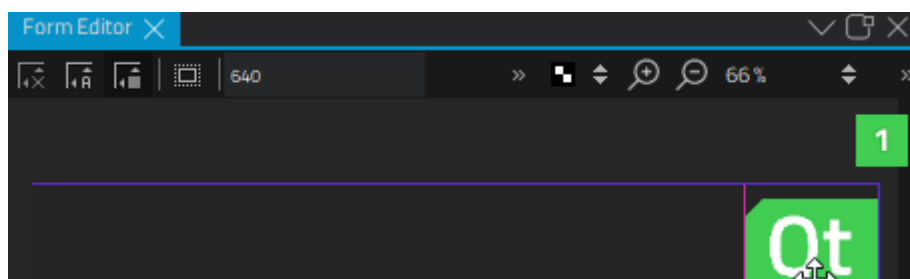
Snapping to Parent and Sibling Components

You can use snapping to align component instances in the **2D** view. Select the  button to have the component instances snap to their parent or siblings. Snapping lines automatically appear to help you position the component instances. Click the  button to anchor the selected component instance to those that you snap to. Only one snapping button can be selected at the time. Selecting one snapping button automatically deselects the others.

Choose **Edit > Preferences > Qt Quick > Qt Quick Designer** to specify settings for snapping. In the **Parent component padding** field, specify the distance in pixels between the parent and the snapping lines. In the **Sibling component spacing** field, specify the distance in pixels between siblings and the snapping lines.



The following image shows the snapping lines (1) when **Parent component padding** is set to 5 pixels.





For alternative ways of aligning and distributing component instances by using the [Properties](#) view, see [Aligning and Distributing Components](#).

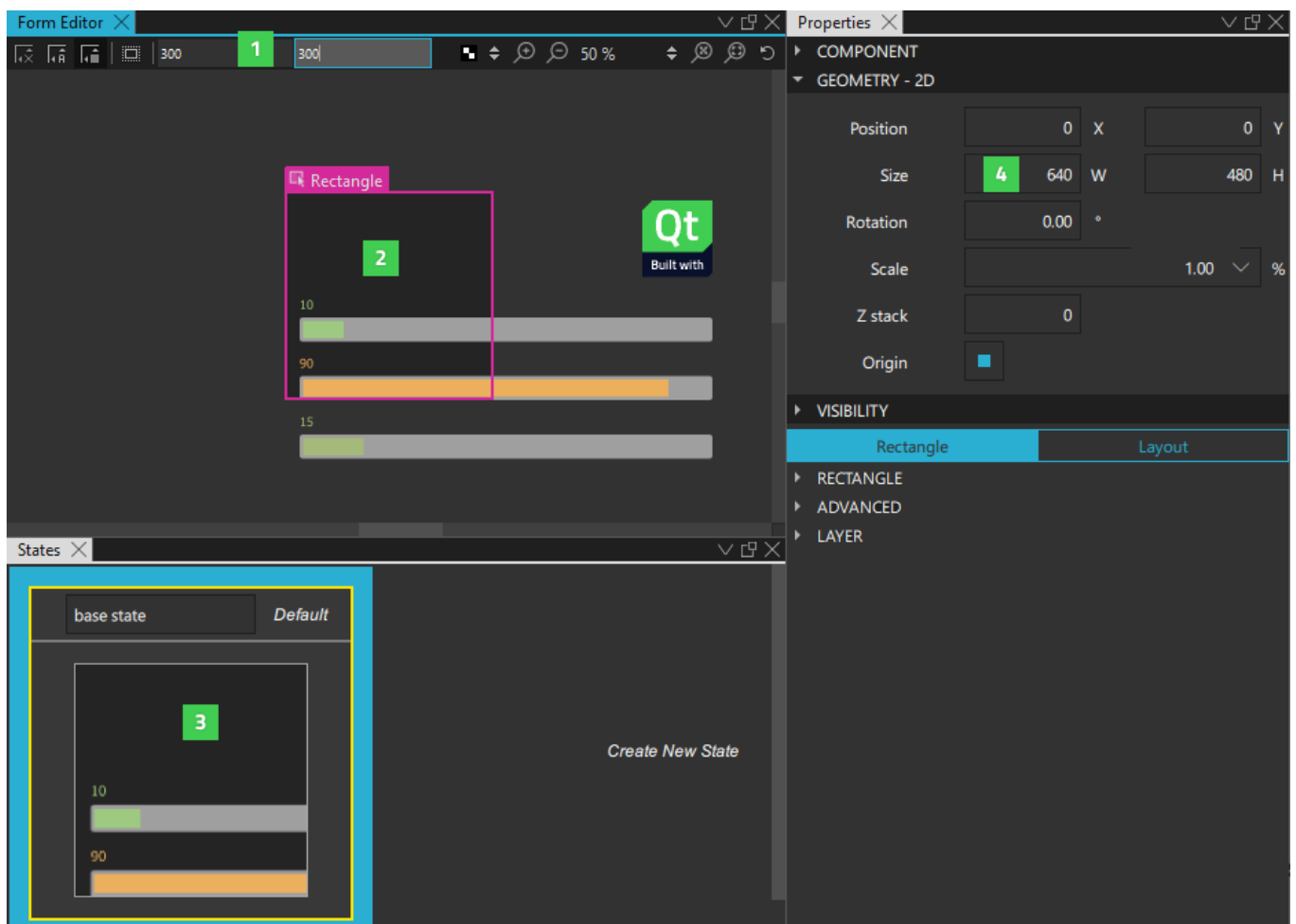
Hiding Component Boundaries

The **2D** view displays the boundaries of component instances. To hide them, select the  button.

Previewing Component Size

The width and height of the root component in a UI file determine the size of the component. You can reuse components, such as buttons, in different sizes in other UI files and design UIs for use with different device profiles, screen resolution, or screen orientation. The component size might also be zero (0,0) if its final size is determined by [property bindings](#).


To experiment with different component sizes, enter values in the **Override Width** and **Override Height** fields (1) on the toolbar. The changes are displayed in the **2D** view (2) and in the **States** view (3), but the property values are not changed permanently in the UI file. You can permanently change the property values in the **Properties** view (4).

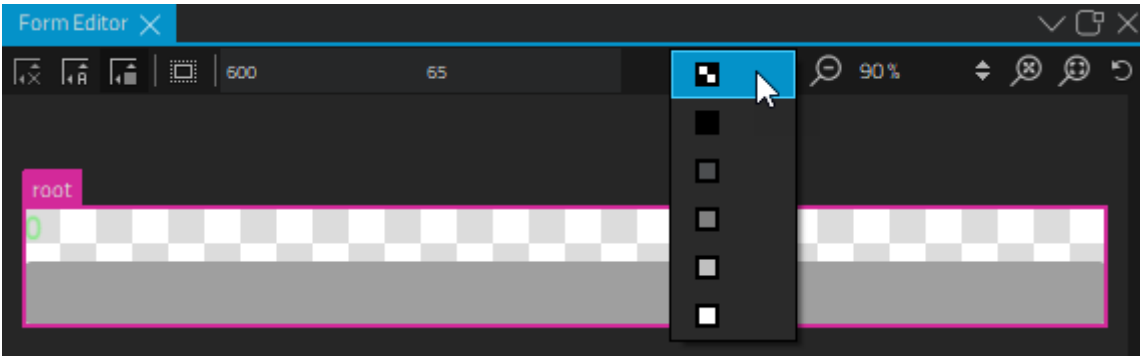


To set the initial size of the root component, select **Edit > Preferences > Qt Quick > Qt Quick Designer** and specify the component width and height in the **Root Component Init Size** group.

To change the canvas size, select **Edit > Preferences > Qt Quick > Qt Quick Designer** and specify the canvas width and height in the **Canvas** group.

Setting Canvas Color

If you set the background of the root component transparent, the color of the working area can make it difficult to see the component instance you are working on. To make component instances more visible, you can select the canvas color in the  list. By default, the color is transparent. Setting the canvas color does not affect the background color of your root component or component instances in any way.



Refreshing 2D View Contents

When you open a UI file, the component defined in the file and the component instances it contains are drawn in the **2D** view. When you edit component instance properties in **Properties**, the code and its representation in the **2D** view might get out of sync. For example, when you change the position of a component instance within a column or a row, the new position might not be displayed correctly in the **2D** view.

To refresh the contents of the **2D** view, press **R** or select the  (**Reset View**) button.

Context Menu

The following table summarizes the **Navigator** and **2D** views context menu items and provides links to more information about them.

To Learn About		Go To	
Arrange		Arranging Components	
Edit		Showing and Hiding Components	
Anchors		Setting Anchors and Margins	
Group		Organizing Components	
Position		Using Positioners	
Layout		Using Layouts	
Stacked Container		Lists and Other Data Models	
Timeline	To Learn About	Creating a Timeline	Go To



Edit Annotation	Annotating Designs
Merge File with Template	Merging Files with Templates
Move Component Instances into Separate Files	Turning Component Instances into Custom Components
Add New Signal Handler	Adding Signal Handlers
Go to Implementation	Using UI Files
Go into Component	Moving Within Components

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