Custom Fluid Box in Adobe Captivate 2017. Part 1.

Adobe Captivate is deservedly one of the five most popular tools for eLearning development. Since version 2017 in Captivate, there have been significant changes, allowing you to create learning content with the so-called adaptive design (responsive design). This means that the course developed in Captivate can be played on a computer or on a mobile device. Moreover write my essay discount code, in contrast to courses developed in Articulate Storyline, the content on the slides in Adobe Captivate is redistributed in such a way as to adapt to the browser window and the vertical and horizontal position.

It would seem that this innovation was to provide application leadership in the market, but in practice it turned out that development in Adobe Captivate 2017 was much more difficult than, for example, in Captivate 9: the vast majority of users with great effort can understand (and the rest, to confess, and did not understand) with the tool, which is called Fluid Box. Fluid Box is thereby made possible adaptive coding courses.

Let's try to understand with it at first sight difficult and sometimes counterintuitive instrument. We do this simply by creating a few custom templates with custom navigation (because nobody likes standard players:)) that will look good on desktop and mobile device.

Now, open the Adobe Captivate window, click Properties on the label in the upper right corner of the screen, select Master Slide View.

Let's start with the title slide, which will be the background image, the name of the course and clicking this button we will go to the next slide.

In the left part of the screen, choose Blank template, right mouse button context menu and in it choose Duplicate. On the right, change the name of the new template slide Blank on anything else, such as New, then to not to confuse.

Working with Fluid Box is generally similar to working with tables on a slide are added to rows and columns. The whole trick is to then correctly configure them.

Let's add a slide at the top and bottom area for the title slide, slide number and navigation buttons. To do this, select the menu Box Fluid — Vertical — and insert 3 lines:

1. The top will be used to name and Close button.
2. Moderate for content. We will modify later.
3. Bottom for navigation buttons.

Adjust the height of the rows so that the middle area is where the main content would be the largest. Now Add in the top row of the logo, slider title and the "Close"button.

Select the upper fluid box, click the menu item Shapes and insert a square (if your logo is elongated, the rectangle). As we can see a small square inserted in the middle of the line, but we're not going to touch it, and add all the other elements.

Again allocated an upper fluid box, click on the menu item Text and insert Text Ñaption. This is our title slide. For it to be displayed in automatic mode, will use the wonderful feature Captivate — insert in the text box a variable that will display the title slide. To do this, select the text in a text block on the right side click Insert variable [X] in the tab Character.

In the resulting window, select the Variable type System Variables: $$cpInfoCurrentSlideLabel$$

Now in this text field will display the name you assign to the slide Properties.

Add a button that will close the window of course. Again select our fluid box and paste it there another square (if you want, it can be any other shape). To save time I'll just stick to square X to see what function it performs. You can as fills (textures) to use any image.

If you try now to see how will look the result on a mobile device, you will be disappointed, tuku will see something like this:

To the elements to appear correctly, you need to configure the fluid box. Fluid secreted the box, go to the right side of the screen in the Style tab and set the following parameters:

This setting means that the elements will always be in one line (by default they are transferred to the next row) and that the extreme elements are distributed on the edges of the fluid box.

Now our slide looks much better:

Below items are not "glued" to the edges, set the Padding value in the settings box fluid, for example, 10px.

Now regardless of browser window size all of our items are displayed correctly.

Now let's add the navigation elements and information about the number of slides in our course and on what slide the user is.

Scroll to the lower fluid box and add to it 2 standard AutoShape arrow and between the text block containing 2 system variables: $$cpInfoCurrentSlide$$ and $$cpInfoSlideCount$$. The first displays the current slide number, the second total number of slides. Install the same settings box fluid as that of the upper. If you want you can put in Horizontal Space Around the value and then arrows navigation will not be so far

from each other. Set the Padding value in the settings box fluid 10px.

That's all! Left to go to the Themes — Skin Editor and remove the jackdaw opposite the Show Playback Control to not show the default player.

The source code can be downloaded here.

In following articles I will discuss other possibilities fluid box. Follow us on social networks to be updated on new articles on elearning!