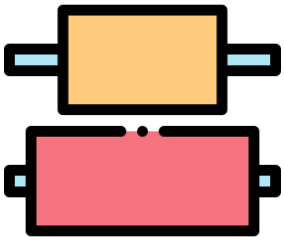
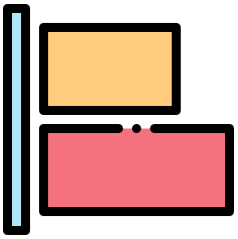
Layout Properties

Layouts allow for dynamically sizing and aligning components. It is one of the cornerstones of responsive designs.

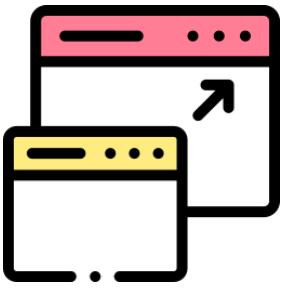
Alignment: This property determines how the component you are looking for is aligned in the Layout. The following three figures are examples of alignment. Some features you can use for alignment;

- Qt.AlignLeft
- Qt.AlignRight
- Qt.AlignBottom
- Qt.AlignTop

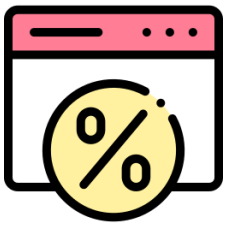

Fill: The width and height of the components change as the size of the window changes, taking into account the assigned height and width values.

- Layout.fillHeight
- Layout.fillWidth



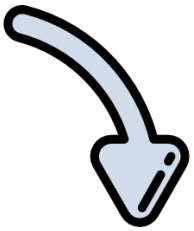

Prefered: It determines the preferred width and height of the component in the layout. In this way, you can decide which component will occupy what percentage of space!

- Layout.preferedWidth
- Layout.preferedHeight



You can make changes to the codes as you wish. In this way, you can observe how the properties you change affect.

```
Rectangle {
    color: "#D65DB1"
    Layout.alignment: Qt.AlignRight
    Layout.fillHeight: true
    Layout.preferredWidth: 40
    Layout.preferredHeight: 70
    Text {
        anchors.centerIn: parent
        font.pixelSize: 14
        text: index
    }
```



Here you can try to align one of the squares to the left and the other to the right! Or you might want to see what magic it does by typing **Layout.fillWidth: true** .

Note: The Repeater creates instances using a "model". In our case we wanted it to create only 5 rectangles. However, the repeater's capabilities are not limited to this. I got how the Repeater works wonders while trying to understand the Model-View-Delegate structure.