

Adobe Illustrator Crash Course

Moderate: Complex Shape Editing

Overview

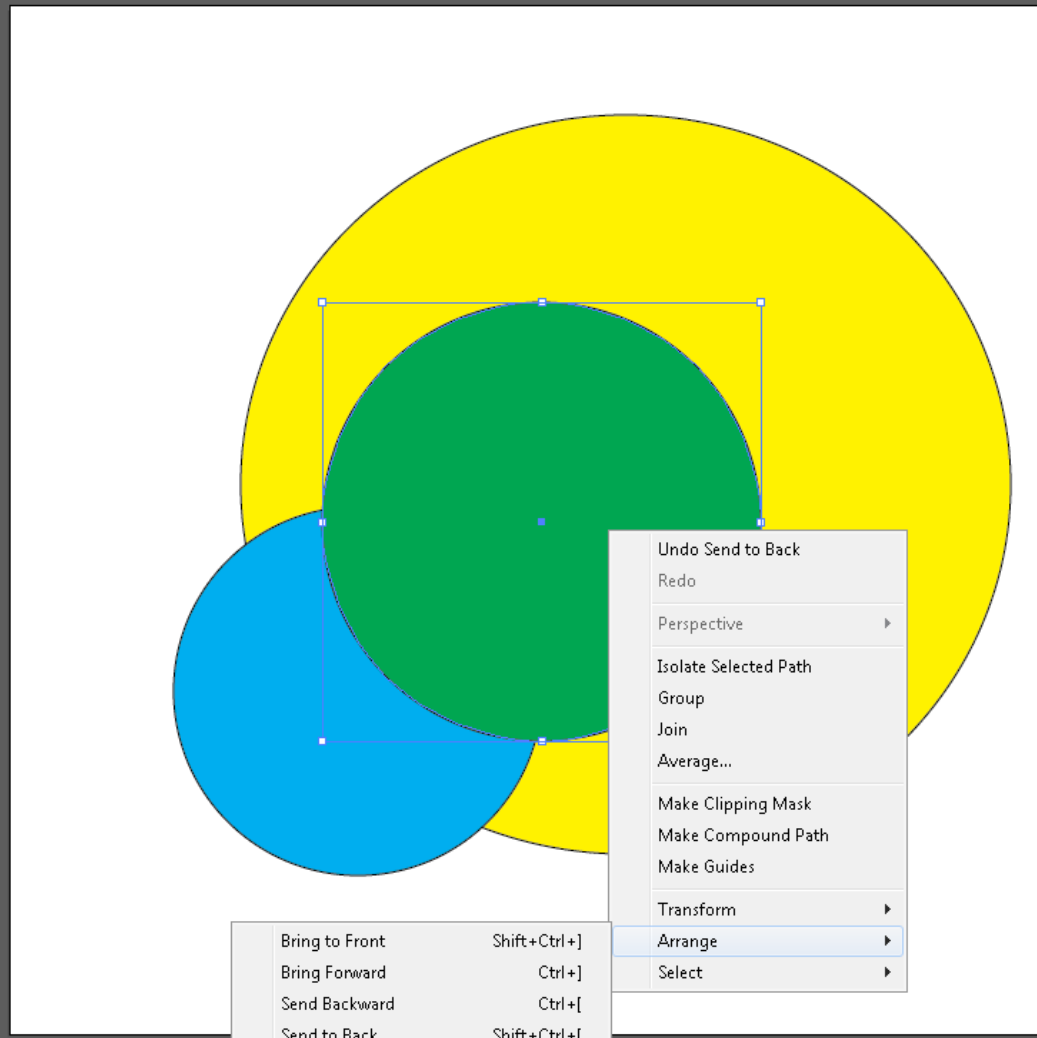
- ▶ You should have read the Superbasics & Basics tutorials and can navigate Illustrator, use basic terminology, and create/edit simple shapes
- ▶ We will now study how to manipulate these shapes in a more advanced way to create more complicated parts

Moderate Techniques

- ▶ Order
- ▶ Grouping
- ▶ Editing Paths
- ▶ Image Trace
- ▶ Outlines
- ▶ Non-Centered Rotation

Order

Order allows you to sort which shapes go on top of one another. Although it's most easily demonstrated with colors/for graphics purposes, Illustrator defaults to selecting the shape that is the closest to the "front," which you may need to change.



- Bring to Front Shift+Ctrl+]
- Bring Forward Ctrl+]
- Send Backward Ctrl+[
- Send to Back Shift+Ctrl+[
- Send to Current Layer

Layers Artboards

Layer 1

 1 Layer

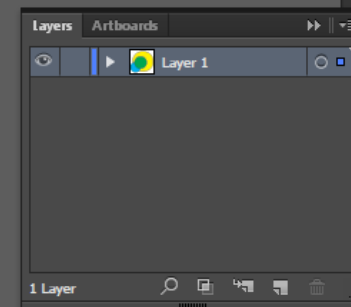
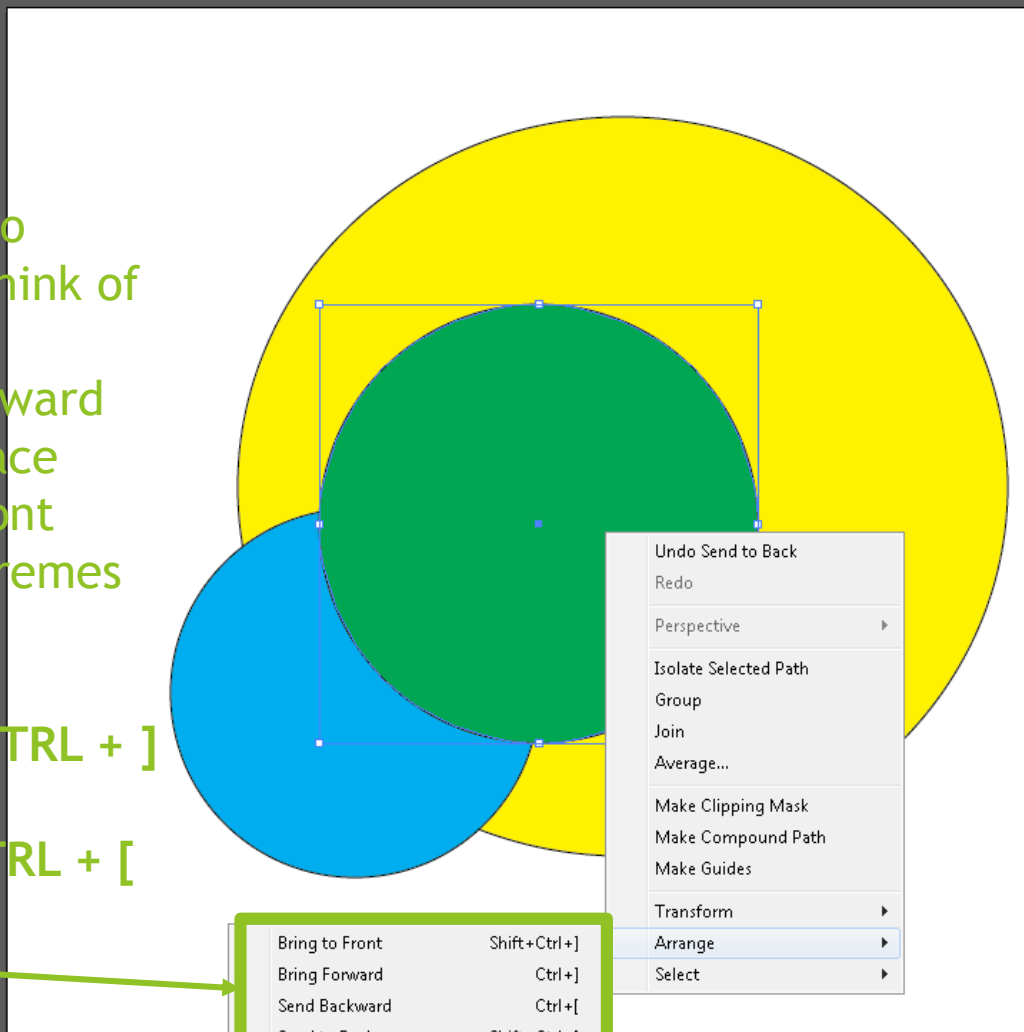
Order

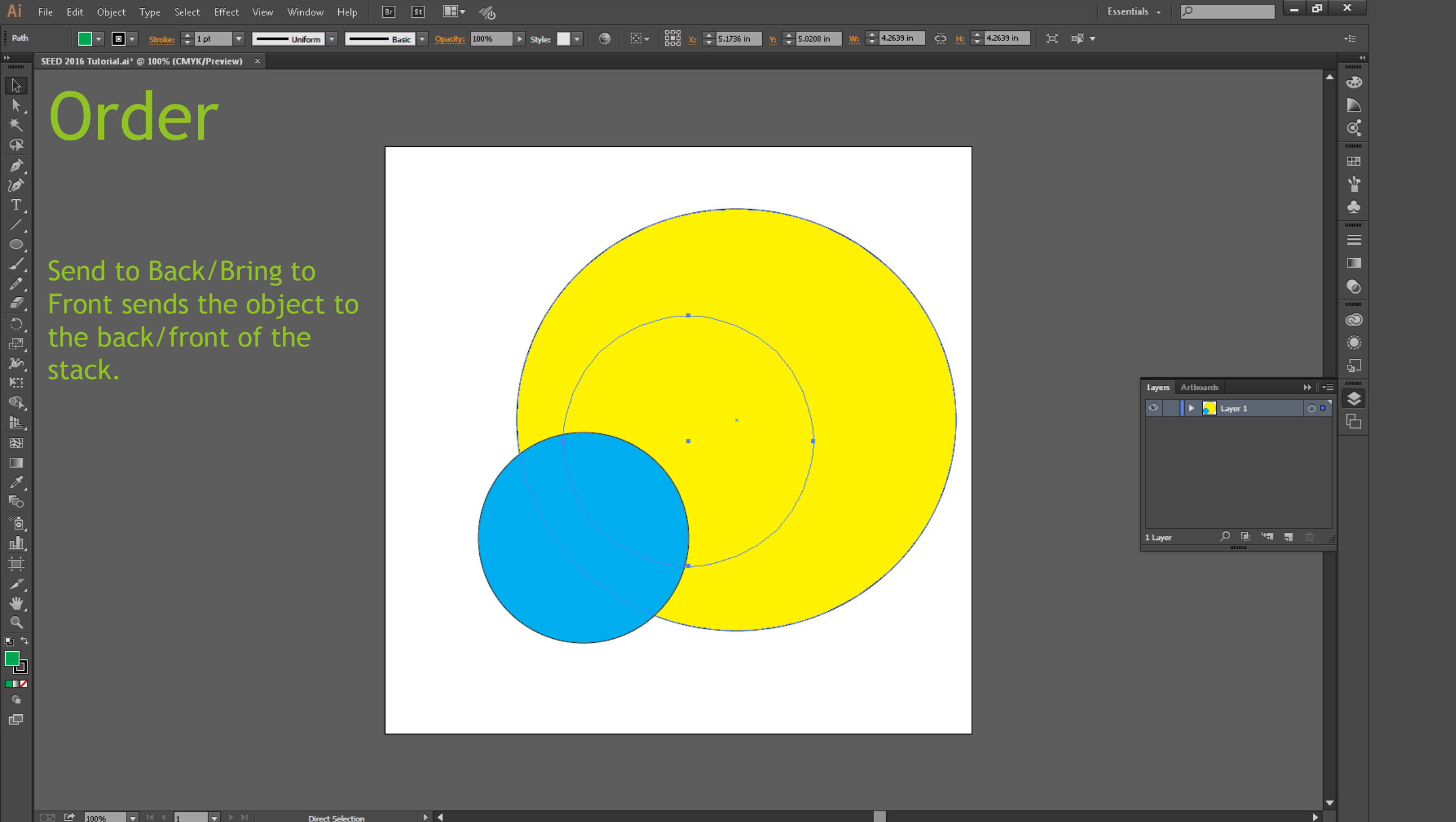
Select the object you wish to arrange and right-click it. Think of your objects in a stack:

- Bring Forward/Send Backward moves the object one space
- Send to Back/Bring to Front moves objects to the extremes

Hotkeys:

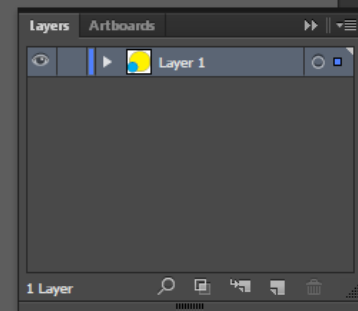
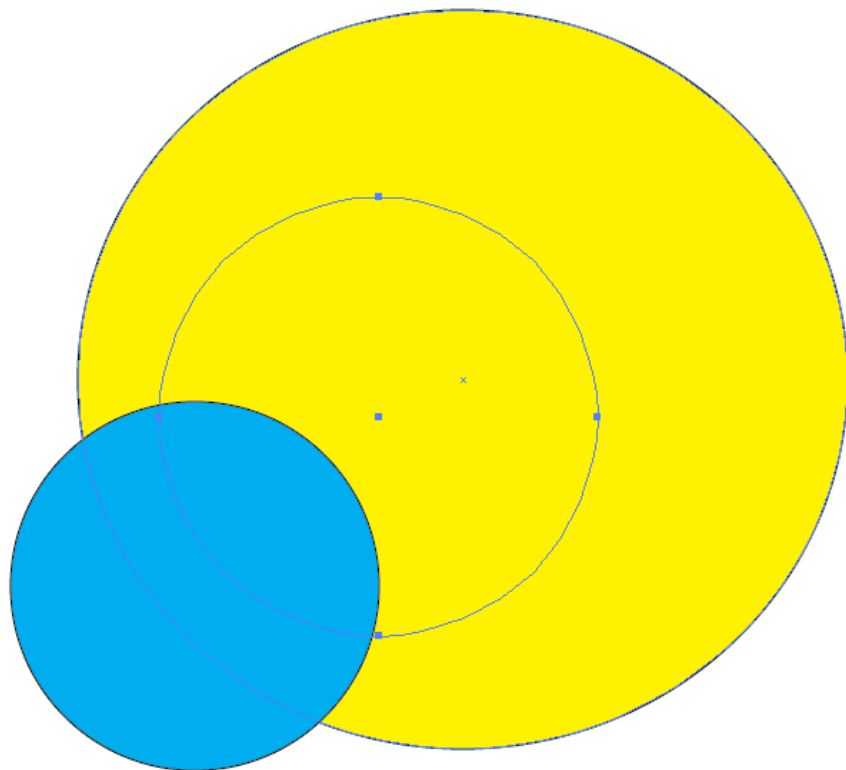
- Bring to Front: **SHIFT + CTRL +]**
- Bring Forward: **CTRL +]**
- Send to Back: **SHIFT + CTRL + [**
- Send Backward: **CTRL + [**





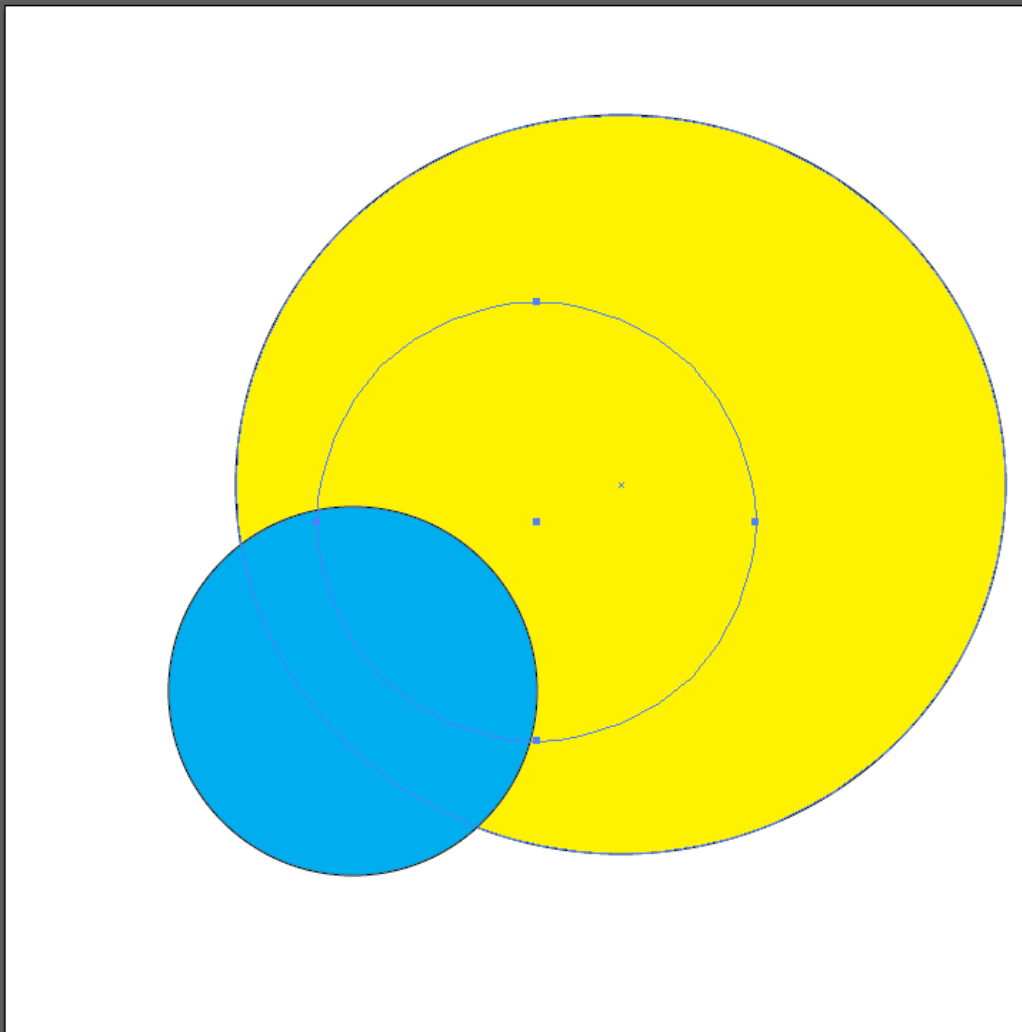
Order

Send to Back/Bring to Front sends the object to the back/front of the stack.



Grouping

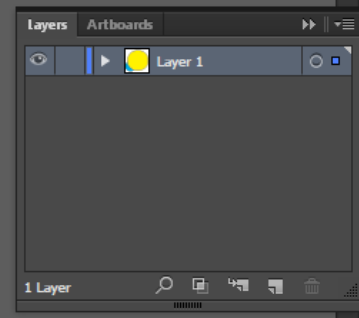
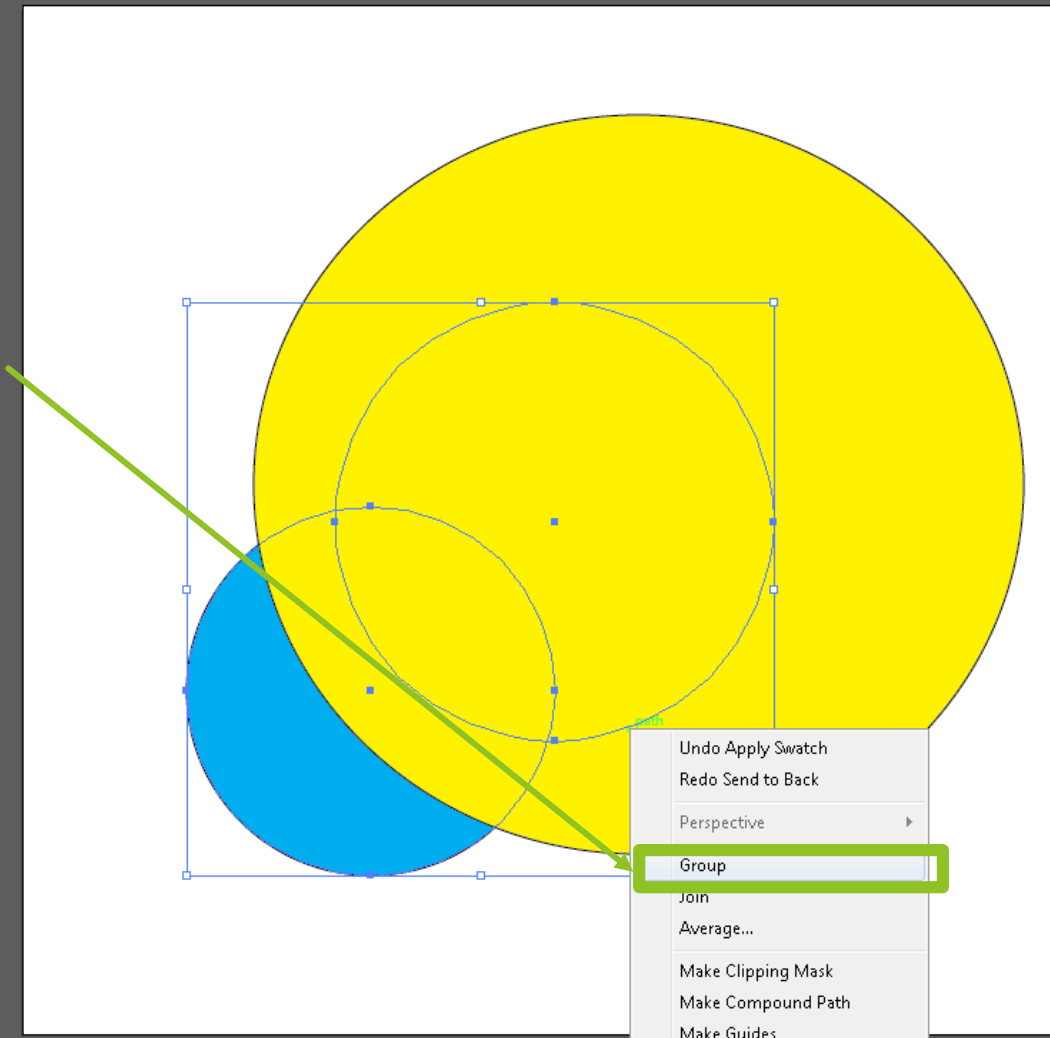
Grouping is a convenient way to manage multiple objects at the same time.

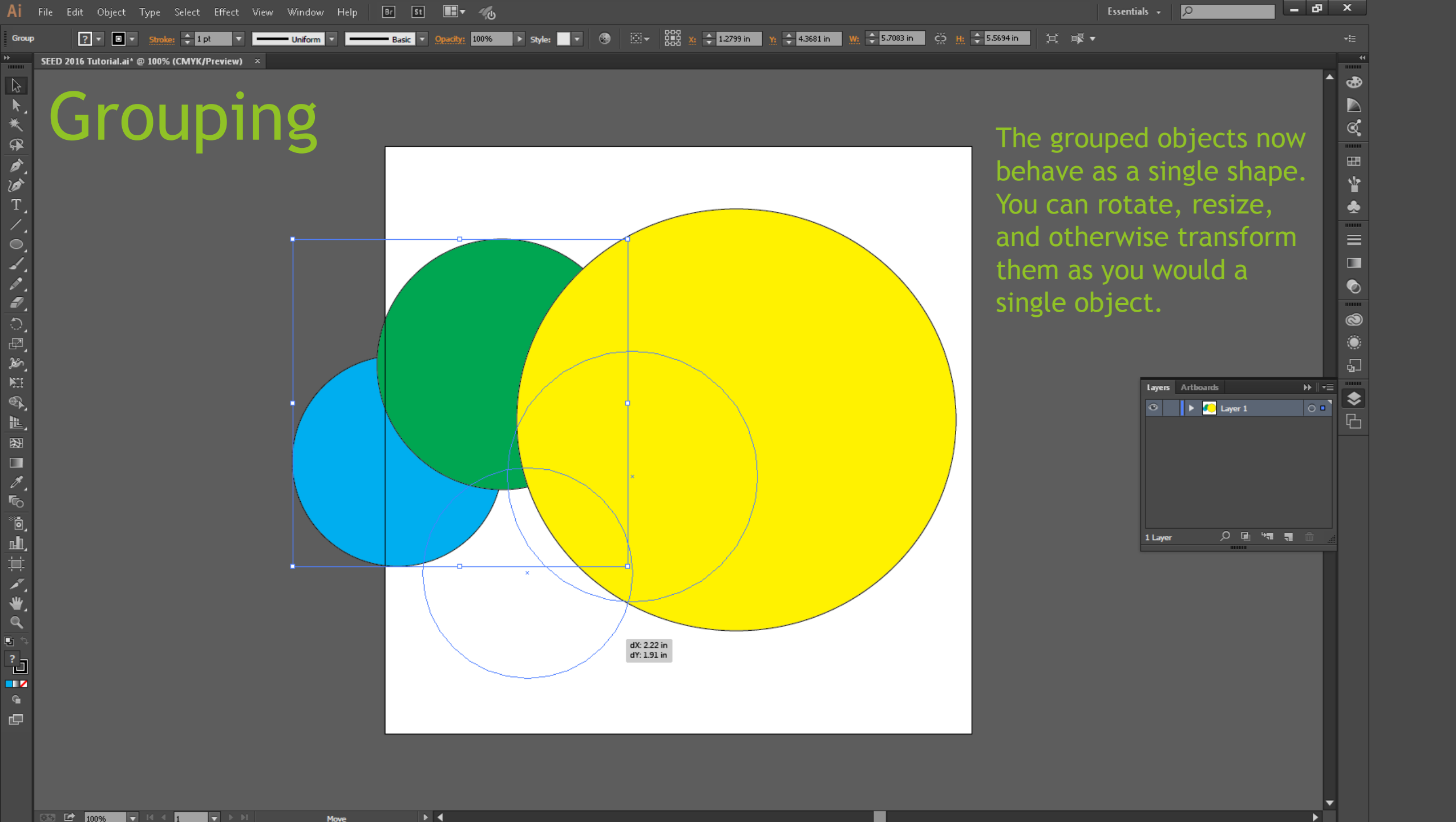


Grouping

To Group, select the objects you wish to place in a group (either with the selection tool or by **SHIFT+CLICK**):

- Right Click -> Group
- Hotkey: **CTRL+G**

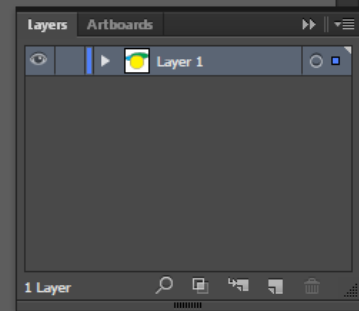
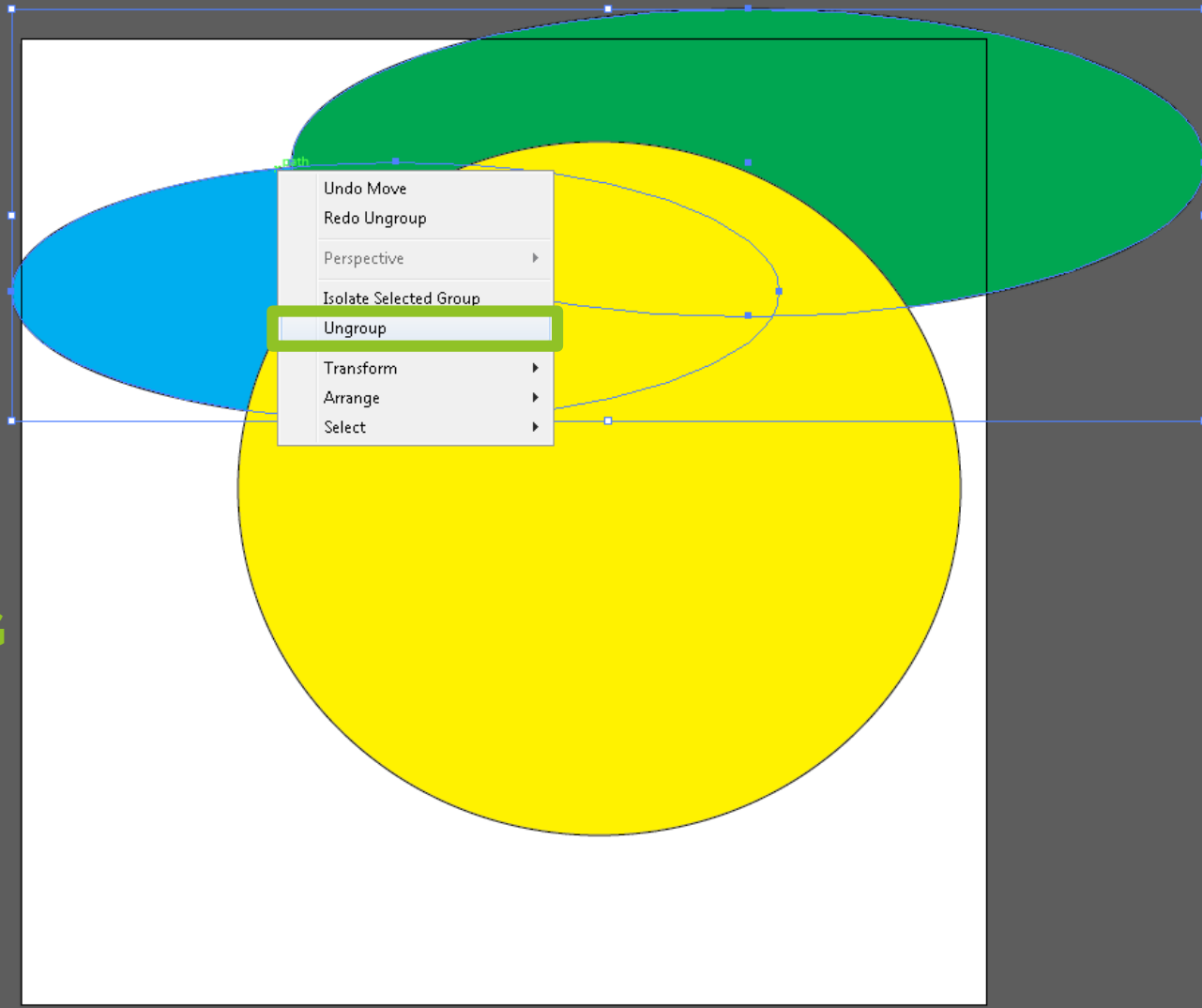




Grouping

To Ungroup:

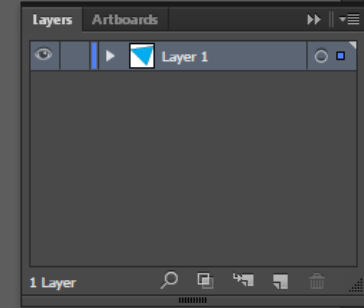
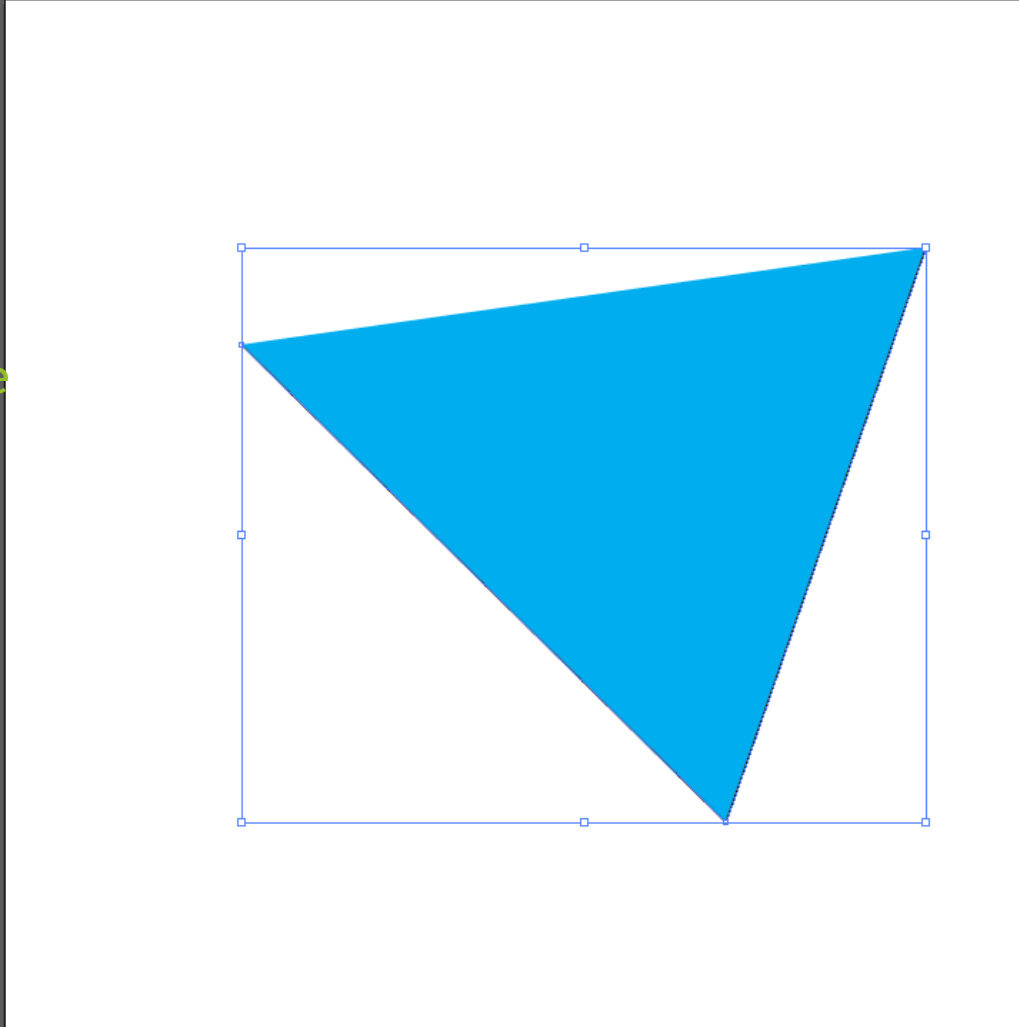
- Select objects -> Right Click -> Ungroup
- Hotkey: **CTRL+SHIFT+G**

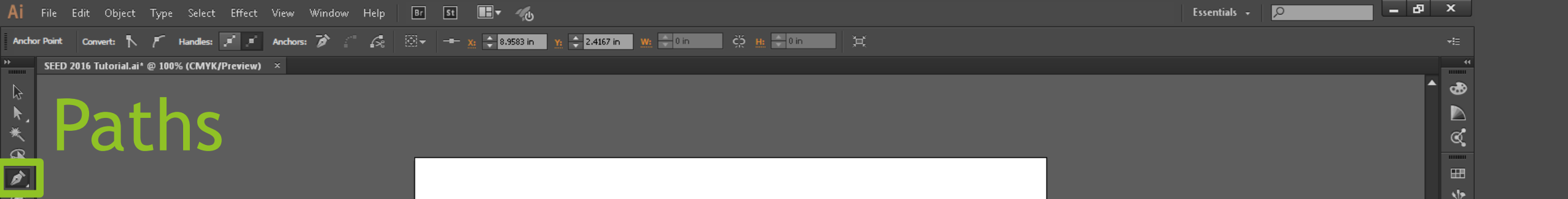


Paths

At first glance, the Pen/Path tool may seem like a fancier version of the Line tool. However, it has two major differences. To find the first, begin by selecting the Pen tool to create a shape:

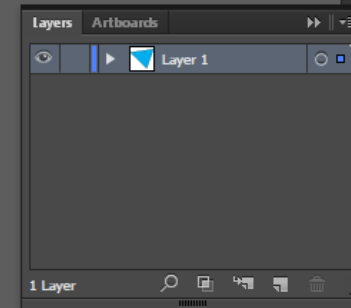
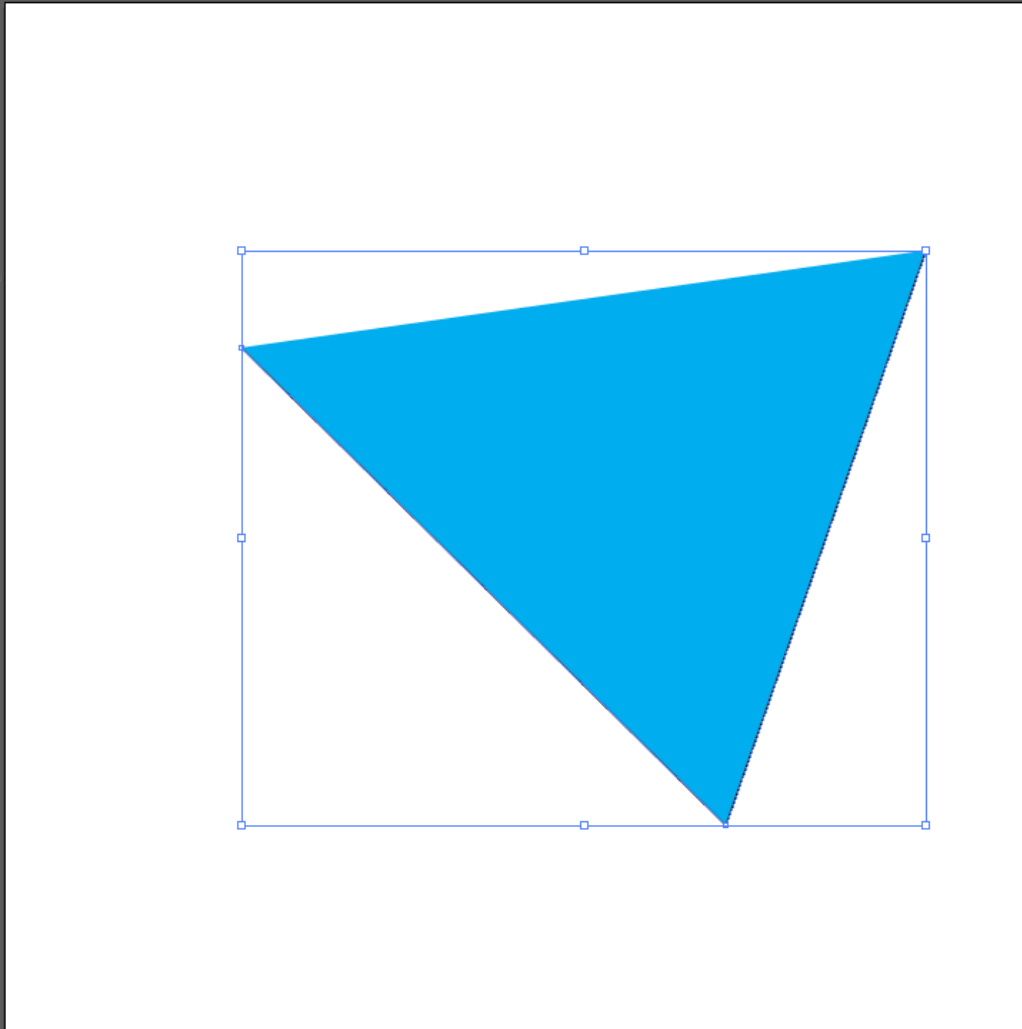
- Select Pen from the side
- Hotkey: P





Paths

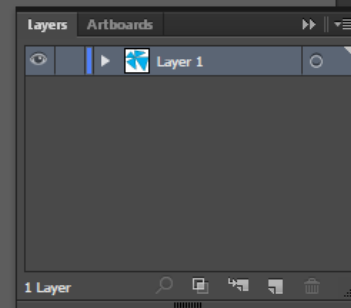
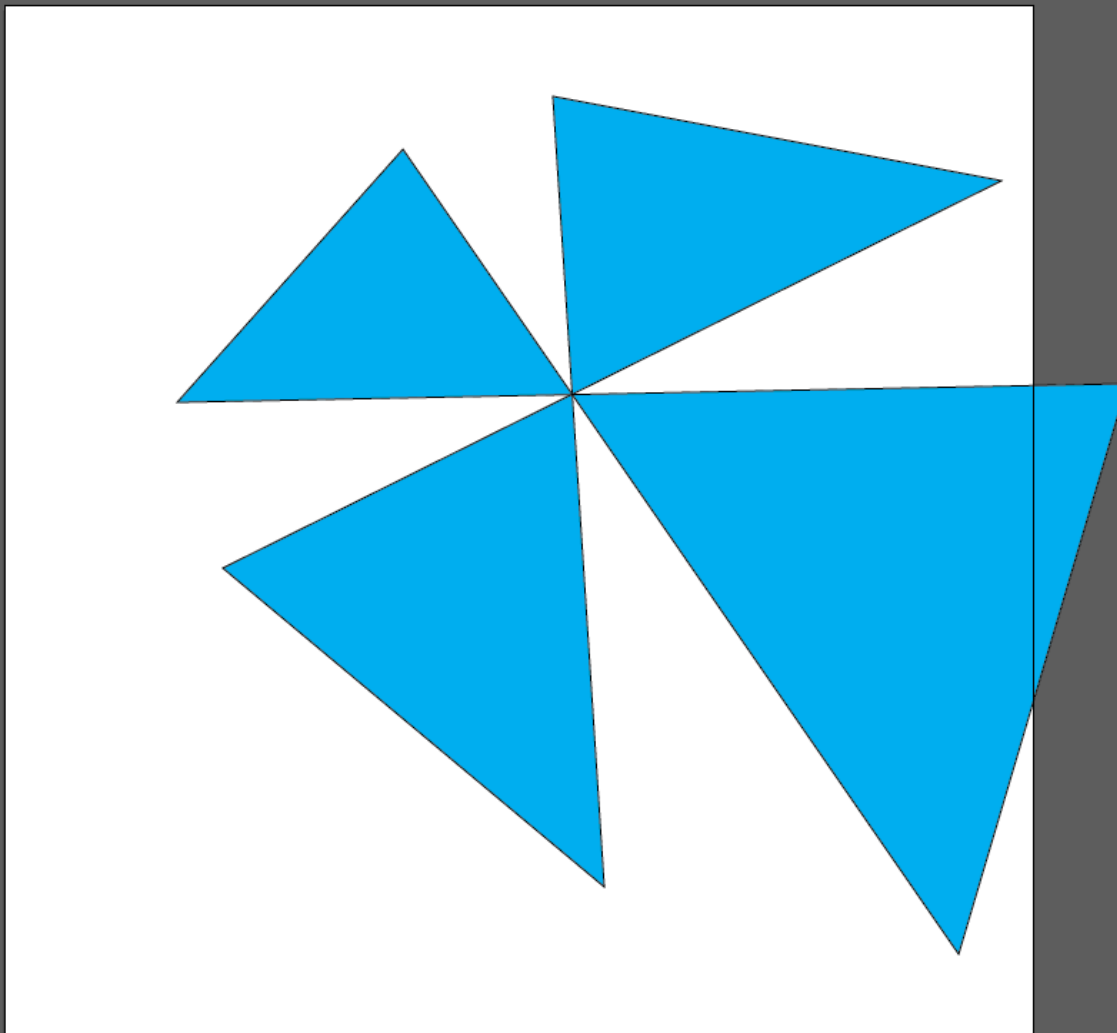
The first improvement that the Pen tool offers is the ability to automatically create shapes. Clicking with the Pen tool active will create a corner of a shape (called a *node*). Clicking on the first node will close the shape.



Paths

This works with non-continuous shapes as well: so long as you don't click on the first node, you will not close the shape.

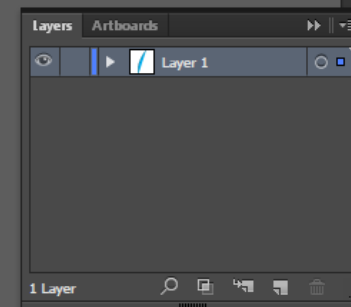
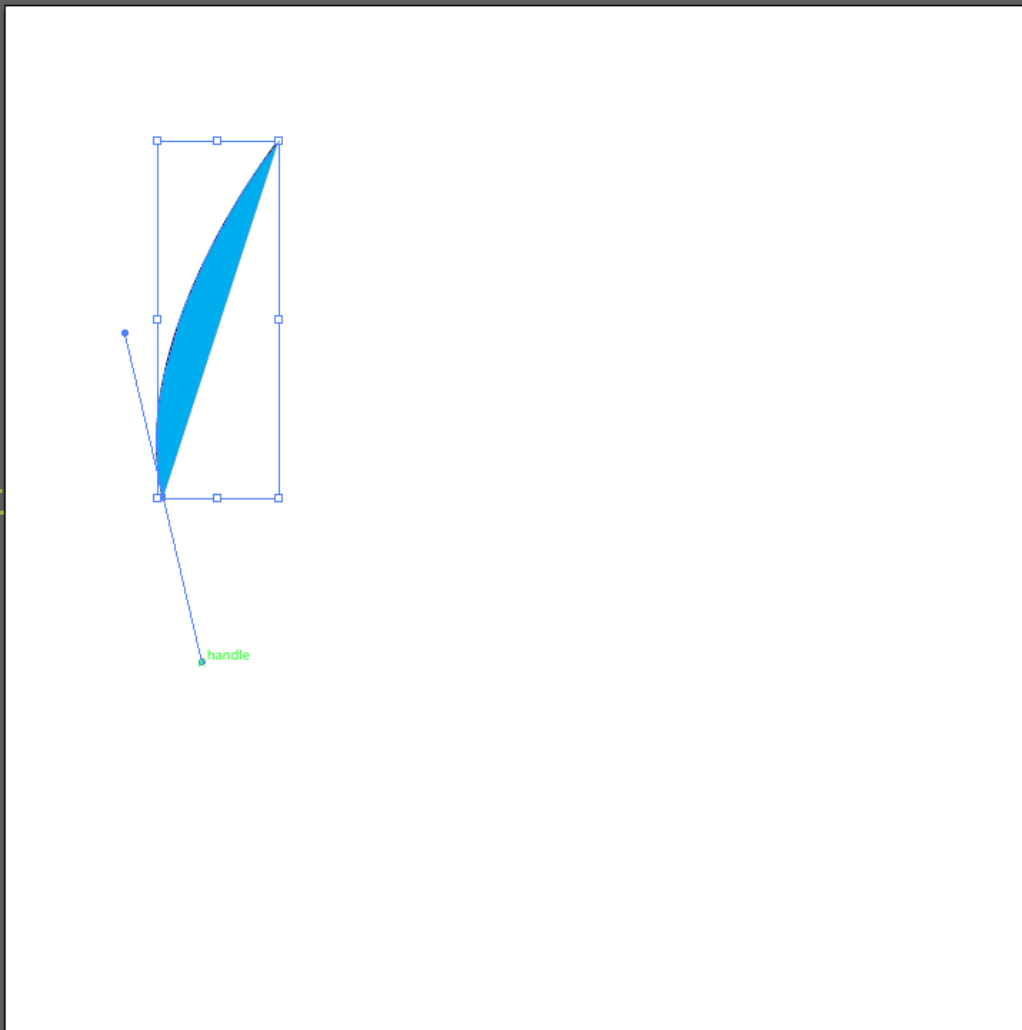
This function of the Pen tool is useful for creating shapes quickly.



Paths

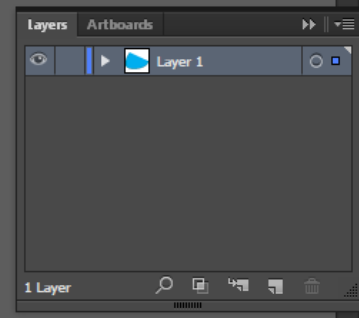
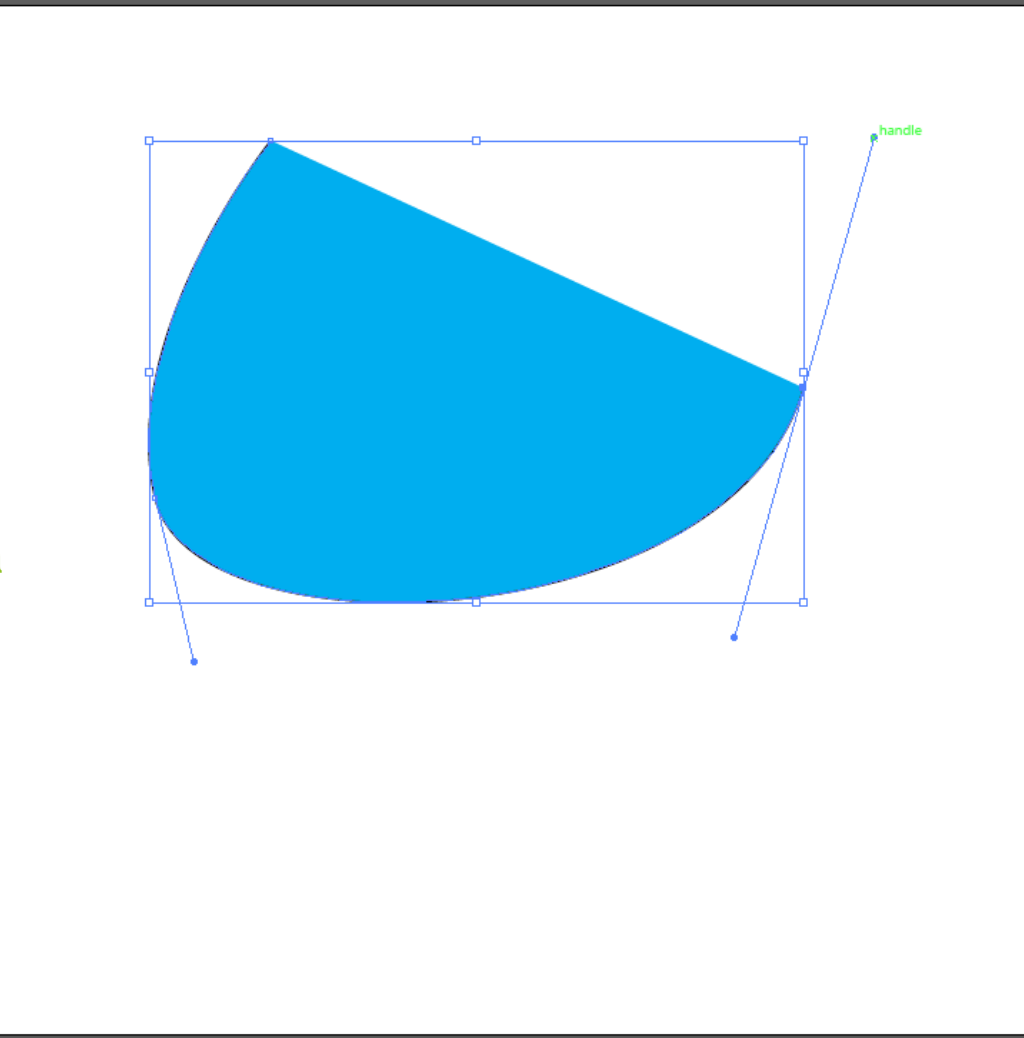
The second function is far more unique: you can create custom curves.

Begin by clicking on a point to start a path. However, rather than just clicking to create a second node, **CLICK+DRAG**.



Paths

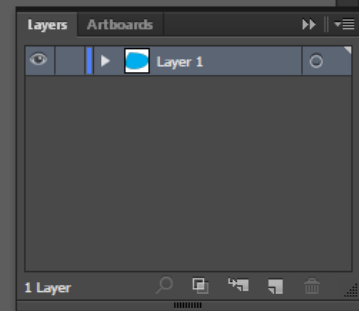
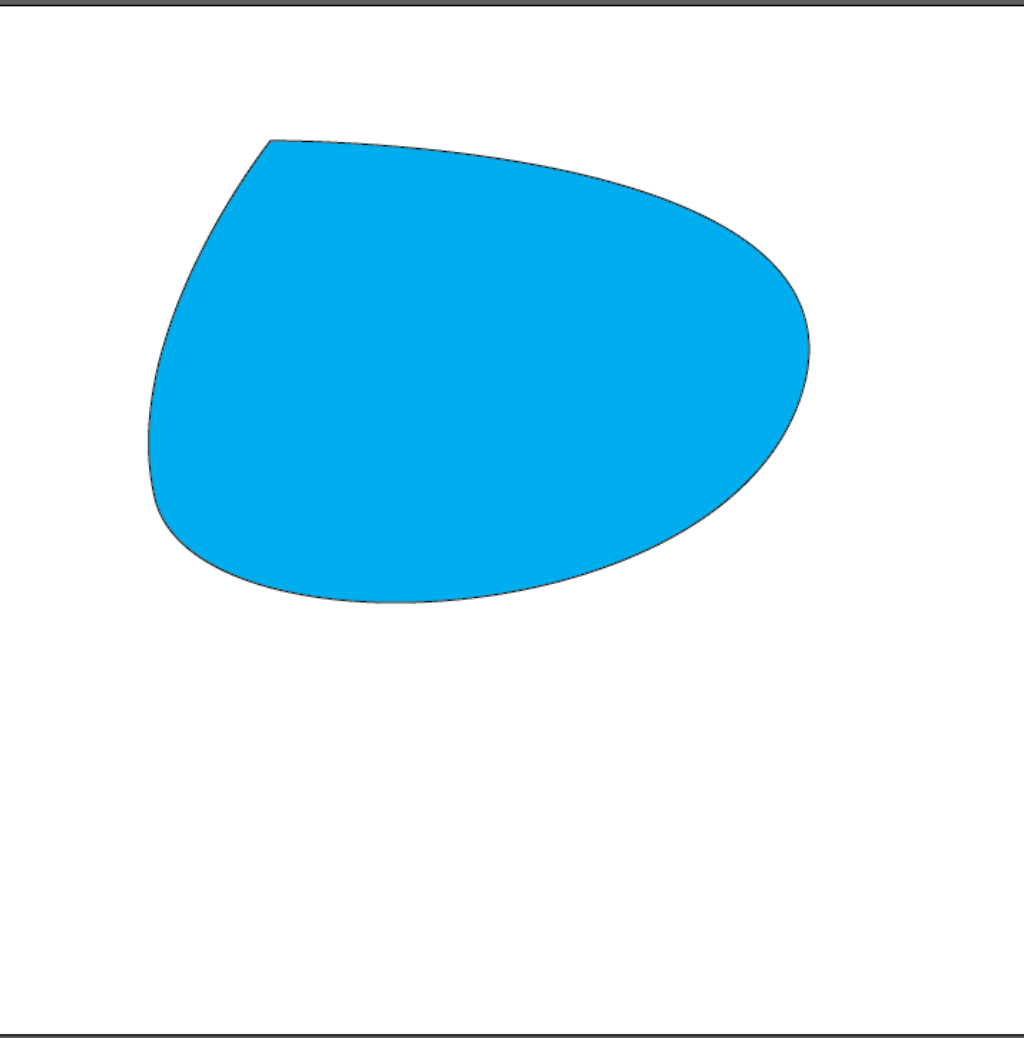
This creates a chain of curved paths. Each subsequent Path attempts to maintain the curvature set by the Path before it, with the previous Node as a sort of middle ground.

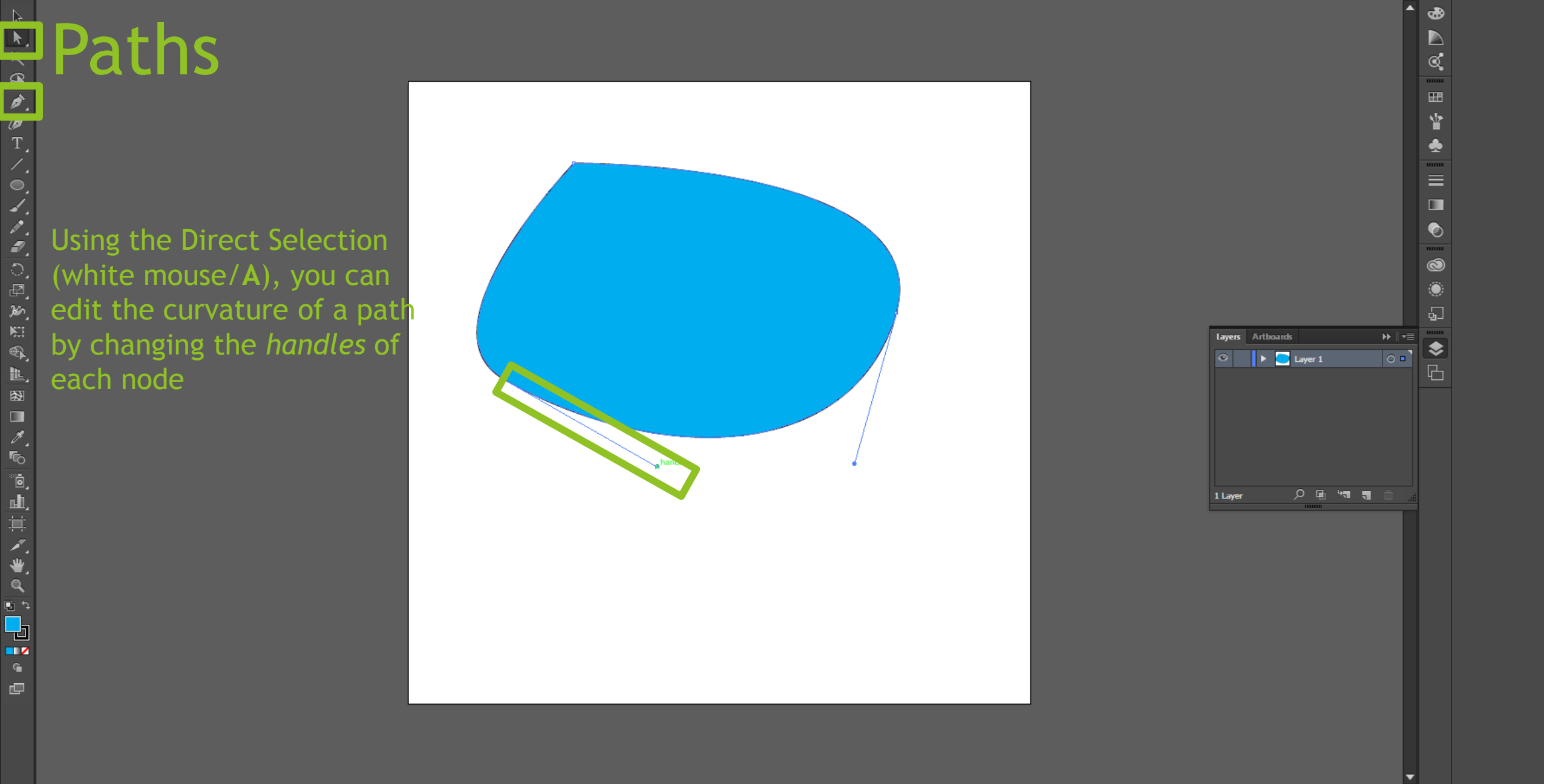




Paths

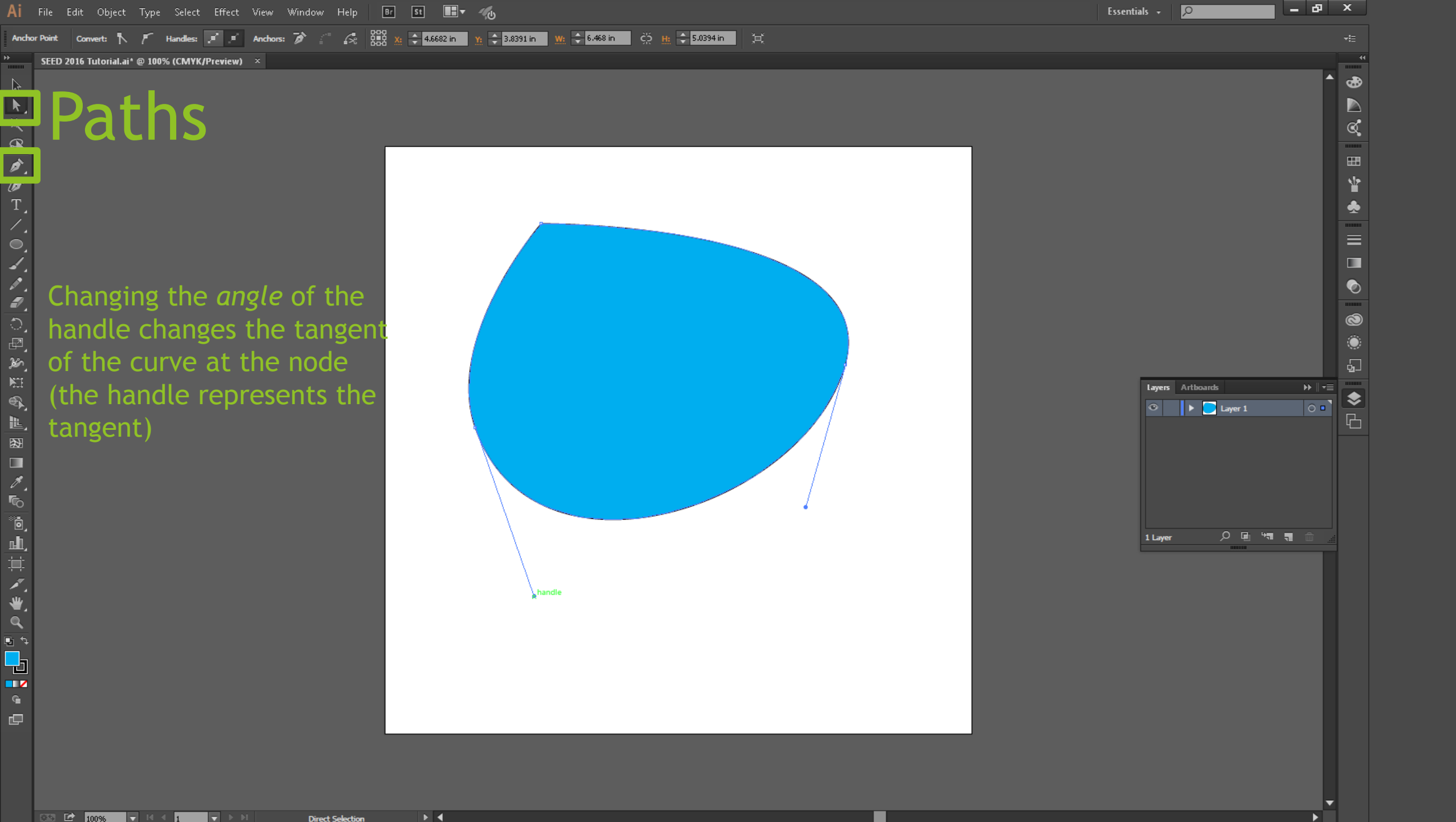
Note how in places that we **CLICK+DRAG**, the curve appears continuous, while the nodes create discontinuities.





Paths

Using the Direct Selection (white mouse/A), you can edit the curvature of a path by changing the *handles* of each node



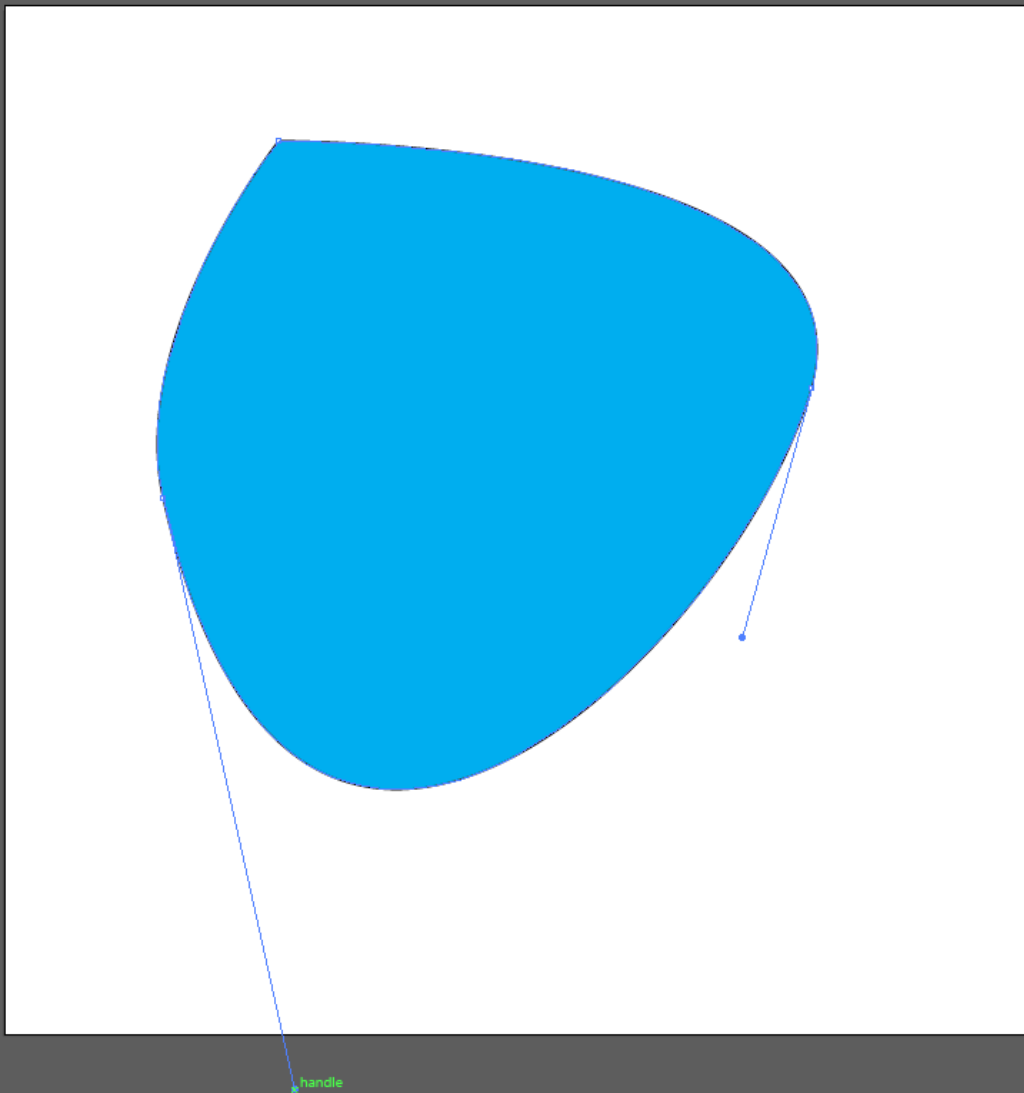
Paths

Changing the *angle* of the handle changes the tangent of the curve at the node (the handle represents the tangent)

Paths

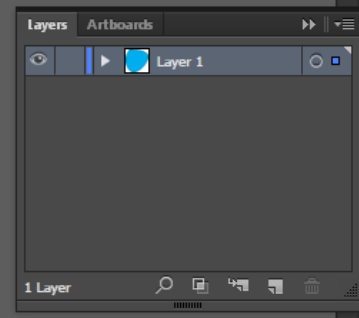
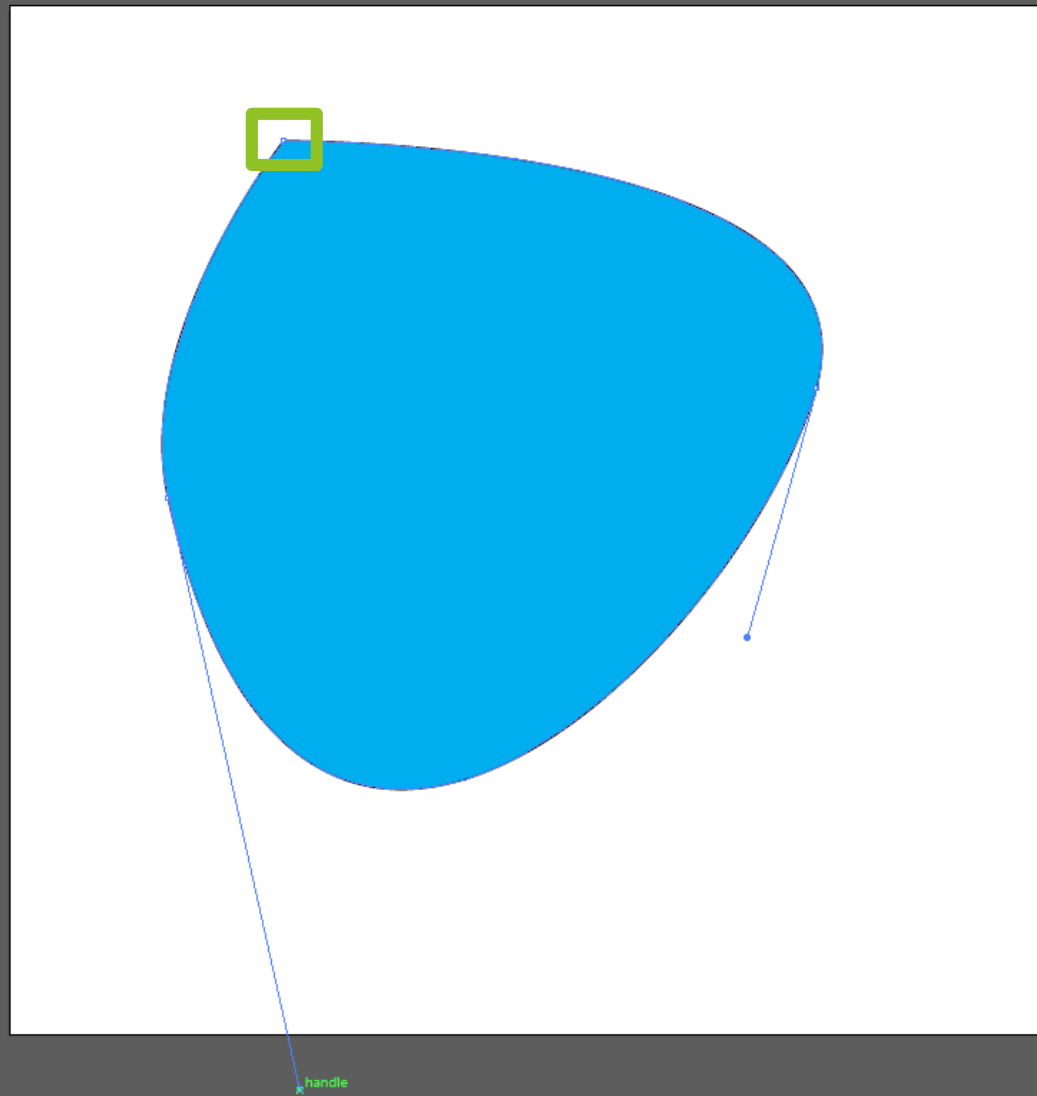
Whereas the *length* of the handle determines how long the curve will stay pointing in the same direction as the handle:

- Handle of no length = a corner
- Handle of infinite length = a line



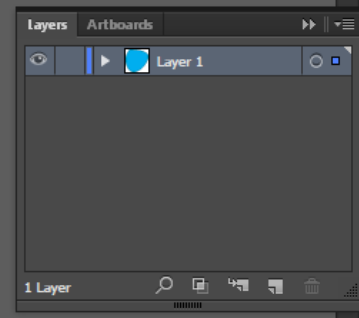
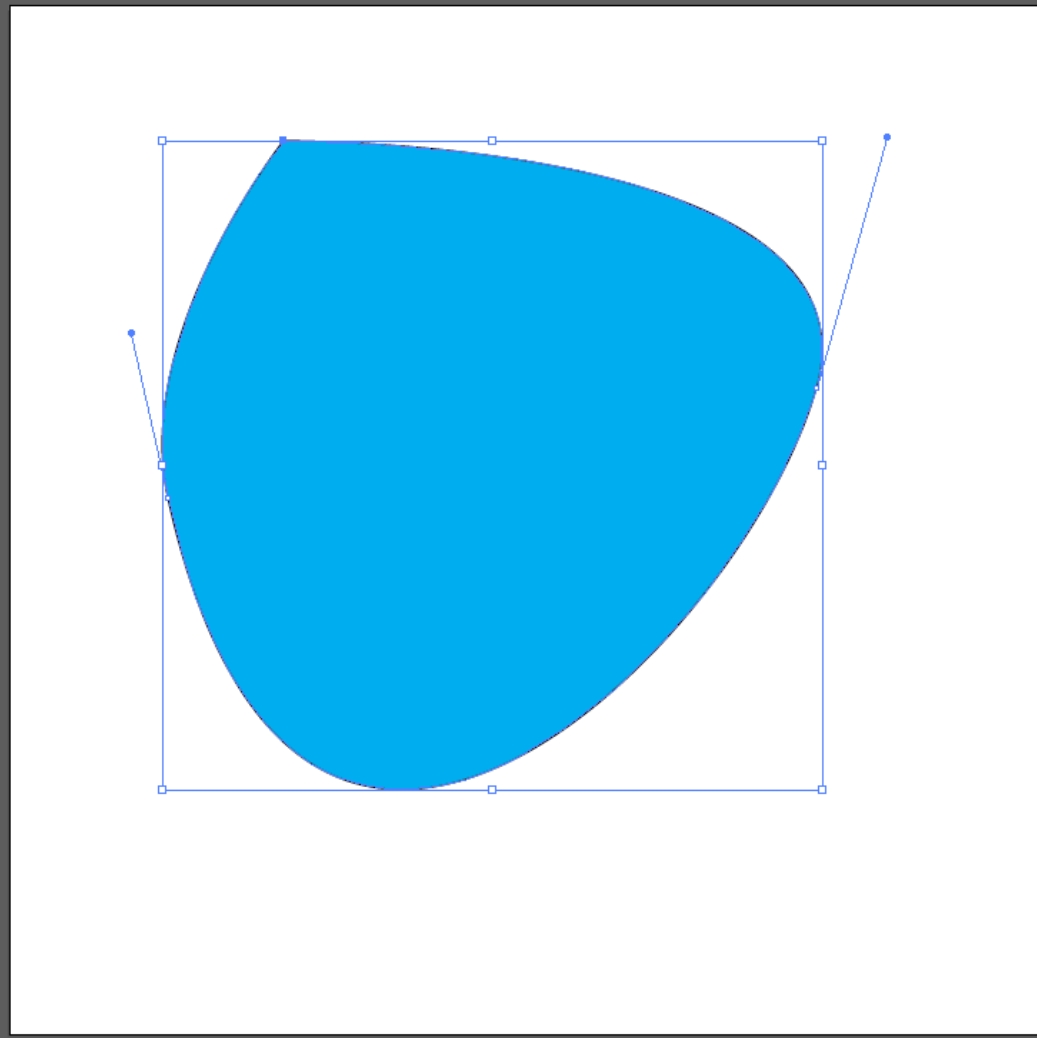
Paths

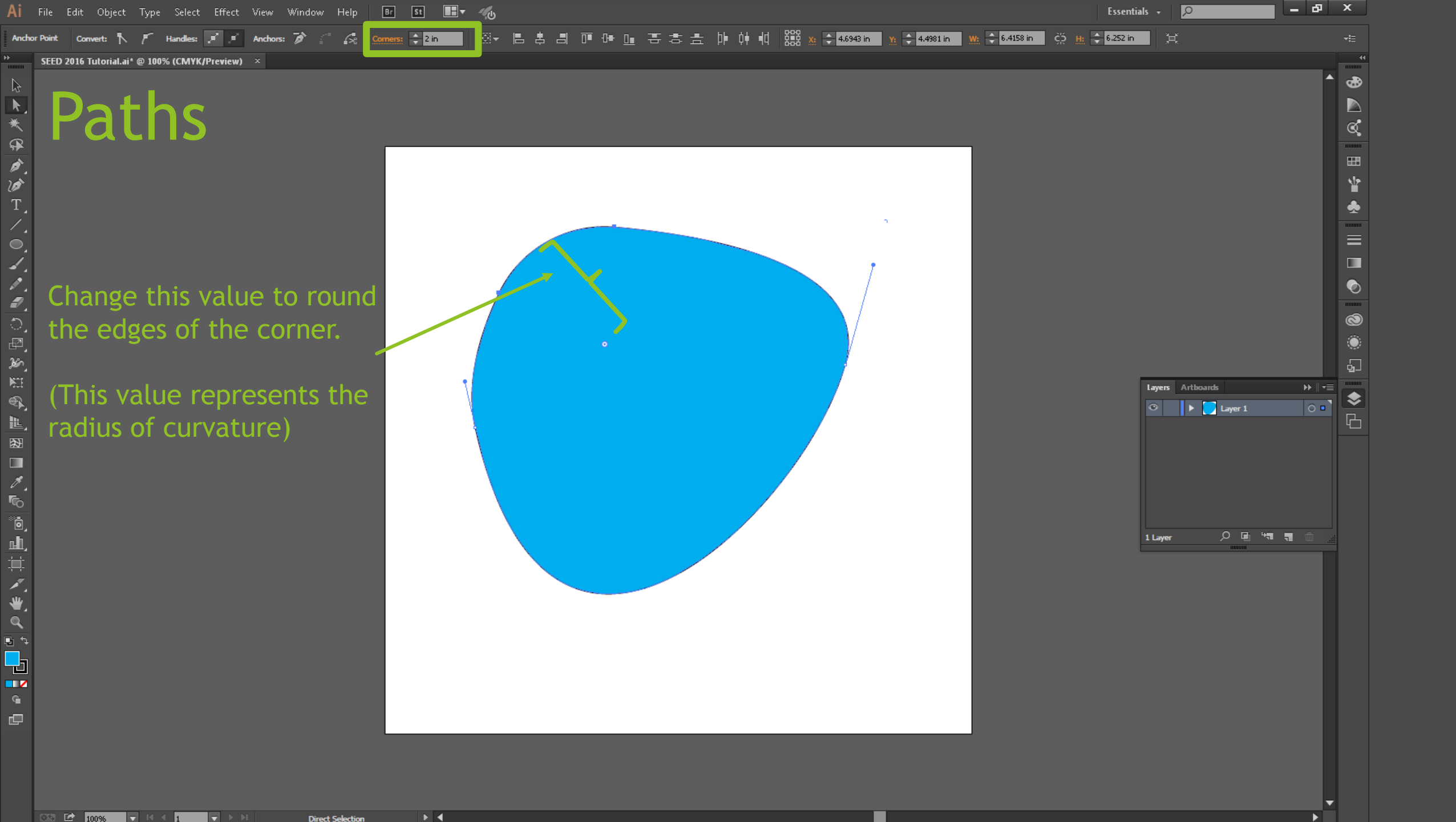
You can also numerically
 determine the radius of
 curvature of a figure. Use
 Direct Select to click on a
 node.



Paths

Change this value to round the edges of the corner.





Paths

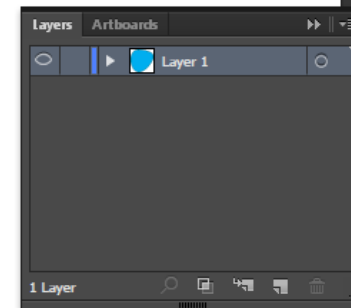
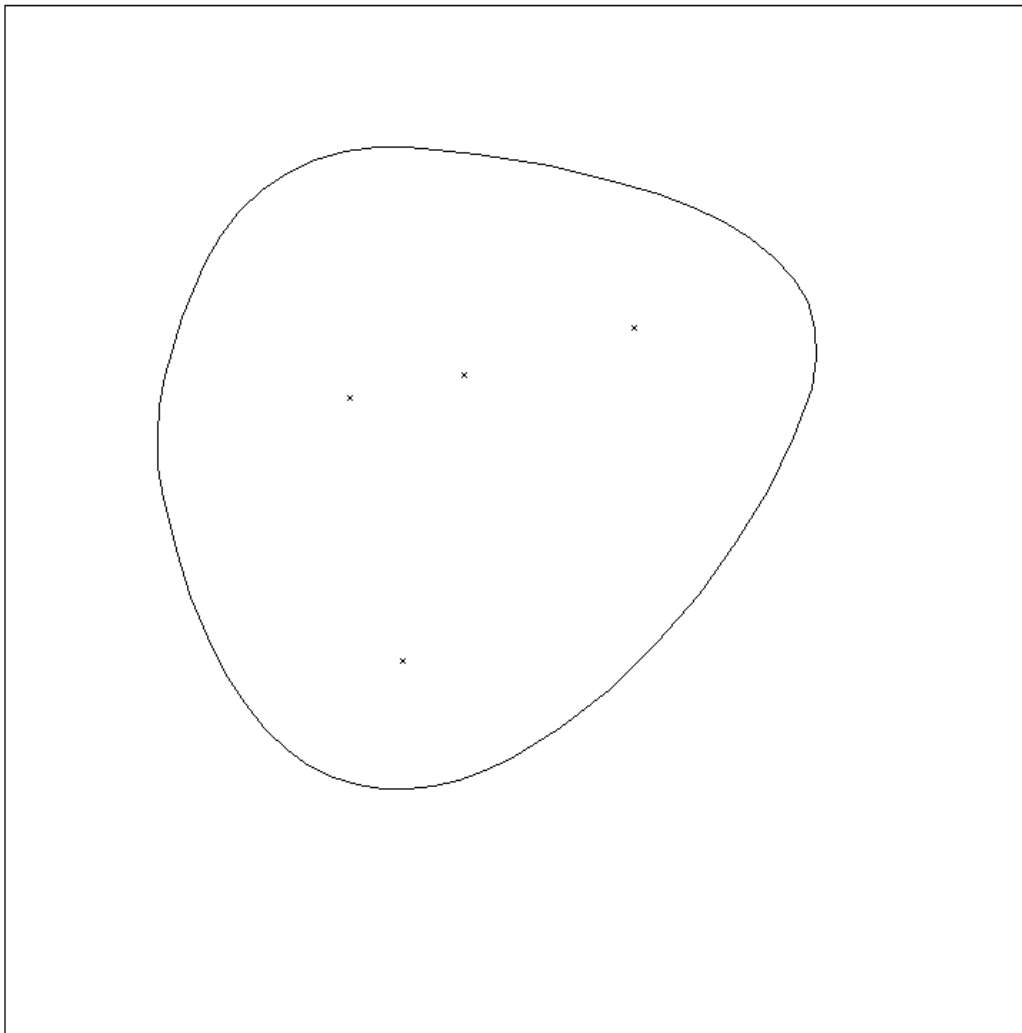
Change this value to round the edges of the corner.

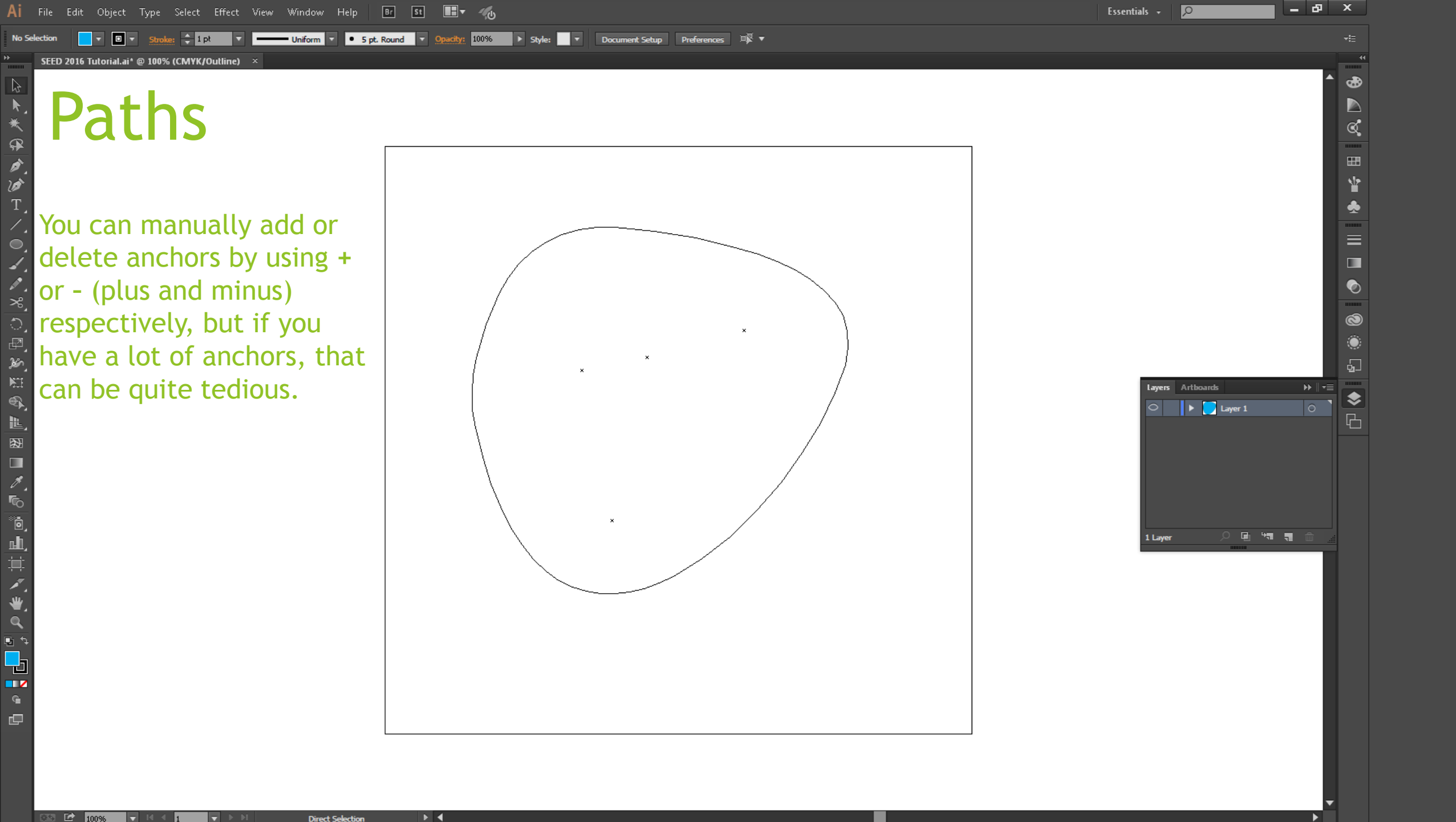
(This value represents the radius of curvature)

Paths

Be careful of *hanging anchors* (or nodes). This happens when you create a node that is not part of a line or a path, and you can see these nodes using the Overlay View (CTRL+Y).

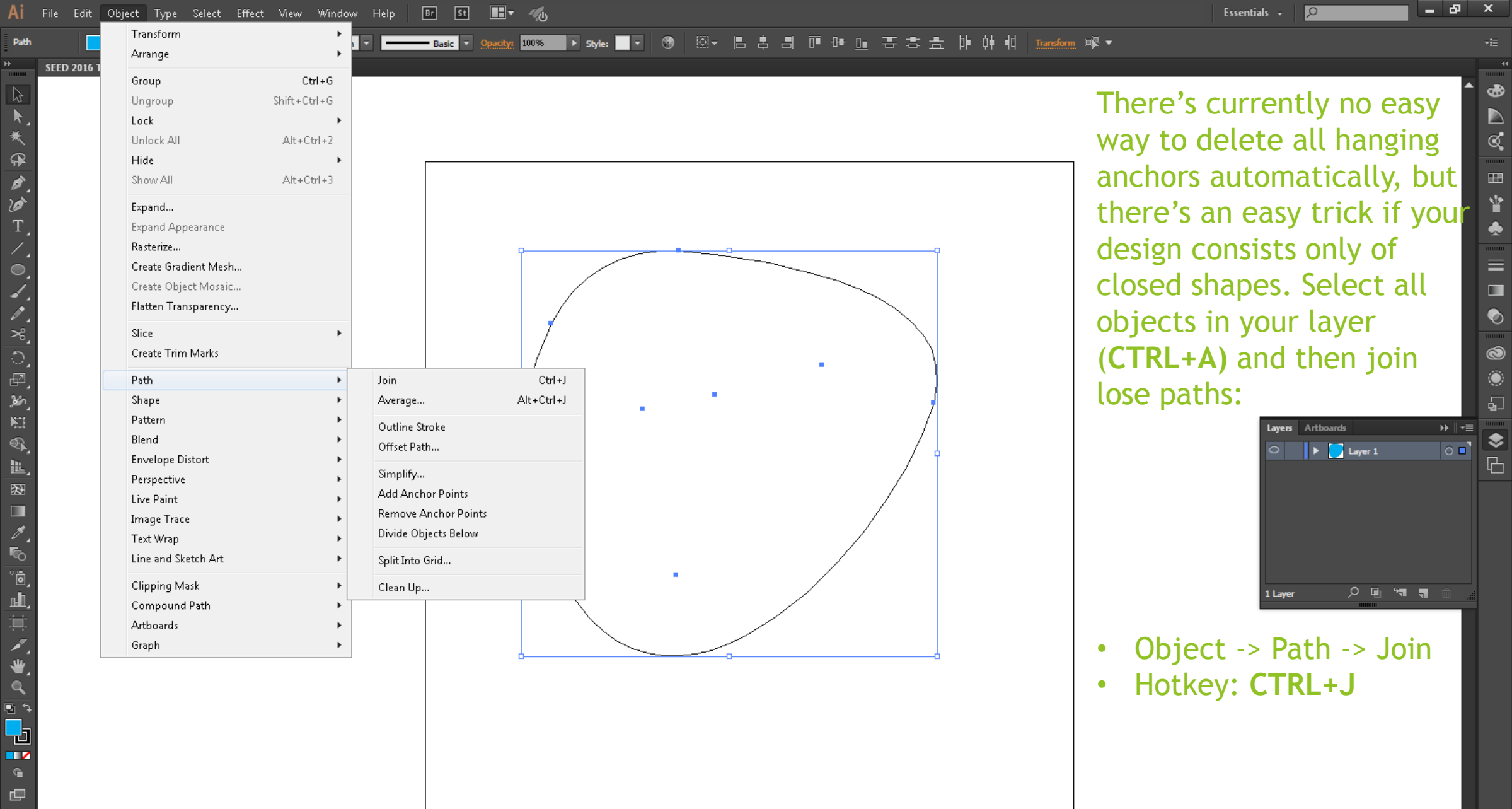
Hanging anchors will sometimes be cut by the laser cutter and can cause errors when you attempt to export to other programs (ie SolidWorks)



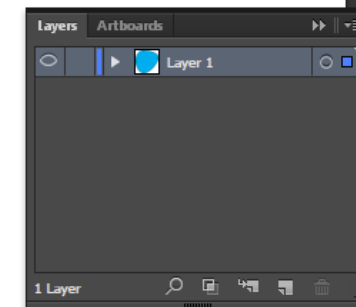


Paths

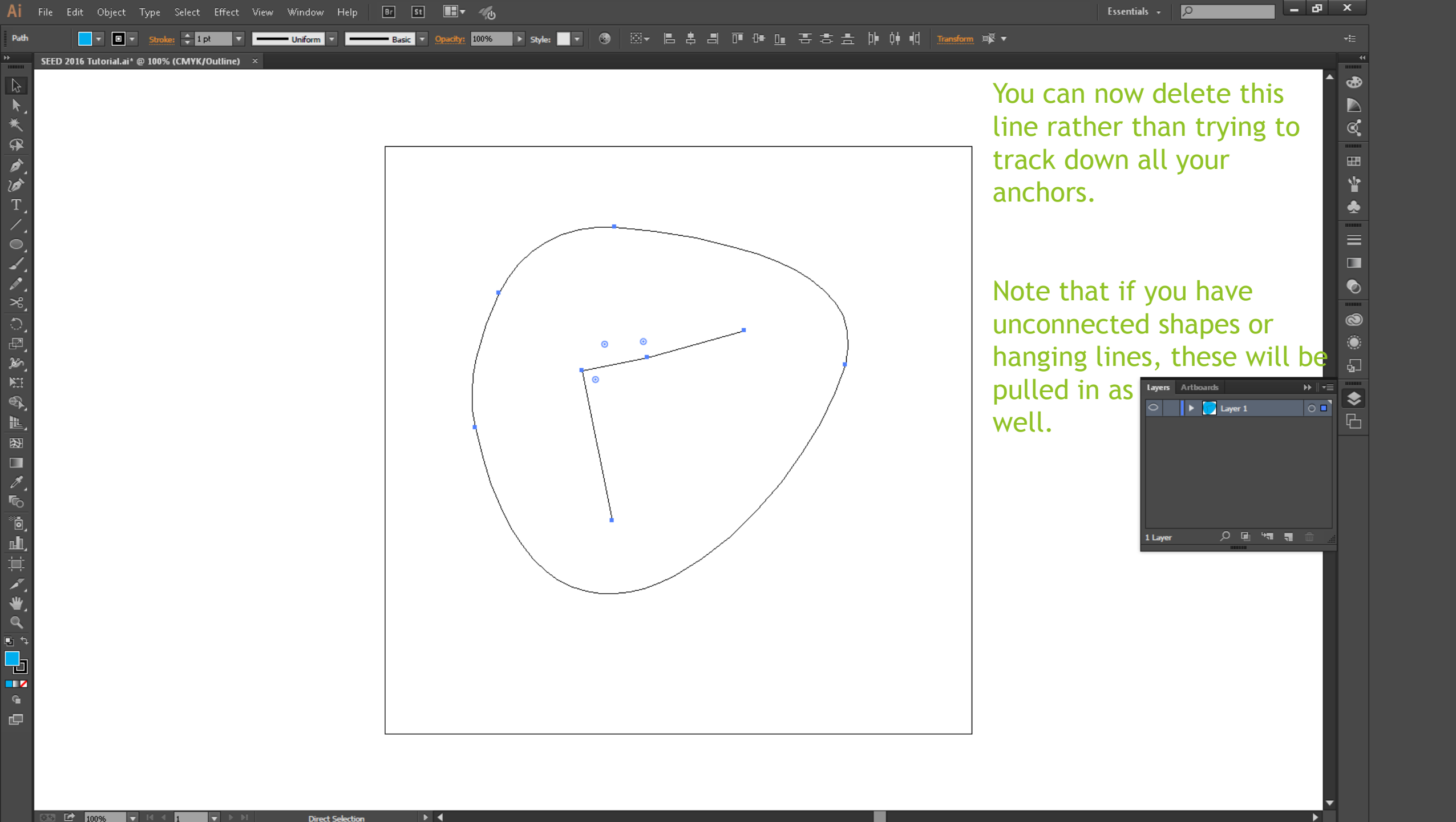
You can manually add or delete anchors by using + or - (plus and minus) respectively, but if you have a lot of anchors, that can be quite tedious.



There's currently no easy way to delete all hanging anchors automatically, but there's an easy trick if your design consists only of closed shapes. Select all objects in your layer (**CTRL+A**) and then join loose paths:



- Object -> Path -> Join
- Hotkey: **CTRL+J**



You can now delete this line rather than trying to track down all your anchors.

Note that if you have unconnected shapes or hanging lines, these will be pulled in as well.

Image Trace

As you remember, Illustrator works in *vector* images. Most file formats stored online are rasters (.png, .jpeg, .gif), which means that Illustrator cannot read them initially.

There is, however, a workaround for this.

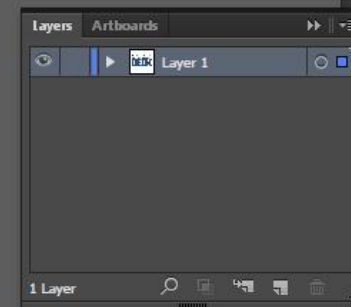
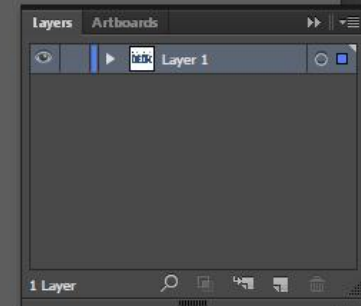


Image Trace

If you try to click on the image, you'll notice two things:

- First, that you can't edit the individual components as you'd like
- Second, that the toolbar has changed to an Image Trace toolbar. Let's look into that.

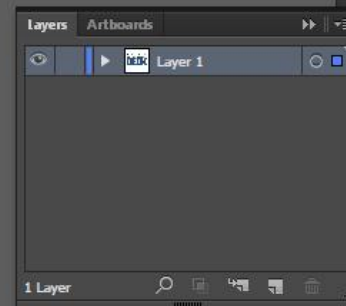


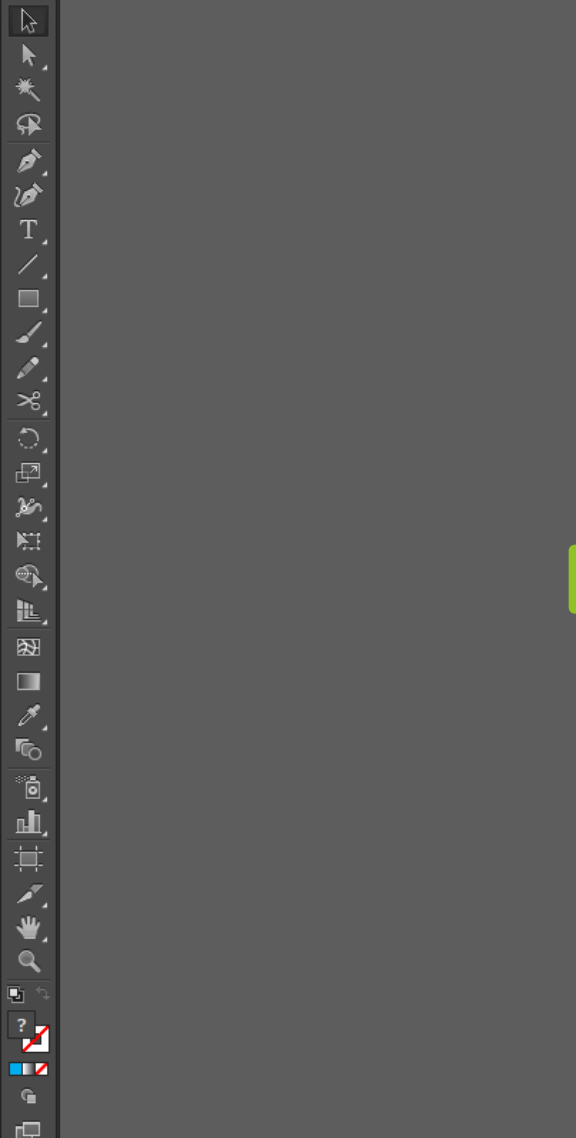
Custom
[Default]
High Fidelity Photo
Low Fidelity Photo
3 Colors
6 Colors
16 Colors
Shades of Gray
Black and White Logo
Sketched Art
Silhouettes
Line Art
Technical Drawing

These are color presets that determine how Illustrator will adapt your image into vector form. You should probably play around with them all to see how they work, but the most useful ones are:

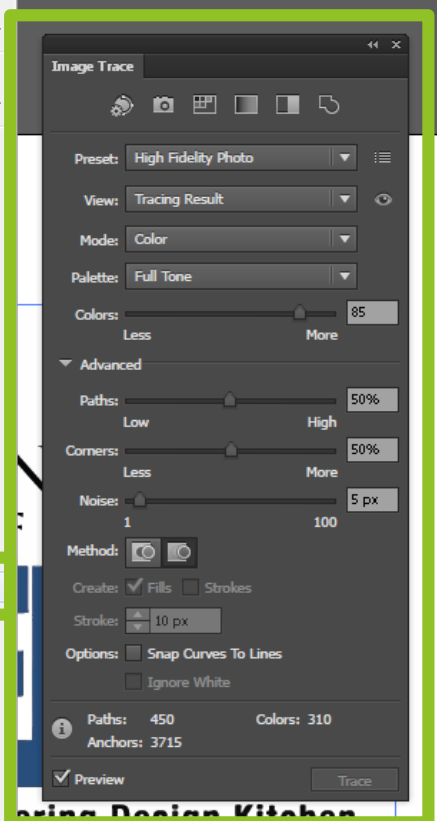
- High Fidelity Photo
- 3 Colors
- 16 Colors
- Shades of Grey

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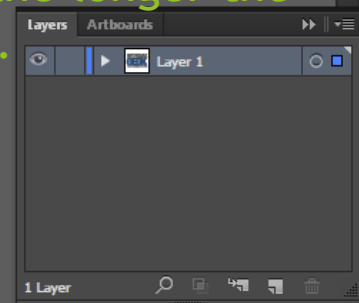


- New Window
- Arrange
- Browse Add-ons...
- Workspace
- ☒ Control
- Tools
- Actions
- Align Shift+F7
- Appearance Shift+F6
- Artboards
- Attributes Ctrl+F11
- Brushes F5
- Color F6
- Color Guide Shift+F3
- Color Themes
- CSS Properties
- Document Info
- Flattener Preview
- Gradient Ctrl+F9
- ☒ Image Trace
- Layers F7
- Libraries
- Links
- Magic Wand
- Navigator
- Pathfinder Shift+Ctrl+F9
- Pattern Options
- Separations Preview
- Stroke Ctrl+F10
- SVG Interactivity
- Swatches
- Symbols Shift+Ctrl+F11
- Transform Shift+F8
- Transparency Shift+Ctrl+F10
- Type
- Variables
- Brush Libraries
- Graphic Style Libraries
- Swatch Libraries
- Symbol Libraries
- SEED 2016 Tutorial.ai* @ 100% (CMYK/Prev...



Opening the Image Trace Window allows you to fiddle even more with the presets to get the exact settings that you want.

A general rule of thumb: the higher the numbers you have here, the longer the render time.



Let's try out "High Fidelity Photo" for this one.

Image Trace

Press “Expand” to create your Image Trace. This approximates the photo in vector form.

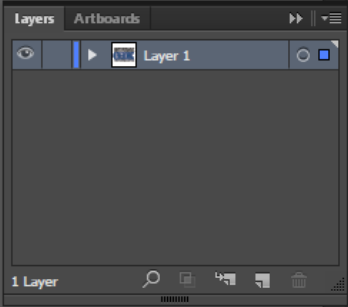
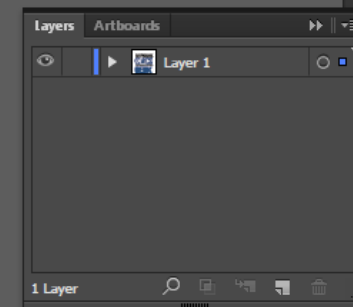
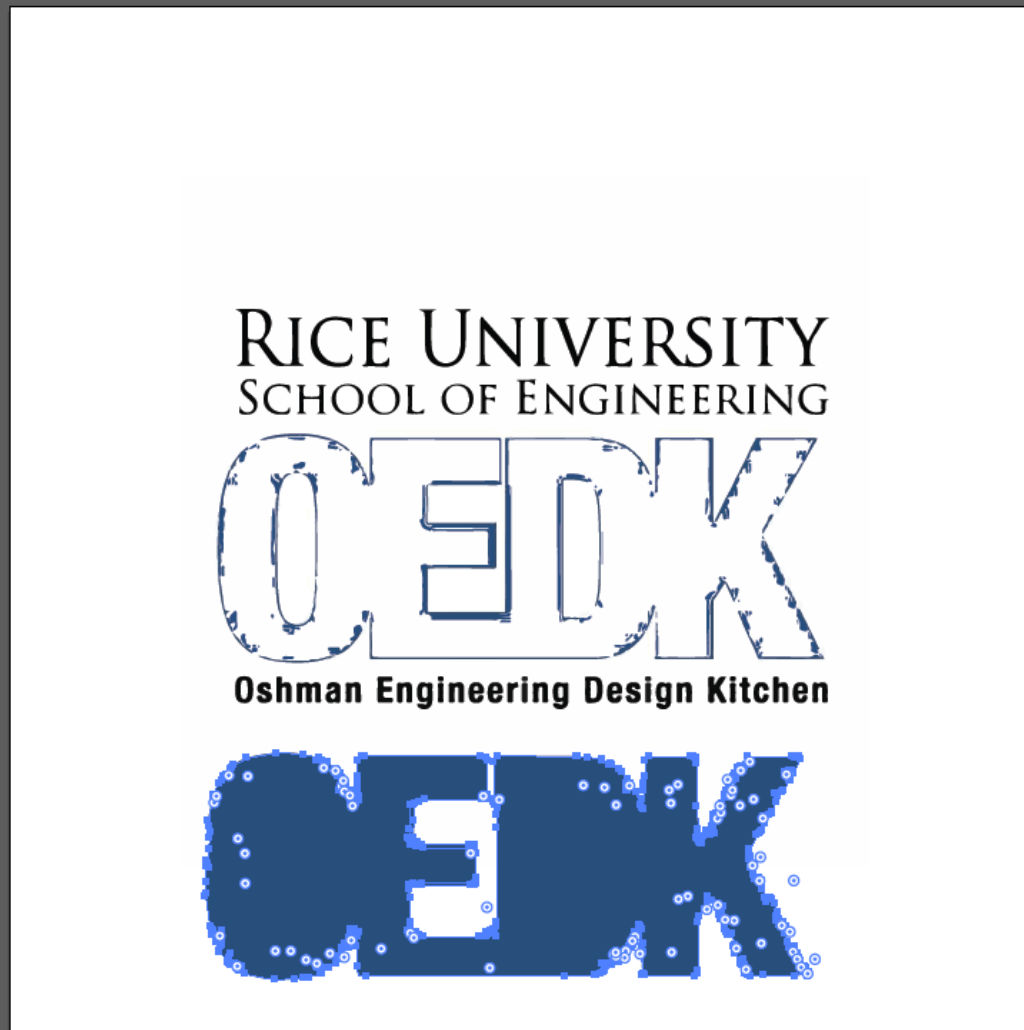


Image Trace

Ungroup the resulting Group.

You may need some fine-tuning in your settings before you get the color presets right.



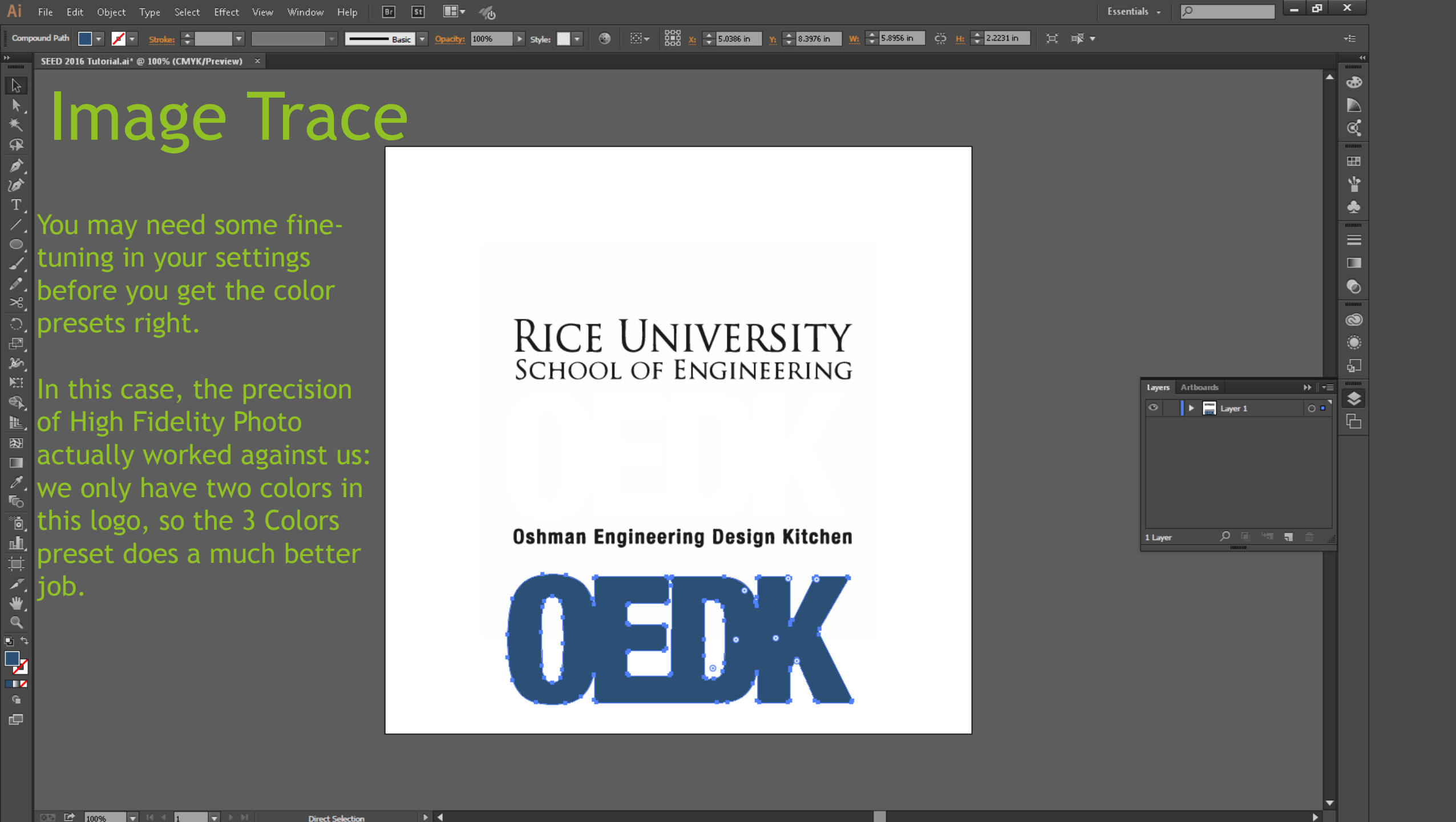


Image Trace

You may need some fine-tuning in your settings before you get the color presets right.

In this case, the precision of High Fidelity Photo actually worked against us: we only have two colors in this logo, so the 3 Colors preset does a much better job.

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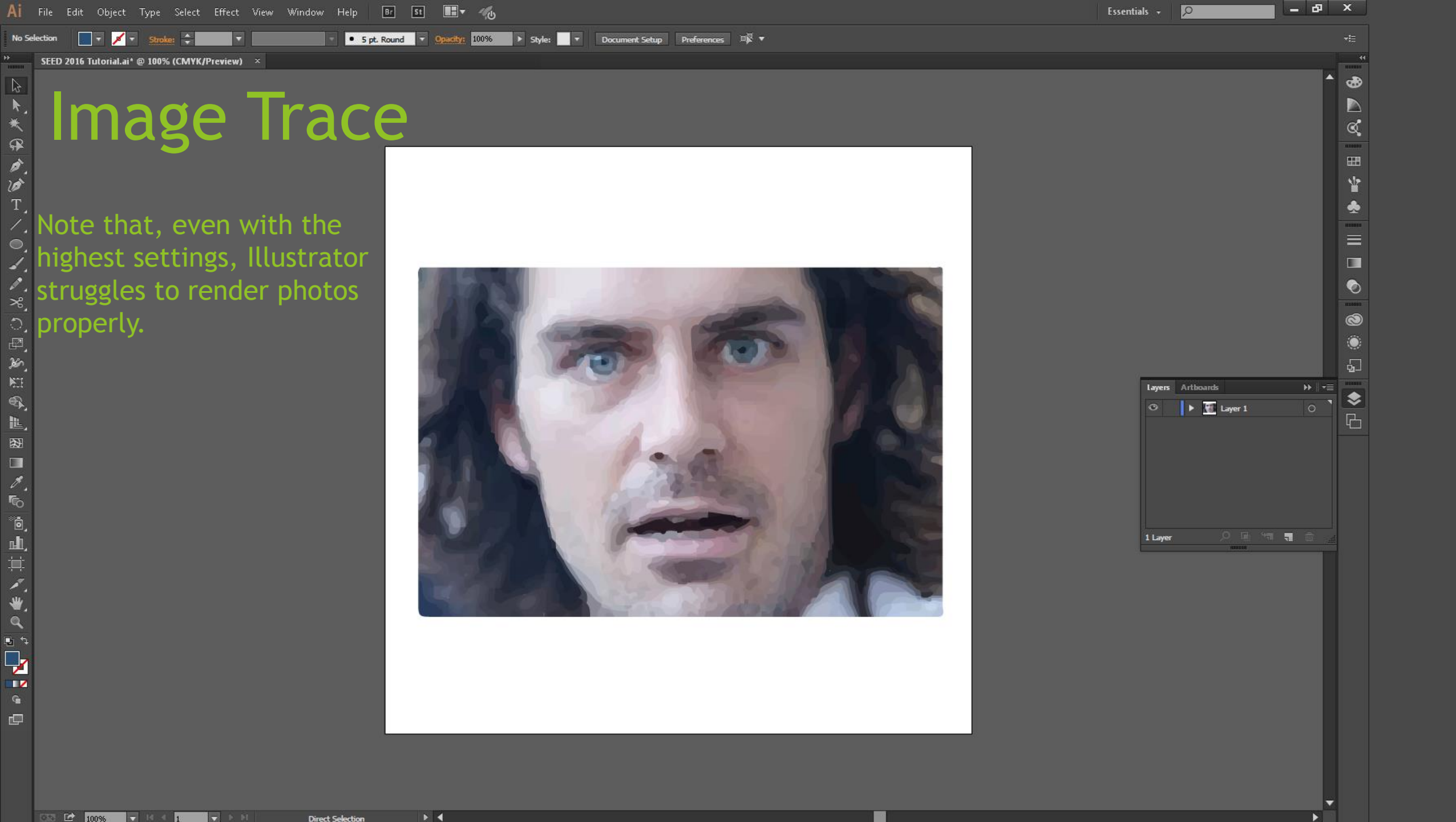
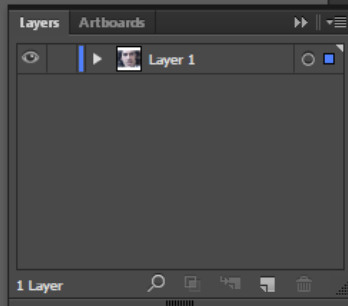
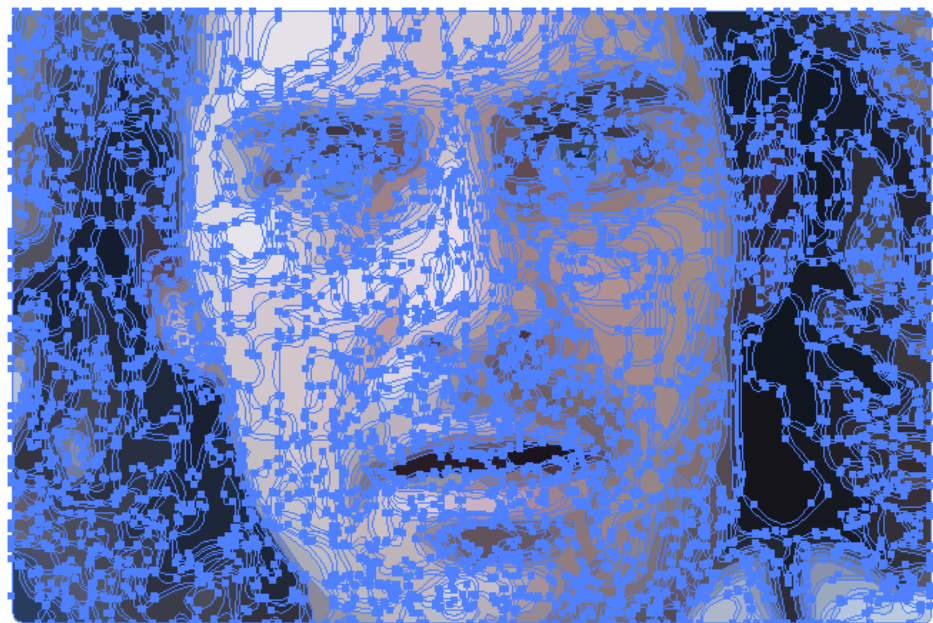


Image Trace

Note that, even with the highest settings, Illustrator struggles to render photos properly.

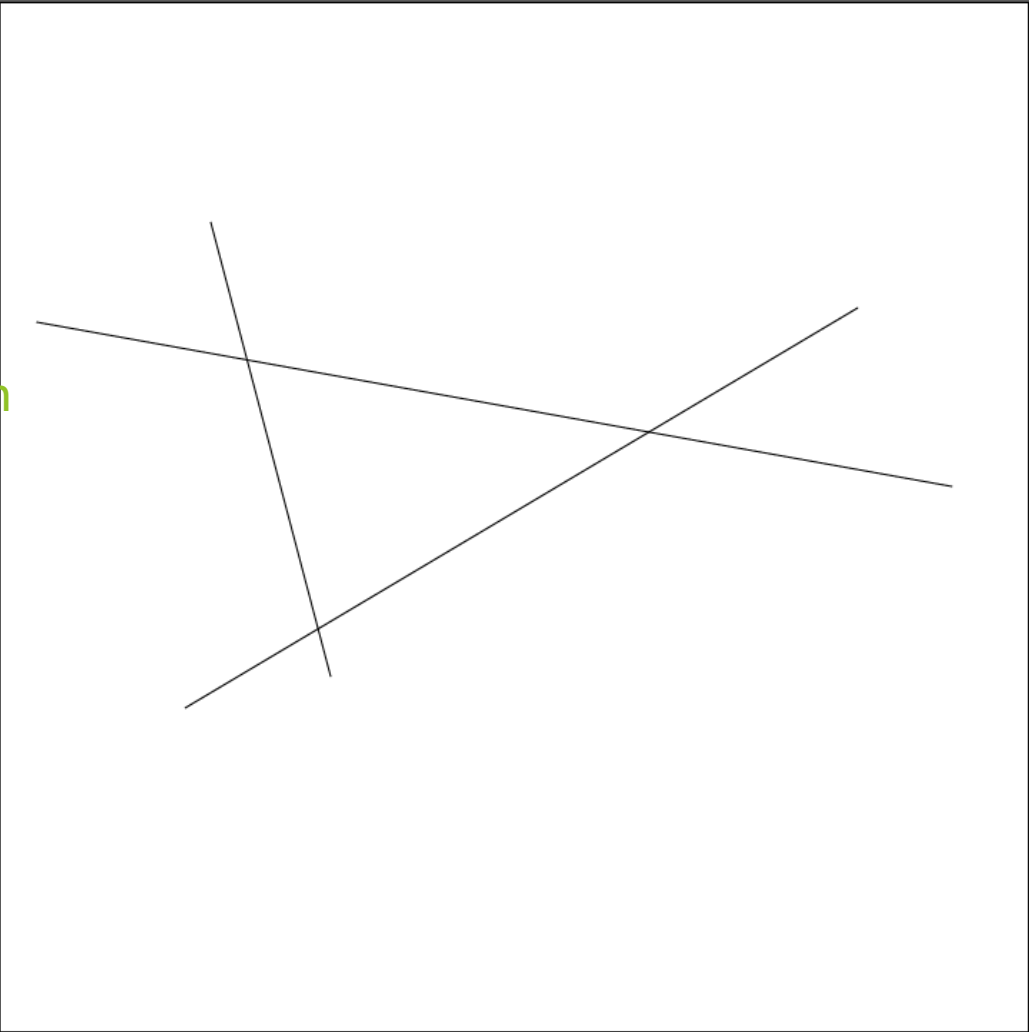
Image Trace

Note that, even with the highest settings, Illustrator struggles to render photos properly.



Outlines

Some tools such as the plasma cutter may work better if you try to cut the outline of a line rather than a line. This can be quite tedious; luckily, there's an easy workaround.



LayersArtboards

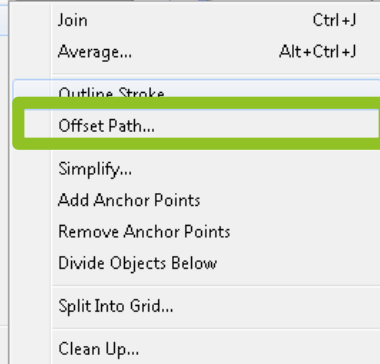
Layer 1

1 Layer

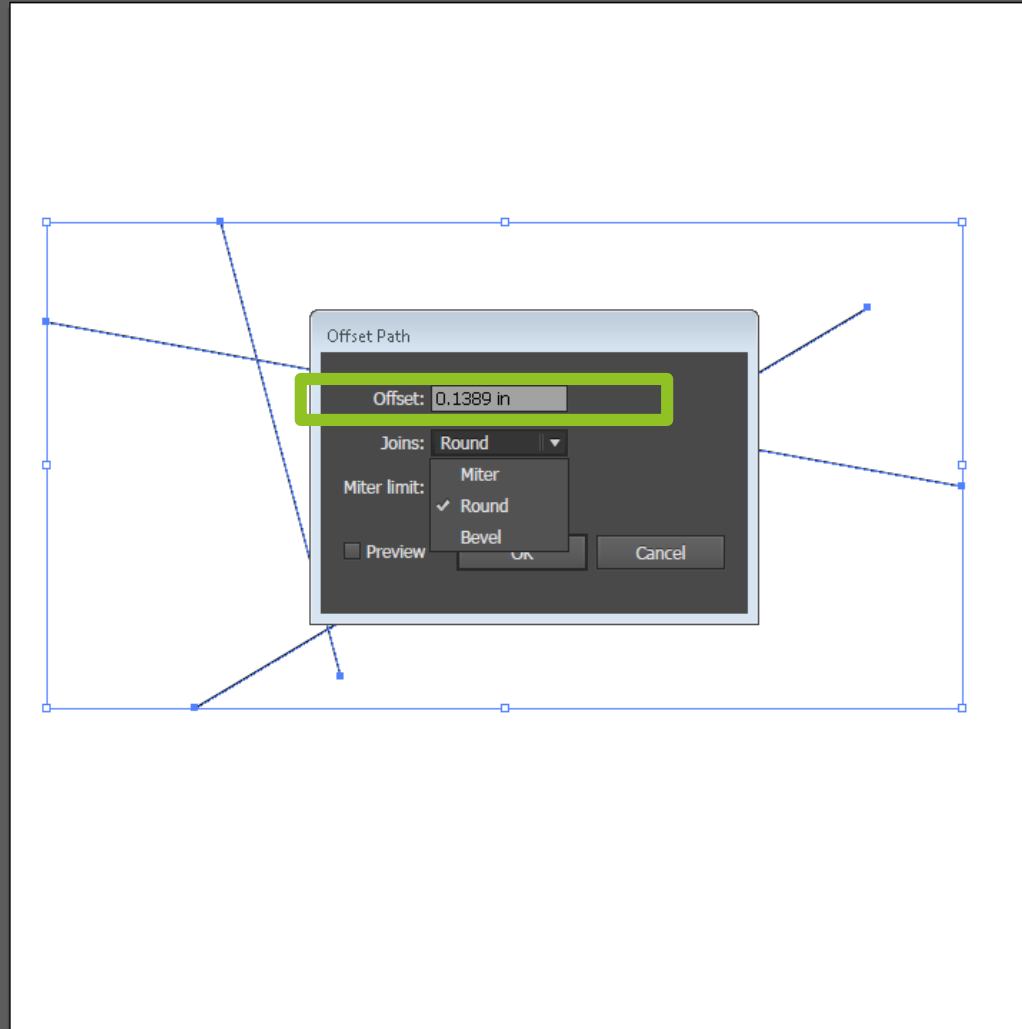
Outlines

Select the collection of lines you want to outline:

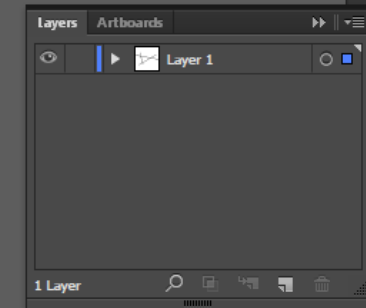
- Object -> Path -> Offset Stroke



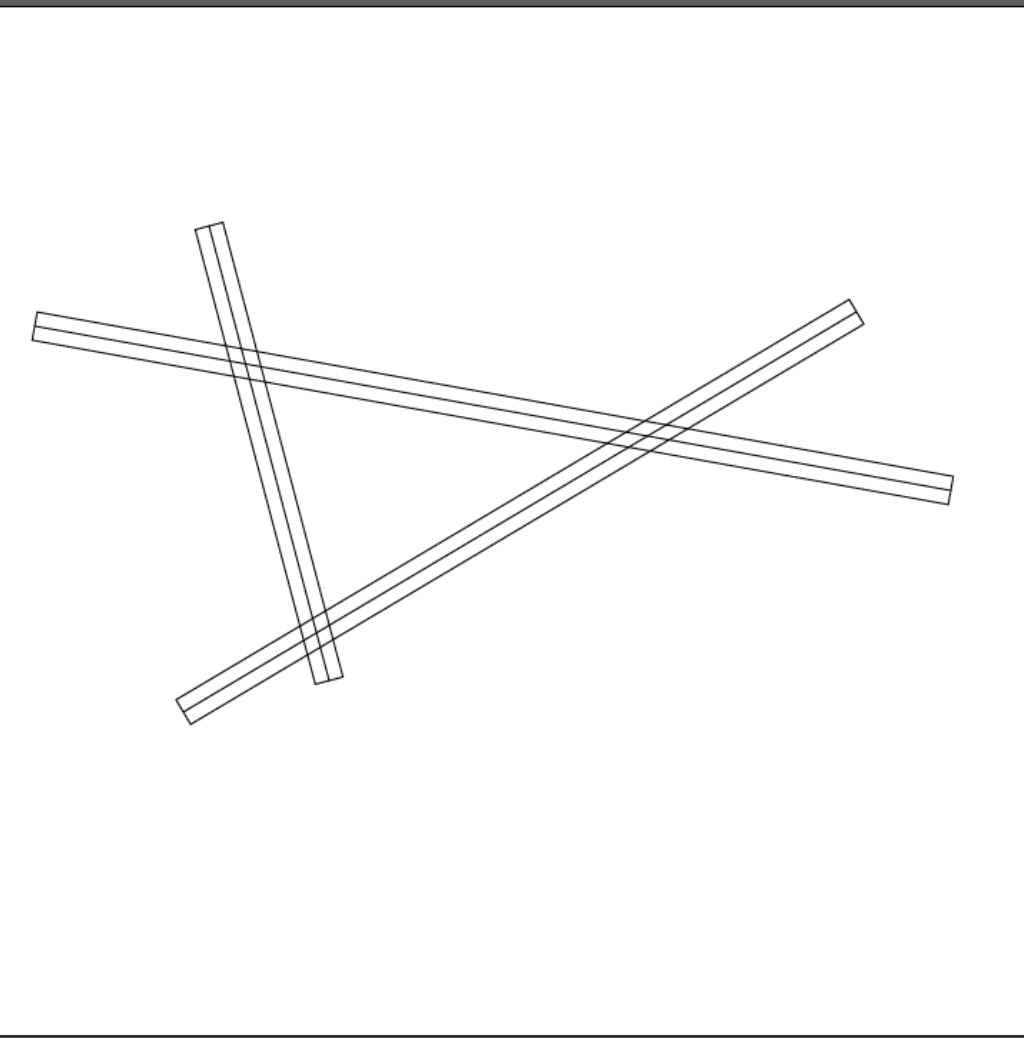
Outlines



The Offset window determines the distance between the original path and the outline.



Outlines



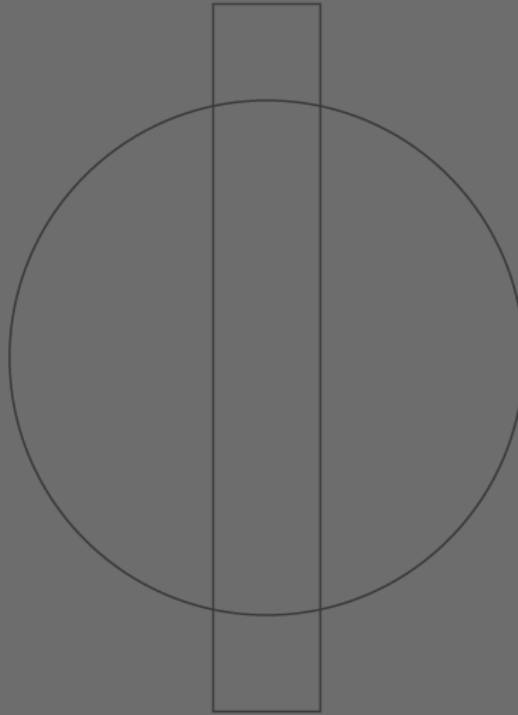
Layers Artboards

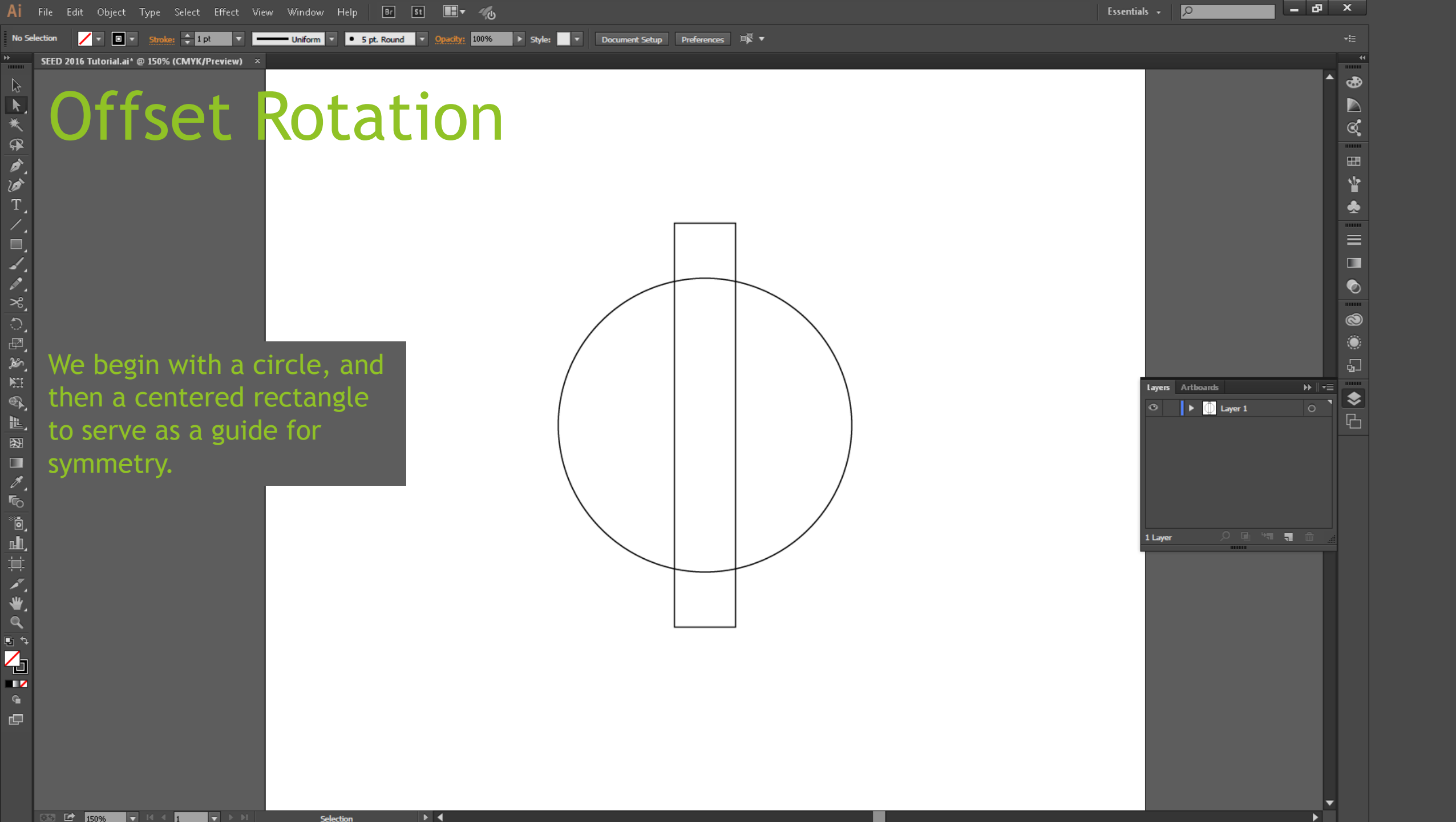
Layer 1

1 Layer

Offset Rotation

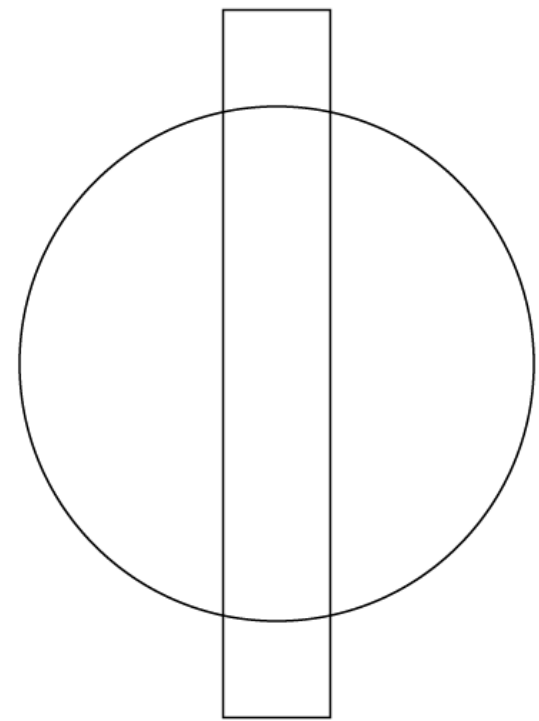
Let's practice by making the outline of a spur gear. You will need to use offset rotation, shapebuilder, and the pen tool.

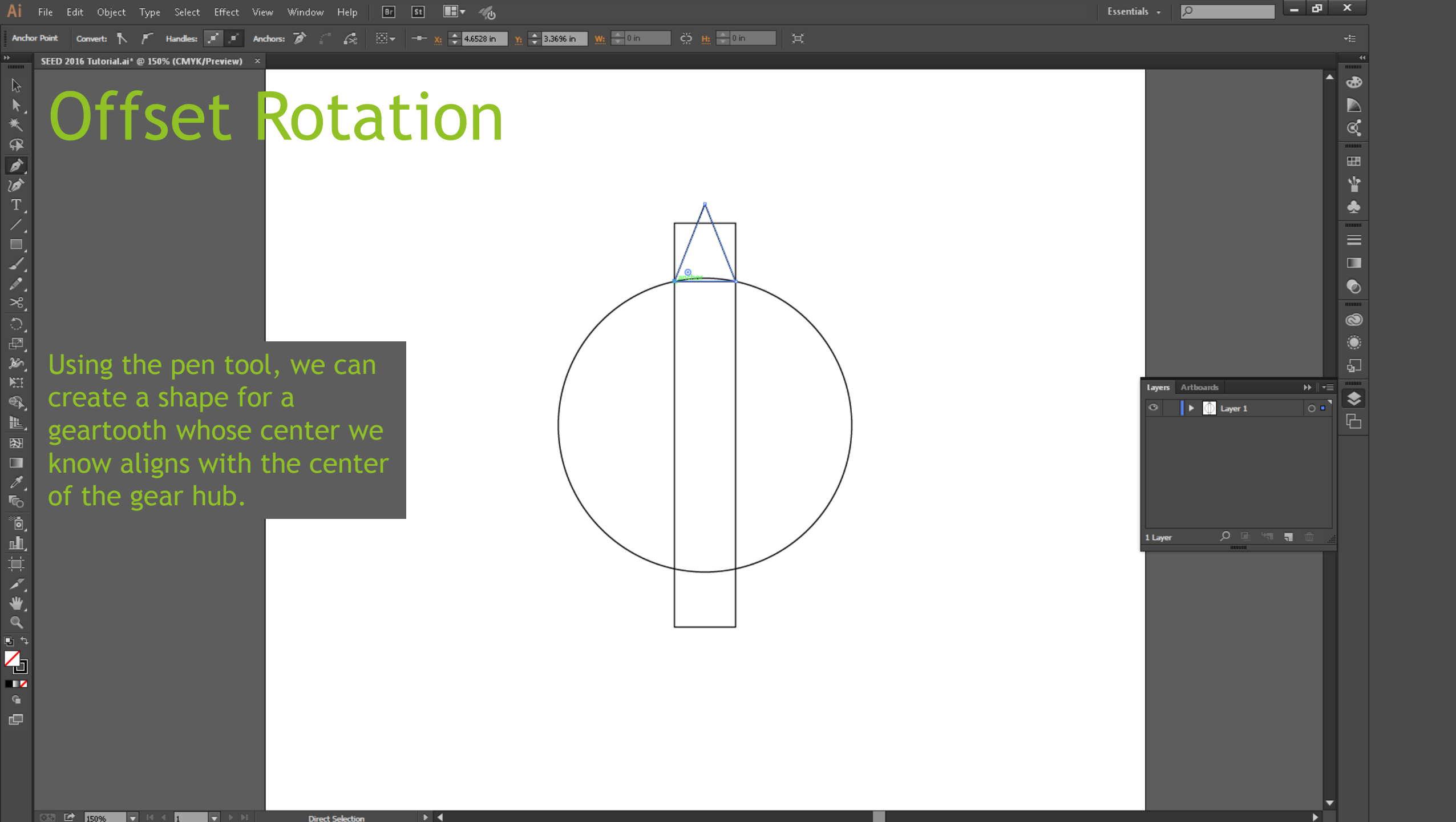




Offset Rotation

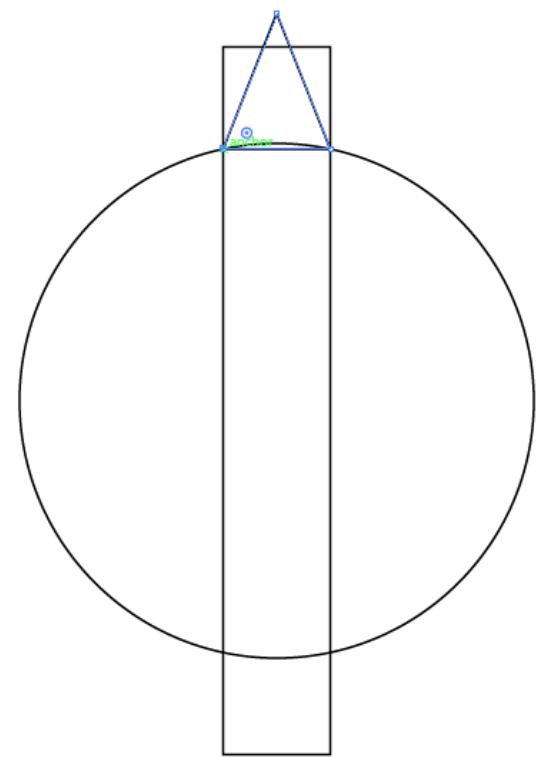
We begin with a circle, and then a centered rectangle to serve as a guide for symmetry.

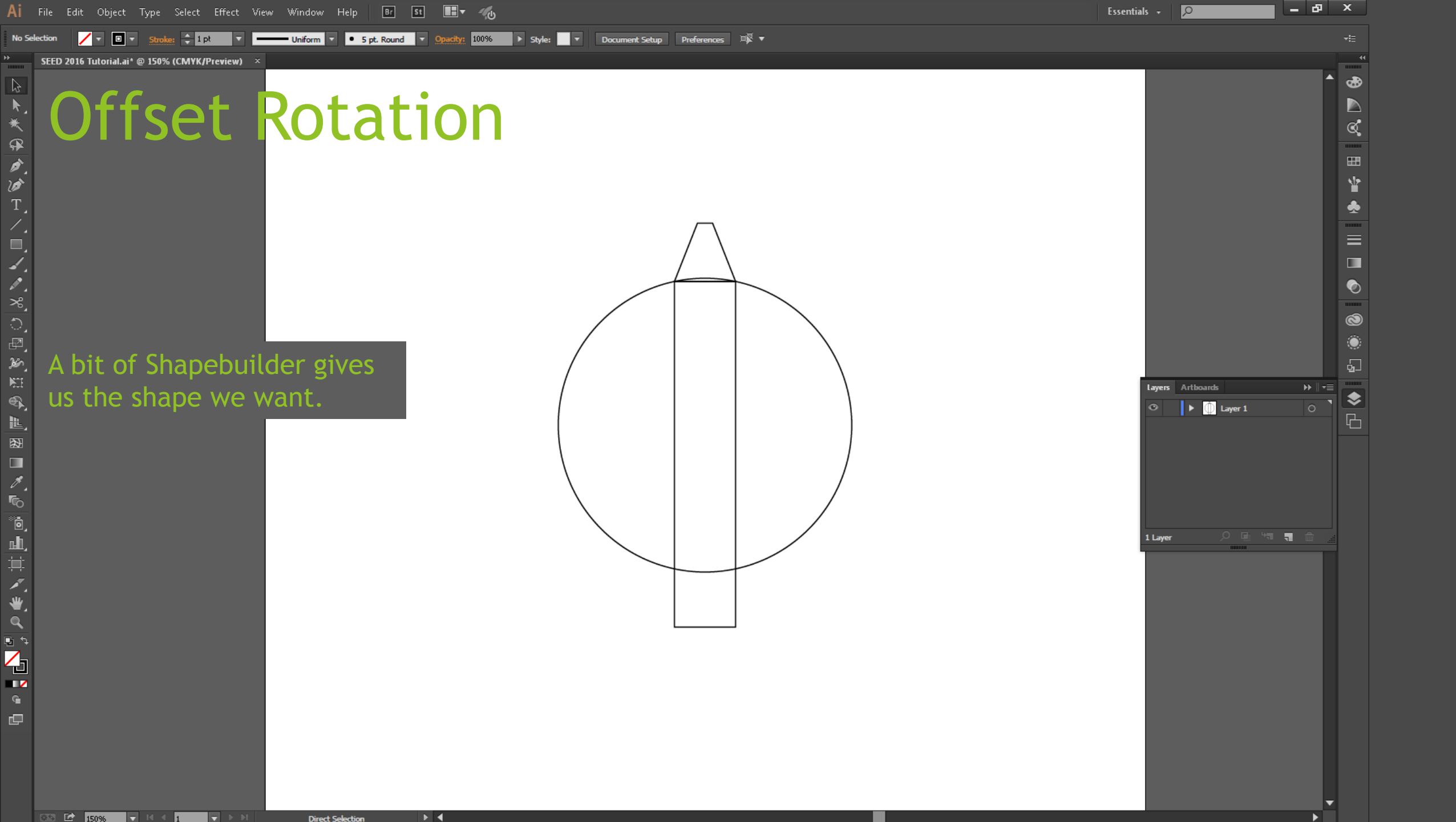




Offset Rotation

Using the pen tool, we can create a shape for a geartooth whose center we know aligns with the center of the gear hub.



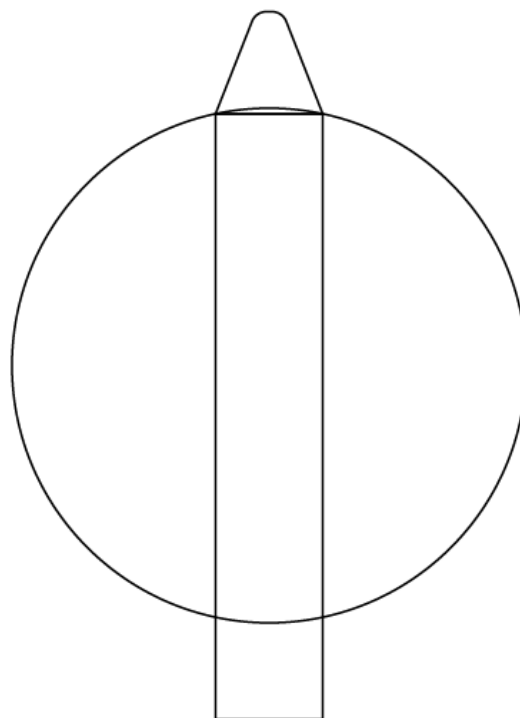


Offset Rotation

A bit of Shapebuilder gives us the shape we want.

Offset Rotation

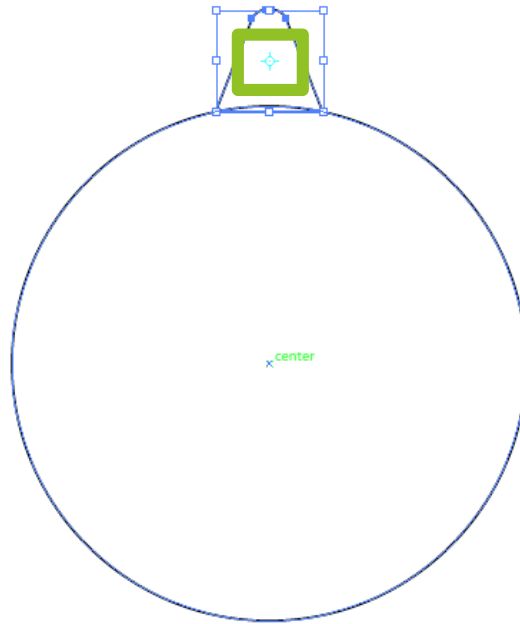
And we can round off the corners using our techniques from before.



Layers panel showing 'Layer 1' selected.

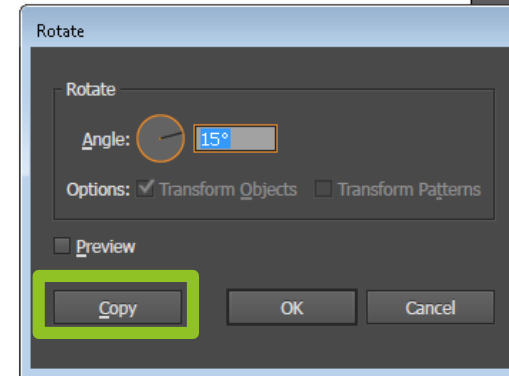
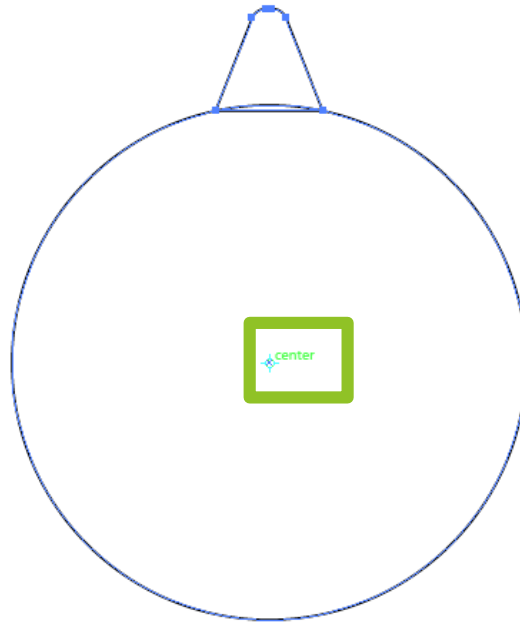
Offset Rotation

Select the Rotate tool from the side (Hotkey: R). Notice that a blue crosshairs now appears on the screen. This represents the point about which your shape will be rotated. The default center of rotation is the center of the shape, but we can move that point with **ALT+CLICK**.



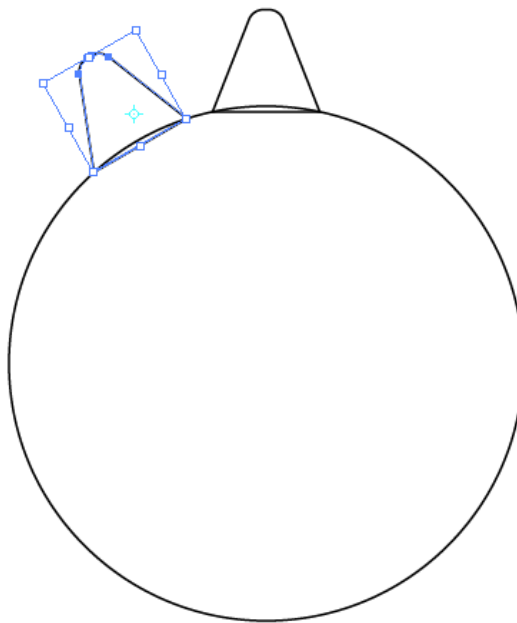
Offset Rotation

Use the SmartGuides to find the center. ALT+CLICK will cause a rotation window to pop up. We'll make sure to use the Copy button.



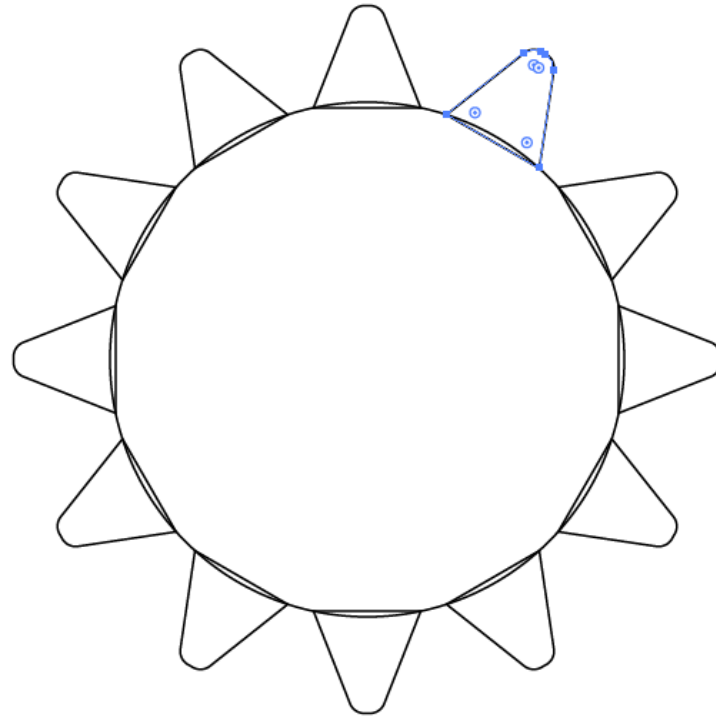
Offset Rotation

Note that this will only work with angles that fit evenly into 360° .



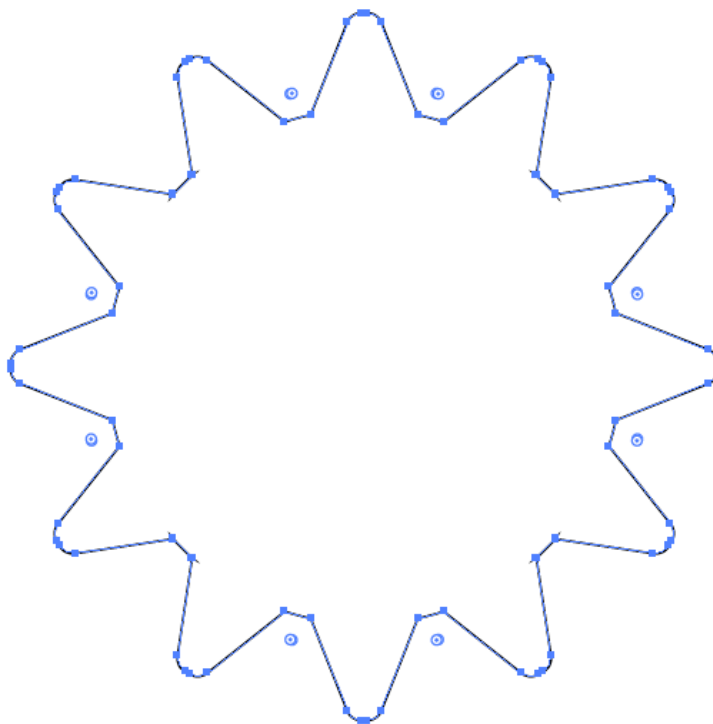
Offset Rotation

Use **CTRL+D** to repeat the transformation as necessary.



Offset Rotation

And Shapebuilder to complete the shape!



Moderates Wrap-Up

- ▶ You should now be able
 - ▶ Use **grouping** and **order** to more specifically control your shape selection
 - ▶ Create and edit **paths** using the pen tool to make more customizable shapes and splines
 - ▶ Use **image trace** to convert objects into vectors
 - ▶ **Offset** outlines of your pieces to account for tolerances
 - ▶ Perform **off-center operations** (such as rotation) for more flexibility in part generation