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0b815f5f84012584067f411b312d37OneVision: Introduction to Working ±
Element Groups in OneVision

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It's often useful to gather several elements together so they can be handled as a single object. This process is called *grouping*.

The *Group* menu in the *Element* submenu of the main menu contains the commands for working with groups. For a description of this menu see <Element Groups> (`;/MainMenu/Element/Group/GroupIntro.rtf`;↵).

480312_paste.tiff ↵ *Figure: The Group Menu.*

gruppieren;↵Grouping Elements

Before grouping a number of elements, they first have to be selected. The procedure is described in the chapter <Handling Elements in OneVision> (`;/Elementhandling.rtf`;m1;↵) .

After selecting the elements, click the <*Group*> command in the *Element* submenu of the main menu. The elements' individual frames will be replaced by a single frame surrounding the previously independent elements.

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Figure: A three-member element group surrounded by a shared group frame.

All of the commands described in the chapter <Handling Elements in OneVision> (`;/Elementhandling.rtf`;↵) also apply to groups. Like an element, a group can be scaled, rotated, and skewed. Several groups can also be joined together to form yet another group, and

groups can be nested many layers deep.

Depending on their type, some elements behave differently if they are scaled individually or within a group. For example, if you change the frame size of a OneVision-Type element, the size of its text won't be affected. But if you group this element and scale it within the group frame, the text will be scaled too. (If you are going to ungroup such a group you will be asked whether or not you want to retain the scaling of the text in the OneVision-Type elements.) Likewise, scaling individual elements created in OneVision-Art doesn't affect their line weights, but within a group the lines of the element will be scaled. Shapes and Pathtext elements behave similarly.

Hint: If you want the outline of a vector element to be scaled in accordance to the size of the element, group the element, ignoring the attention panel that will note that only one element is going to be in the group.

auflösen;↳Ungrouping Elements

You can release elements from a group with the *<Ungroup>* command in the *Element* submenu. The elements of the former group remain selected, but they now behave and can be handled as independent elements, and the layering sequence of the elements will be maintained.

betreten;↳Entering a Group

If you want to work with individual elements within a group, you must enter, or open, that group. The easiest way to do this is to select the group and double-click within the group's frame. You can also use the *<Enter>* command in the main *Element/Group* menu. You automatically enter a group when you select an element within

that group while holding down the *Ctrl* and *Shift* keys simultaneously.

Note: You can only work with the elements within the group you have entered; elements not belonging to the group cannot be selected. This is done to avoid any possible confusion between the elements of one group and another.

If you create new elements while you are in a group, these elements automatically become parts of that group.

Group Level

All elements in a document belong to the group level 0, except they have been created within a group. After you've entered a group you are in group level 1. This group may contain a further group and entering it will get you to group level 2, etc. You can have as many levels as you like. In the information line at the top of the document window you can see on which level you currently are.

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Figure: The Group Level information

Leaving a Group

The command *<Leave>* in the main *<Element/Group>* menu leaves the current group. The group will again be shown with its group frame.

You can also leave a group by clicking outside the group if no element is selected.

On the right of the group level information you can see two command icons that enable you to ascend in group levels. Clicking

the left of them ascends you one level; the right brings you directly to the top level, i.e., group level 0.

supercursor;↵selektieren;↵Selecting Elements within a Group (Supercursor)

Holding down the *Ctrl* and *Shift* key simultaneously changes the cursor to the supercursor (919534_superCursor.tiff ↵) enabling you to preselect elements or element groups without regarding of the group level. Clicking on an element selects it and automatically enters the corresponding group level. If elements of different levels overlap, you can go up and down group levels using the *Arrow-up* and *Arrow-down* keys.

Next: ;Units.rtf;;↵ Units