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 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.
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
The grouped objects now behave as a single shape. You can rotate, resize, and otherwise transform them as you would a single object.
Grouping

To Ungroup:
- Select objects -> Right Click -> Ungroup
- Hotkey: CTRL+SHIFT+G
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
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.
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.
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.
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.
Note how in places that we CLICK+DRAG, the curve appears continuous, while the nodes create discontinuities.
Using the Direct Selection (white mouse/A), you can edit the curvature of a path by changing the *handles* of each node.
Changing the angle of the handle changes the tangent of the curve at the node (the handle represents the tangent).
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)
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 lose 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.
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.
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.
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
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.
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.
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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.
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.
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

You can choose between types of offsets.
Let’s practice by making the outline of a spur gear. You will need to use offset rotation, shapebuilder, and the pen tool.
We begin with a circle, and then a centered rectangle to serve as a guide for symmetry.
Using the pen tool, we can create a shape for a gear tooth whose center we know aligns with the center of the gear hub.
A bit of Shapebuilder gives us the shape we want.
And we can round off the corners using our techniques from before.
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.
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