Unit 10 : Colors, Paths, Artworks, Type and Projects

This unit is the extended portion of Unit 9 (PageMaker-I). Formatting type, changing character specifications, saving the document, developing and formatting paragraphs and loading new fonts is discussed in this unit.

Lesson 1 : Working with Colors in Adobe Illustrator

1.1. Learning Objectives

On completion of this lesson you will be able to learn

♦ Color sampling and fill and stroke.
♦ Copying color with the eyedropper tool.
♦ Coloring Images using color gradients.
♦ Creating, editing and replacing various symbols.

1.1 Sampling a color

The Color panel has been improved for Illustrator, allowing you access to a larger library of colors for sampling and applying to objects. You will now use this feature to add a fill and stroke to the background shape you've created.

The Color panel has been improved for Illustrator, allowing you access to a larger library of colors for sampling and applying to objects.

Step 1. Using the Selection tool, click on the new background shape to select it.

Step 2. Click color icon in the dock to open the Color panel. It allows you to click and sample a color to apply without knowing its component percentages.

Step 3. Cursor over the bottom-right of the Color panel, click and drag downward. The cursor will change to an up-down arrow as you expand the spectrum, and expose more colors for sampling.


Expand the spectrum in the Color panel.

1.2 Applying Process of Fill and Stroke

Apply a different color and use the ZigZag effect on just the stroke of this shape. By Appearance panel apply a different effect to either the stroke or fill, offering more options for you to create unique artwork.

Step 1. Click on the Fill color icon. Any color you sample from the spectrum will now be applied to the fill to selected background shape.

Step 2. Click sample as a yellow color for the fill of the background shape.
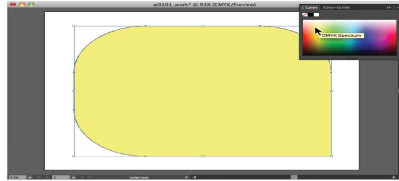
Apply a sampled fill color to your background shape.

Step 3. Click on the Stroke icon to add a gradient stroke to your background shape.

Step 4. In the Control panel, choose 14 pt from the Stroke pull-down menu to increase the weight of the background shape's stroke.

Step 5. In the Tools panel, click on the Fill and Stroke icons to apply the default gradient to the background shape's stroke.

1.2.1 Practice on Using Fill and Stroke

Step 1. Select shape and then click on Fill and select the CMYK Green color.

Step 2. Click on the Appearance icon or choose Window > Appearance to show the Appearance panel.

Step 3. Using the Appearance panel, click on the Stroke color menu and select Black, and then click on the Stroke Weight drop-down menu to the right and change the value to **1 PT**.

Make sure that you have a 1-point black stroke.

Step 4. Click on Stroke, and choose Effect > Distort and Transform >ZigZag. The ZigZag dialog box appears. Apply this effect with sharp corners /points/smooth waves. You create a smooth wavy effect.

Step 5. InZigZag dialog box, check Preview. In Size text field, enter 0.**07**.Type **4** in the Ridges per segment text field. Select Smooth in the Points section of the dialog box. Press OK.

Add an effect to only the stroke.

1.3 Copying colors with the Eyedropper Tool

Eyedropper tool enables you to change foreground or background colors by lifting them from the image. Using the Eyedropper tool to sample an existing color in another element. To use the Eyedropper tool, to decide whether you want to change the foreground or background color. Then, follow these steps:

1. Select the foreground (or the background) in the Tools panel or the Color panel.

2. Select the Eyedropper tool in the Tools panel (or press the I key).

3. Click color in your image that you want to use. That color becomes your new foreground color.

1.4 Mixing and saving custom color

You've used wet and dry brushes, changed brush settings, and mixed the paint with the background color. Focus more on mixing colors with each other as you add paint to the painter's palette. Using the Channel Mixer adjustment, you can create high-quality gray scale, sepia tone, or other tinted images. To create high-quality gray scale images, choose the percentage for each color channel in the Channel Mixer adjustment. Mixer adjustment options modify a targeted color channel using a mix of the existing color channels in the image. Color channels are gray scale images representing the tonal values of the color components in an image (RGB or CMYK). Channel Mixer presets are available from the Preset menu in the Properties panel.

1.5 Creating Symbols

You have cleaned out the symbol library; you can begin to populate it with your own creations. You can make symbols from any piece of art that you create in Illustrator, and even from embedded bitmap graphics.

Step 1. Use the Selection tool to select the Fly Away logo with the double outline in the document. Drag and drop it into empty Symbols panel. The Symbol Options dialog box appears.
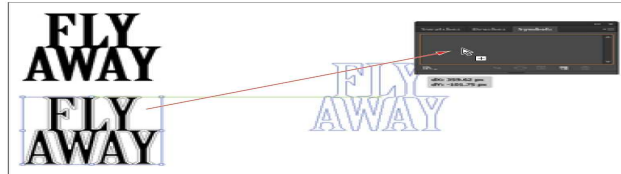
Turn the Fly Away logo into a symbol by dragging it into the Symbols panel.

Step 2. In symbol box, type **Fly Away Logo** in the Name text field. Choose Movie Clip from the Type drop-down menu, and click on the center point of the Registration bounding box. Press OK.
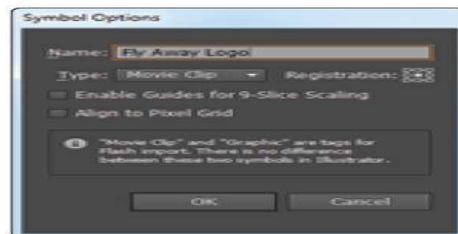
Determine the settings for the new symbol.

The logo is now a symbol in your library, and the occurrence of the logo on the art board is called a symbol instance. There is a parent-child relationship between the symbol in the library and its instances on the art board. Any change to the parent, or master, symbol in your library cascades down to the children, or instances, on your art board.

1.6 Editing Symbols

**Step 1.** From Symbols panel, drag symbol onto the art board.

Step 2. Click the Break Link button. Breaks link of the instance to parent and makes instance editable.

Break the symbol instance's link to the master symbol to make the instance editable.

Step 3. Logo still selected, choose Object > Ungroup. When the symbol was expanded, it was converted to a grouped object; ungrouping it allows you to edit the strokes around the text.

Step 4. Logo still selected, click Appearance button to open the Appearance panel. It tells you that you are working with a compound path that has a black fill color and two strokes, one white and one black, applied to it.
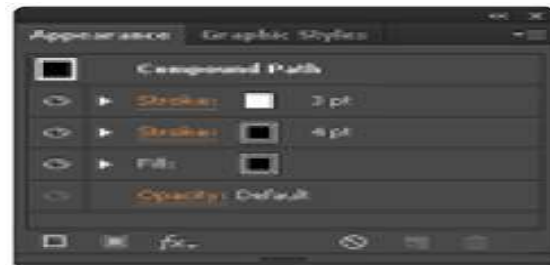
The Appearance panel details the selected symbol's components.

Step 5. In the Appearance panel, click on the first listing, the white, 3-point outside stroke, to edit it. By selecting this listing, you've activated the color panel and stroke setting.

Step 6. Click the Stroke color swatch next to the Stroke listing, and from the resulting Swatches panel, select the swatch named RGB Yellow.
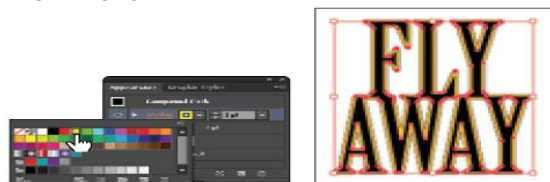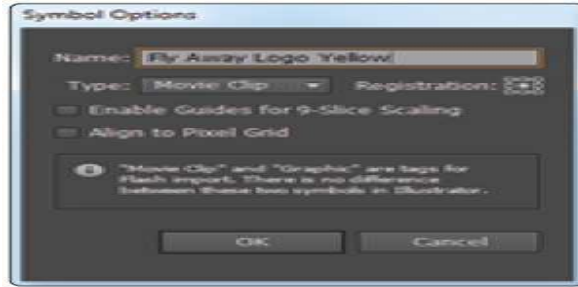

The Appearance panel updates to reflect the change in the stroke's color. The stroke is now yellow.

Step 7. Press the Symbols button ( ) in the dock to reopen the Symbols panel.

Step 8. In Symbol Options dialog box, type Fly Away Logo Yellow in the Name text field. Choose Movie Clip from the Type drop-down menu and select the center of the Registration bounding box. Press OK.

Name this symbol Fly Away Logo Yellow.

Step 9. Chose File > Save to save your work.

1.7 Saving Symbols

You can save symbols for later use in other documents.

Step 1. Click on the panel menu. Then select Save Symbol Library from the Symbols panel menu.

Step 2. In Save Symbols dialog box, navigate to the folder and type file name in to the Save As text field.

Step 3. Press Save to save the symbol library.

Step 4. Choose File > Save to save your work.

ACTIVITY

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

1.8 Write the common steps and select options to apply fill and stroke effect using under dialog box.

1.9 Multiple Choice questions

    a.   Which is the most essential element for sampling and applying colors?

      i)   Indicate
      ii)   Predicate
      iii)   Object
      iv)   Subject.

    b. Which is the exact Color gradient part?

      i)   Selection tools
      ii)   Swatch panel
      iii)   Dish panel
      iv)   Brush tools.

    c.   Which the option is used to mix color?
      i)   Wash paint
      ii)   Add paint
      iii)   Delete paint
      iv) Subtract paint

1.10 Analytical questions.

1. What do you mean by fill and stroke?
2. Describe process to use eyedropper tools.
3. What do you mean by mixing and saving custom color?
4. Draw and edit various symbols.

Lesson 2 : Creating and Manipulating Paths

2.1. Learning Objectives

On completion of this lesson you will be able to describe:

♦ Using Pencil, Eraser and smudge tools.
♦ Character specification dialog box.
♦ Manipulating paths and anchor point.
♦ Creating artistic brush effect.

2.2 Image Paths

Vector graphics are comprised of paths, which are defined by a start and end point, along with other points, curves, and angles along the way. A path can be a line, a square, a triangle, or a curvy shape. These paths can be used to create simple drawings or complex diagrams. Paths are even used to define the characters of specific typefaces.

2.2.1 Manipulating Paths

Manipulating paths means creating, deleting, moving and adjusting paths. Actually used paths in various ways. Manipulation of paths is describing bellow

2.2.2 Manipulating Paths Using the Pencil tools

Pencil tool creates freeform lines and being able to draw lines, the Pencil tool can also be used to refine existing lines.

Step 1. Select Pencil tool to locate template. Hold the Pencil tool over the start of the first line (labeled 1).

Step 2. Click your mouse from label 1 to label 2 to replicate the looping line shown in the template.
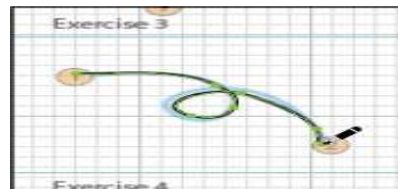
Create a line using the Pencil tool.

Step 3. By Selection tool select the line between labels 3 and 4. Select the Pencil tool, then click and drag along the guideline between labels 3 and 4. The line adjusts to fit the new path you have created.
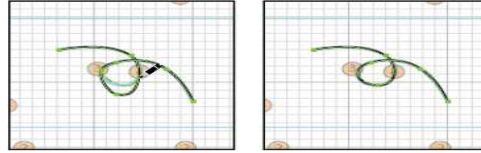
Select, then redraw a part of the path.

Step 4. Choose the Selection tool again and select the line between labels 5 and 6. Press and hold the Pencil tool in the Tools panel, and choose the Smooth tool ( ).

Step 5. Beginning at label 5, click and drag the Smooth tool back and forth across the jagged part of the line to label 6. This smoothes out the jagged line.
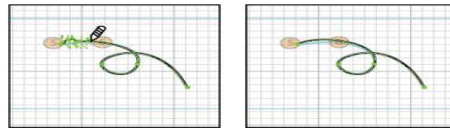
Smooth the path using the Smooth tool.

Step 6. With the Selection tool, select the line between labels 7 and 8. Press and hold the Smooth tool in the Tools panel and choose the Path Eraser tool ( ).

Step 7. Beginning at label 7, click and drag the Path Eraser tool back and forth across the selected line to erase it. Be sure to thoroughly overlap the line or you may leave stray segments intact.
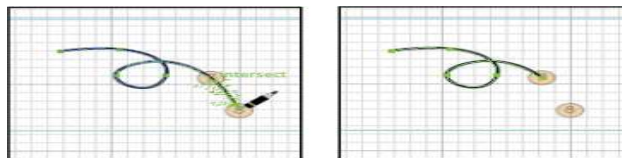
Using the Path Eraser tool, erase the path between labels 7 and 8.
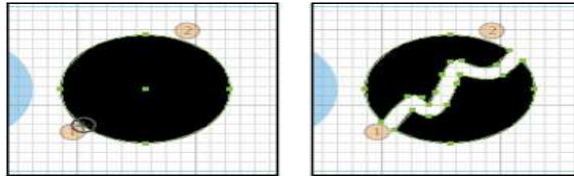
Step 8. Choose File > Save to save your work.

2.2.3 Manipulating Paths Using the Eraser tool

The Eraser tool can erase vector objects in much the same fashion as a real-world eraser.

Step 1. Choose the Eraser tool.
Step 2. Click from label 1 to label 2. The Eraser tool bisects the circle, forming two separate shapes.

Use the Eraser tool to bisect the circle.

Step 3. Choose the Selection tool and select the black line located between labels 3 and 4. Choose the Eraser tool and drag over the line between labels 3 and 4 to sever it.
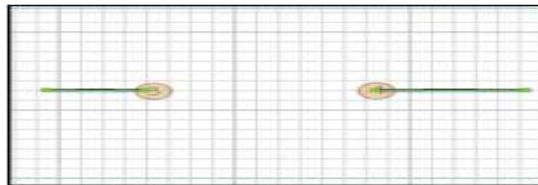
Use the Eraser tool to remove a section of the path.

Step 4. Choose File > Save to save your work.

2.3 Drawing straight Paths with Pen Tools

**Step 1.** Choose File > Open. Open dialog box appears elect file then Press OK.

Step 2. Choose File > Save As. In the Save As dialog box, select name to Name text field; then press Save.

Step 3. Select Pen tool and locate the template labeled Exercise 1 on the art board. Click and release your left mouse button while hovering over label 1. This starts the line by creating the first anchor point.
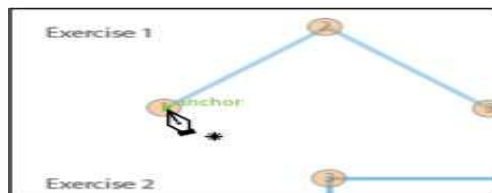
Use the Pen tool to create the first anchor point.

Step 4. Move your cursor to the part of the line labeled 2, click and release your mouse. The second point of the line is created.
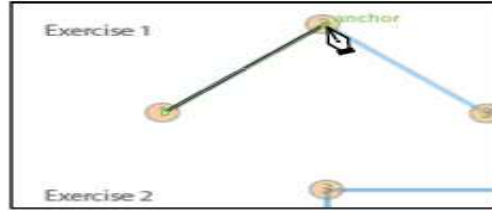
Click to create the second anchor point.

Step 5. Continue to click and release to complete the line through labels 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Notice how the Pen tool automatically continues the line to include each new anchor point.

Step 6. Set a final anchor point at label 7, press and hold Ctrl and click on any empty area of the page.

Step 7. Position the cursor over label 1 of Exercise 2. Click and release the left mouse button to create the first anchor point of the new line.

Step 8. Position the cursor over label 3. Again hold the Shift key and click and release the left mouse button to set a third anchor point. This time, the line created is a perfect vertical line.

Step 9. Continue holding down the Shift key while clicking at labels 4, 5, and 6. Doing this draws the line between points 4 and 5 at a perfect 135-degree angle, as the Shift key constrains the angle to 45-degree increments.
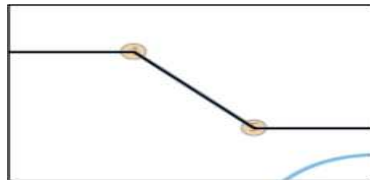
Pressing Shift while clicking allows you to create 90- and 45-degree angles with the Pen tool.
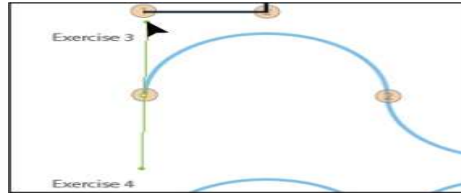
Step 10. With a final anchor point at label 6, hold down the Ctrl key and click on the art board to deselect and end the line.

Step 11. Choose File > Save to save your work.

**2.4 Drawing curved Paths with Pen Tools**

Step 1. Open desired file and Cursor over label 1 at the beginning of the curved line. Click and drag your cursor up to create your first anchor point.

Dragging while clicking with the Pen tool allows you to create direction handles.

Step 2. Cursor over label 2, located at the end of the first curve. Click and drag straight down to create the second anchor point. If you need to modify any of the previous points, choose Edit > Undo.
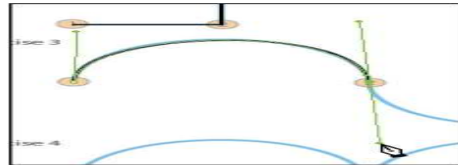
Dragging while creating the second anchor point allows you to curve the path.

Step 3. Cursor over label 3, located at the end of the second curve. Click and drag up to create the third anchor point of the line.

Step 4. Cursor over label 4, located at the end of the second curve. As in step 3, click and drag down to create the fourth and final anchor point of the line. Continue to drag the mouse until you form the curve indicated by the template.

Step 5. Final anchor point created at label 4, hold down Ctrl and click on the art board.

Step 6. Choose File > Save to save your work.

2.5 Manipulating Paths and Anchor Point

Step 1. Using Selection tool to select first path. Then choose the Pen tool from the Tools panel.

Step 2. Pen tool over the path at label 1. Then clicking with the Pen tool will create an anchor point on the line segment. Click on the line segment to create a new anchor point.
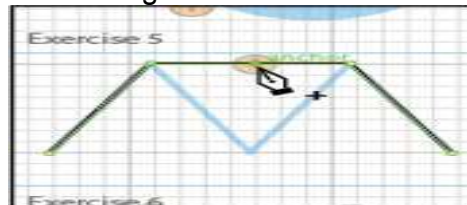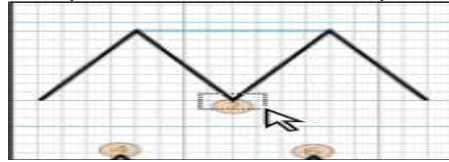
Create a new anchor point.

Step 3. Anchor created is automatically highlighted. Move this into position to match the template.

Move the anchor point using the arrow keys on the keyboard.

Step 4. Choose Direct Selection tool, and draw a selection marquee around the anchor point at label 2.

Select the anchor point.

Step 5. Press Remove button to remove the highlighted anchor point and make it match the template.

Step 6. Choose File > Save to save your work.

2.6 Art Brushes

Art brushes stretch to the length of any path to which they are applied. Normally you create your own art brush, and then bend it, stretch it, or squeeze it onto any path. The same art brush can be applied to a long or short stroke. Most overlooked sets of artistic tools in the entire Creative Suite. Suggestions is that how to customize these brushes to help express your creativity.

2.6.1Types of Art Brushes

- _**Calligraphic brushes**_ apply strokes that look like ink flow from calligraphy pens.
- _**Art brushes**_ stretch a single image along the entire length of a path.
- _**Scatter brushes**_ "scatter" pattern objects along a path.
- _**Pattern brushes**_ include up to five tiles that interactively associate with sides, corners, and endpoints of a stroke.

ACTIVITY

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

2.7 State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Hold the Pencil tool over the start of the first line.
2. The Eraser tool bisects the circle, deforming two separate shapes.

2.8 Multiple Choice questions

a. Which can be used to create simple drawings or complex diagrams?

   i)   Tools
   ii)   Curves
   iii) Paths
   iv) Blade.

b. Which is the best tool to manipulating paths?

   i)   Pen tool
   ii)   Brush tool
   iii) Eraser tool
   iv) Patch tool.

c. To move the path left it needs to use.

   i)   Plus key
   ii)   Minus key
   iii) Right arrow
   iv) Left arrow.

2.9 Analytical questions.

1. What do you mean by paths and manipulating paths?
2. Describe various paths manipulation.
3. Describe various paths manipulation process.
4. Practice on creating art brush effects.

Lesson 3 : Layers and Artwork

3.1. Learning Objectives

On completion of this lesson you will be able to describe:

♦ Identifying various layers.
♦ Creating, duplicating, moving and renaming layers.
♦ Managing layers in various ways.
♦ Transpiercing and blending layers.

3.2 Layers

Once you understand what layers are, you'll see why it's so important to use them. Layers like this "Think of layers as clear folders that contain artwork. If you reshuffle the folders, you change the stacking order of the items in your artwork. You can move items between folders and create subfolders within folders."

3.2.1 Functions of Layers

- Creating and editing layers
- Naming layers
- Layers versus sub layers
- Layers panel options
- Using layers to select content
- Merging and sharing layers
- Controlling layer appearance

3.2.2 Understanding Sub Layers

Since this was posted, I discovered this is called a "linked layer" by Adobe. If you want to apply an adjustment filter to a particular layer in Photoshop you can make it a Sub-layer. This is a great way to combine multiple bracketed images as layers and adjust each layer independently and non-destructively.
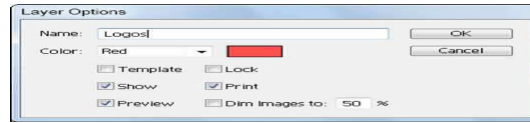
3.2.3 Creating new Layers

Step 1. Click the layer panels. The Layers panel appears. In Illustrator CS5, you see layer color bars to help identify selected objects and the layer they're on.

Step 2. Layer name is in italic; user double-clicked that layer and deselected the Print check box.

You can double-click a layer to change its options.

Step 3. Click the Fill button in the Control panel and select any color for the shape from the Color Picker that appears. The Fill button is the swatch with an arrow on the left side of the Control panel.
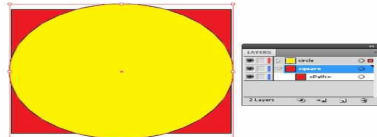

Step 4. Select any color from the Fill Color Picker. The blue handle color that appears on the active shape matches the blue color bar you see in the Layers panel on the left side of the layer name you use.
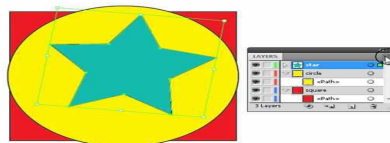

Adding objects to a layer automatically creates sub layers.

Step 5. Make a shape on the new layer and overlap the shape you created in Step 2.

A circle on the new layer overlaps the square on its underlying layer.

Step 6. Change the fill color for your new shape. We entered star into the Name text box and used the Star tool to create a star on the new layer.

Create a new layer using the panel menu.

Step 7. Again, change the fill color of your newest shape so that it's different from the other shapes.

Step 8. Save your work for next action.

3.3 Duplicate a layer

❖ Select one or more layers in the Layers panel, and do one of the following to duplicate it
- To duplicate and rename the layer, choose Layer > Duplicate Layer, or choose Duplicate Layer from the Layers panel. Name the duplicate layer, and click OK.
- To duplicate without naming, select the layer and drag it to the New Layer button.
- Right-click the layer name, and choose Duplicate Layer.

3.4 Copy a layer from one image to another

Step 1. Open the two images you want to use.

Step 2. In the Layers panel of the source image, select the layer that you want to copy.
Step 3. Do one of the following
- Choose Select > All to select all of the pixels in the layer, and choose Edit > Copy. Then make the destination image active, and choose Edit > Paste.
- Drag the layer's name of the source image into the destination image.
- Use the Move tool, to drag the layer from the source image to the destination image.
- Hold down Shift to copy it to the same position it occupied in the source image to destination image.
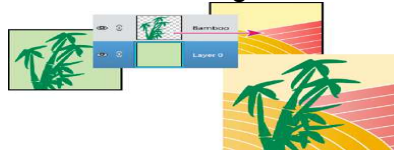
Dragging the bamboo layer to another image

3.5 Move the content in a layer

Step 1. To move multiple layers, link the layers together by selecting the layers and then clicking the Link Layer icon of any one layer.
**Step 2.** From the Select section of the Tools panel, select the Move tool.
Step 3. Do one of the following
- Drag within the image to slide the selected layer or layers to the desired position.
- Press arrow keys to move layer/press Shift and an arrow key to move layer 10-pixel increments.
- Hold down Shift to move the layer, directly to either side, or on a 45° diagonal.

3.6 Merge layers

Merging layers in an image reduce file size. You should merge layers only after you have finished manipulating them to create the image you want.
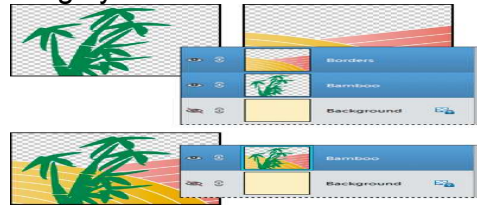
You can choose to merge only the linked layers or only selected layers. When you complete work on an image, you can flatten it. Flattening merges all visible layers.

Step 1. By Layers panel make sure that an eye icon appears next to each of the layers you want to merge.

Step 2. Do one of the following

- To merge selected layers, by Ctrl key and clicking each layer. Right click and choose Merge Layers.
- To merge a layer with the one below, select the top layer of the pair and choose Merge.
- To merge all visible linked layers, select linked layers and choose Merge Linked from Layer menu.

3.7 Understanding Isolation mode

When you use Isolation mode in Illustrator, you can easily select and edit objects in a group without disturbing other parts of your artwork. Simply double-click a group and it opens in a separate Isolation mode, where all objects outside the group are dimmed and inactive. Do the work you need to do on the group and exit from Isolation mode by clicking the arrow to the left of Group in the upper-left corner of the window. Click the Isolate Selected Object button in the Control panel to quickly access the Isolation mode.

3.7.1 Isolate a path, object, or group

Do one of the following

- Double-click the path or group using the Selection tool.
- Select the group, object, or path and click the Isolate Selected Object button ⊞ in the Control panel.
- Right-click the group and choose Isolate Selected Group.
- Right-click the path and choose Isolate Selected Path.
- Select the group, object, or path in the Layers panel and choose Enter Isolation Mode from the Layers panel menu or click the Isolate Selected Object button in the Control panel.

3.7.2 Isolate a path inside a group

1. Select the path by using the Direct-Selection tool or by targeting it in the Layers panel.
2. Click the Isolate Selected Object button ⊞ in the Control panel.

3.7.3 Exit isolation mode

Do one of the following
- Press Esc.
- Click the Exit Isolation Mode button ◁ one or more times.
- Click anywhere in the isolation mode bar.
- Click the Exit Isolation Mode button ⊟ in the Control panel.
- Using the Selection tool, double-click outside of the isolated group.
- Right-click and choose Exit Isolation Mode.

3.8 Transparency

Objects in Illustrator are 100 percent opaque by default, meaning that the fill and stroke of an object cover underlying objects. Reducing the opacity of an object reveals the underlying objects and can be used to create interesting layered effects. Objects in Illustrator can have multiple attributes in the Appearance panel, such as the extra Fill attributes and the Offset Path effect in the previous exercise. These attributes can be selected and their transparencies independently controlled using the Appearance panel.

3.8.1 Applying Transparency to the Layers

Step 1. Select the VM logo at the very bottom of the document. Press the Graphic Styles button ( ) in the dock to open the Graphic Styles panel.

Step 2. Select the VM Style Yellow Outline graphic style to apply it to the VM logo.

Step 3. Click on the Appearance tab to open the Appearance panel. The attributes from your graphic style have been applied.

Step 4. Choose Window > Transparency to open the panel. The opacity value is 100 percent.

Step 5. Highlight the value in the Opacity text field, type **30**, and then press Enter. The entire object is now set to 30 percent opacity.

Change the opacity in the Transparency panel.

Step 6. Press up arrow to increase opacity value by 1 percent. Stop when you reach 50 percent.

Step 7. Save your work for next action.

Colors, Paths, Artworks, Type and Projects

ACTIVITY

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

3.9 State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Layers are like stacked images on panes of glass.
2. To duplicate and rename the layer, choose Layer > Create Layer.

3.10 Multiple Choice questions

a. Which is the key used to Exit from Isolation Mode?

    i)   Alt
    ii) Ctrl
    iii) Esc
    iv) Shift

b. Which is the tool used to magnifying the objects?

    i)   Pen tool
    ii) Zoom tool
    iii) Eraser tool
    iv) Patch tool

3.11 Analytical questions.

1. What do you mean by Layers and sub layers?
2. Describe managing layers.
3. Describe the process to isolate the artwork for editing.
4. Practice on applying transparency to layers.

Lesson 4 : Use Type in Adobe Illustrator

4.1. Learning Objectives

On completion of this lesson you will be able to describe:

♦ Creating artistic and paragraph type.
♦ Formatting paragraph.
♦ Creating bullets list and inserting special character symbol.
♦ Creating type on a path.

4.1 Creating Artistic Type

Step 1. First open an art board then insert 'C' shapes took its inspiration and wood type. Use the Direct Selection tool to manipulate the points and make it appear more like custom lettering from Fig-1.

Step 2. Add some depth to the letter using color. Build up shapes using the Ellipse tool. Select the shapes and Alt + click to combine them into one element.

Fig-1   Fig-2

Step 3. We need some more complex elements such as birds and trees. You scan the drawings, place the files in Illustrator and click on the Live Trace. It's worth experimenting with the tracing options.


Step 4. To establish ornaments to use line styles. Clean up using Pen tool and Smooth tool from.

Step 5. To add pose, arms or legs. Also add gradients to main part of the figure and the arms.

Step 6. Select the flowers and go to **Object > Flatten Transparency**. With outlines, the line widths change proportionally when you resize the elements.

Step 7. Motif you just made. Also enhanced the letter's edges by repeating a flamingo shape from.
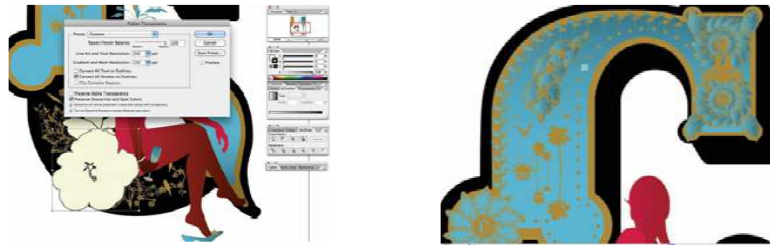
**Step 8.** Copying and pasting them, then **Alt + clicking** on Unite in the Pathfinder panel to combine them. Make the shape gold and duplicate it.

Step 9. Save your work.

4.2 Creating Paragraph styles

Step 1. Still open the desired file, Choose Window > Type > Paragraph Styles to open the Paragraph Styles panel.

Step 2. Press the Paragraph styles panel. Choose New Paragraph styles. In the New Paragraph Style dialog box, type **Subhead** in the Style Name text field. Press OK.

Graphics Design
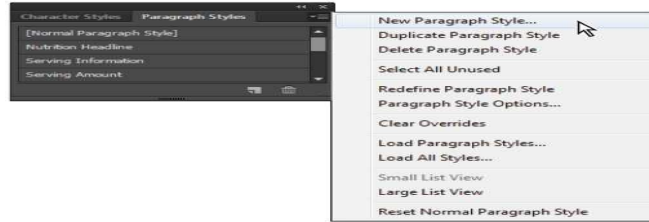
Choose New Paragraph Style from the Paragraph Styles panel menu, and all the attributes of the text are automatically added to the style.

Step 3. Highlight the first line with your Type tool ( ), and click on Subhead in your Paragraph Styles panel to apply this style to the selected text.

Step 4. Repeat steps2, 3, and clicking inside the first full paragraph of text and naming the style Body.

Step 5. Click the Character Styles tab to reveal the Character Styles panel. Find the line in the second full paragraph which starts with 2002and highlight the phrase Physician's Health Study.

Step 6. With text selected, press panel button, and then choose New Character Style. In the New Character Styles dialog box, type **Body Italic** in the Style Name text field. Press OK.

Create a new character style named Body Italic.

Step 7. Apply Body Italic style to selected text by clicking on Body Italic entry in the Character Styles.

Step 8. Navigate and highlight the word *FDA*, and apply Body Italic style. Repeat this process.

Step 9. Choose File > Save; to save your work.

4.3 Formatting Paragraph Type

Formatting paragraph type is nothing but a accessing and using technique of paragraph type. Various formatting technique of paragraph types are describing below.

4.3.1 Align text

Area type and type on a path can be aligned with one or both edges of a type path.
1. Select the type object or insert the cursor in the paragraph you want to change.
   If you don't select a type object or insert the cursor in a paragraph, the alignment applies to new text you create.
2. In the Control panel or Paragraph panel, click an alignment button.

4.3.2 Justify text

Text is justified when it is aligned with both edges. You can justify all text in a paragraph either including or excluding the last line.
1. Select the type object or insert the cursor in the paragraph you want to justify.
   If you don't select a type object or insert the cursor in a paragraph, the justification applies to new text you create.
2. In the Paragraph panel, click a justification button.

4.3.3 Indent text

Indention is the amount of space between text and the boundary of a type object. Indention affects only the selected paragraphs, so you can easily set different indentions for different paragraphs. You can set indents using the Tabs panel, the Control panel, or the Paragraph panel. When working with area type, you can also control indention using tabs or by changing the inset spacing for the type object.

4.3.4 Adjust paragraph spacing

1. Insert the cursor in the paragraph you want to change, or select a type object to change all of its paragraphs. If you don't insert the cursor in a paragraph or select a type object, the setting applies to new text you create.
2. In the Paragraph panel, adjust the values for Space Before($\equiv$ or IIII) and Space After ($\leftarrow\equiv$ or IIII).

4.4 Formatting Text

Formatting text is nothing but a accessing and using technique of text type. Various formatting technique of text types are describing bellow

4.4.1 Enter text at a point

Point type is a horizontal or vertical line of text that begins where you click and expands as you enter characters. Entering text this way is useful for adding a few words to your artwork.

Step 1. Select Type T or Vertical Type tool $\downarrow T$.The pointer changes to an I-beam within a dotted box.
Step 2. Set text-formatting options in the Control panel, Character panel, or Paragraph panel.
Step 3. Click where you want the line of text to begin.
Step 4. Enter the text. Press Enter or Return to begin a new line of text within the same type object.
**Step 5.** When you finish entering text, click the Selection tool to select the type object. Alternatively, Ctrl-click the text.

Important Be sure not to click an existing object, because doing so converts the type object into area type or type on a path. If an existing object is located where you want to enter text, lock or hide the object.

4.4.2 Change the margin around a text area

When working with an area type object, you can control the margin between the text and the bounding path. This margin is referred to as the *inset spacing.*
1. Select an area type object.
2. Choose Type > Area Type Options.
3. Specify a value for Inset Spacing, and click OK.
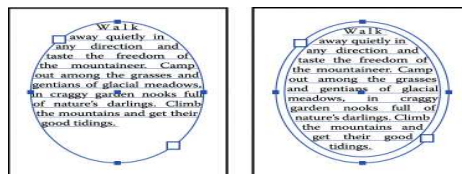
Type without inset spacing (left) compared to type with inset spacing (right)

4.4.3 Remove or break threads

1. Select a linked type object.
2. Do any of the following

- To break the thread between two objects, double-click the port on either end of the thread. The text flows into the first object.
- To release an object from a text thread, choose Type > Threaded Text > Release Selection. The text flows into the next object.
- To remove all threads, choose Type > Threaded Text > Remove Threading. The text stays in place.

4.5 Bulleted and Numbered Lists

Lists are a great way to break up blocks of text. It is easy to create bulleted and numbered lists automatically. The feature, called Bullets and Numbering, is actually lifted from PageMaker. Aside from saving you the time of entering a bullet or number for each paragraph, formatting it, and specifying a tab and indent, the Bullets and Numbering feature creates lists that are easy to edit.

4.5.1 Creating Bulleted and Numbered Lists

1. Highlight the paragraphs with the Type tool.
2. Choose Type > Paragraph to display the Paragraph palette.
3. Choose Bullets and Numbering from the palette menu.
4. In Bullets and Numbering dialog box, choose options, Bullets or Numbers.
5. Choose bullet or number. When working with numbers, specify a Style, Separator, and a Start At number.
6. Choose a Font Family, Font Style, Size, and Color.
7. In Position area, choose Hanging or Flush Left from the Position menu and specify the indents.

4.6 Special Characters

Many of the special typographic features within fonts—from bullets and dashes to fractions and ligatures—cannot be found on the keyboard. It provides quick access to common special characters through the Insert Special Character submenu in the Type menu. To see all the characters in a font, use the Glyphs panel.

4.6.1 Glyphs

A *glyph* is a form of a character; for example, some fonts include several different versions of an ampersand. The smallest unit of a font is actually a glyph, not a character. If you frequently access the same glyphs, you can save them as glyph sets.

4.7 Wrapping

Wrapping is nothing but a technique to manipulate text in various manners. Various manipulations of wrapping text are describing bellow

4.7.1 To wrap the text

1. Make sure that the following conditions are true for the type you want to wrap
   - It is area type (typed in a box).
   - It is in the same layer as the wrap object.
   - It is located directly under the wrap object in the layer's hierarchy.
2. Select the object or objects around which you want the text to wrap.
3. Choose Object > Text Wrap > Make.

Important If the layer contains multiple type objects, move any that you don't want to wrap around the wrap object either into another layer or above the wrap object.

4.7.2 Set wraps options

You can set wrap options before or after you wrap the text.
1. Select the wrap object.
2. Choose Object > Text Wrap > Text Wrap Options and specify the following options
   Offset Specifies the amount of space between the text and the wrap object. You can enter a positive or negative value.
   Invert Wrap Wraps the text around the reverse side of the object.

4.7.3 Unwrap text from an object

Step 1. Select the wrap object.
**Step 2.** Choose Object > Text Wrap > Release.
Creating Type/ text on a path
Do one of the following:
1. To create horizontal text along a path, select the Type
tool T or the Type On A Path tool ✎.
2. To create vertical text path, select Vertical type tool $|T$ or
Vertical Type On A Path tool ✎.
3. Set text-formatting options in the Control panel, Character panel, or Paragraph panel.
4. Position the pointer on the path, and click.

5. Enter the text.

6. When you finish entering text, click the Selection tool ➤ to select the type object.

4.9 Move Type/text along a path

1. Select the path type object. A bracket appears at the beginning, at the end, and at the midpoint between the start and end brackets.
2. Pointer over the type's center bracket until a small icon appears next to the pointer ⊥.
3. To move text along the path, drag the center bracket along the path. Hold down Ctrl to prevent the type from flipping to the other side of the path.
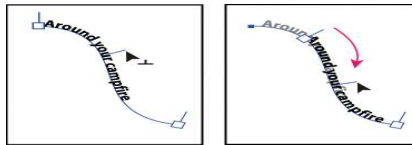
Moving type along a path

ACTIVITY

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

4.10 State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Text is justified when it is aligned with both edges.
2. Press Enter to begin a new line of text within the same type object.
3. A small box containing a minus symbol (-) appears near the bottom of the bounding area.

4.11 Multiple Choice questions

a. Which is the command used to select path type object?

    i)   Type > Select on a Path
    ii)   Type > Deselect on a Path
    iii)   Type > Type on a Path
    iv)   Type > Insert on a Path

b. Which is the right option to entering text?

    i)   Texts
    ii)   Paragraphs
    iii)   Types
    iv)   Tools

4.12 Analytical questions.

1. What do you mean by text and paragraph?
2. Describe about formatting process of paragraph.
3. Describe the process to text formatting.
4. Practice on creating type/text on a path.

# Lesson 5 : Projects on Adobe Illustrator

5.1. Learning Objectives

On completion of this lesson you will be able to describe:

♦ You can design complete project on greeting card.
♦ You can design complete project on Christmas card.
♦ Gathering knowledge about printing technique.

### 5.1 Projects on Design Greeting Card

Step 1. First open Illustrator artwork. Then set the paper size to a4.To make it more accurate, go to view>show>grid from Fig-1.

Step 2. Set color as light green to use brush>adjust blending options>adjust opacity.
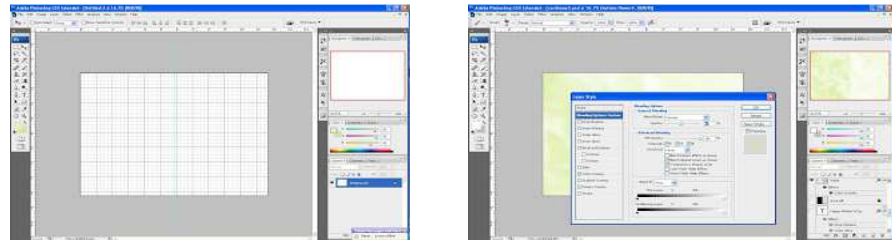
Step 4. I draw the border for the front cover using pen tool and apply artistic effects from Fig-1.
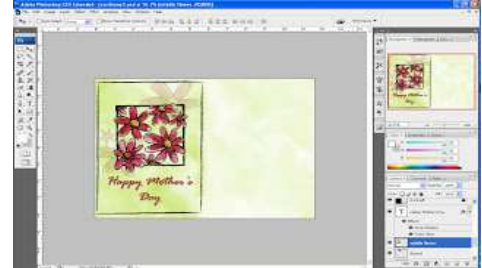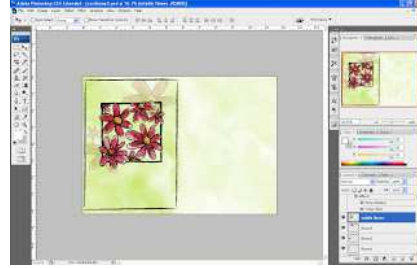**Step 5.** Import a picture a flower by insert options from Fig-2.
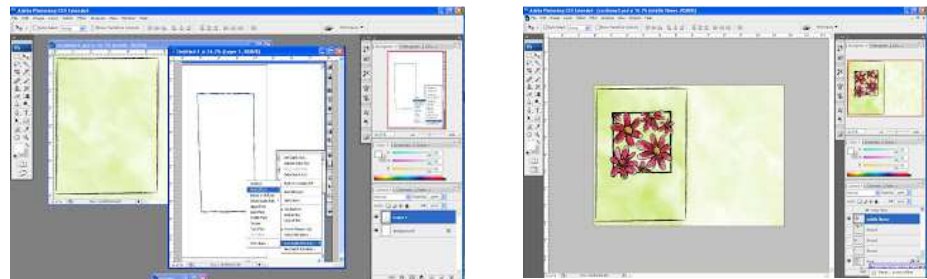
Step 6. Copy flowers and using eraser tool to erase the unwanted flowers. Paste it according to the position that I want and adjust the opacity to make the flower a bit invisible.

Step 6. After placing the flower, insert the text "Happy Mother's Day" using Horizontal Type Tool from Fig-2.

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Step 7. Apply a dark green color as a border using brush tool. Continue for upper, lower, left and right border by copy and paste it at each corner from Fig-1.

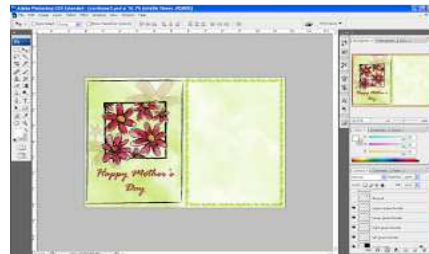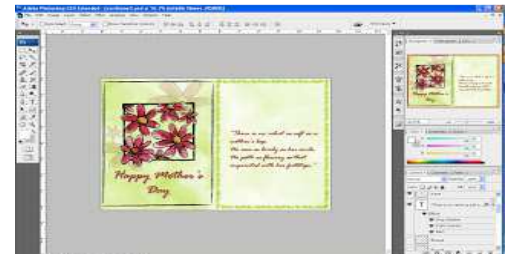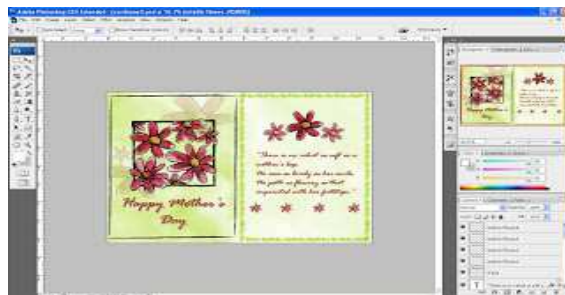**Step 8.** Inserted a Mother's Day poem center of the inside cover from Fig-2.

Fig-1   Fig-2

Step 9. Repeat step 5 and copy and paste the flower according to the position and it's finally done.

THE FINAL OUTCOME

Colors, Paths, Artworks, Type and Projects

5.2 Project on Designing Christmas card

It is best way to giving and receiving gifts from someone. We celebrate festivities with our family and our friends. Sending a greeting card has become a custom during holidays

Step 1. Using Pen Tool, draw a triangle. After drawing the triangle, select it using the Selection Tool (V). Copy and paste the triangles.

Step 2. Select all three shapes and unite them. Select all three triangles using Selection tool. After uniting the triangles, you have created a tree object.
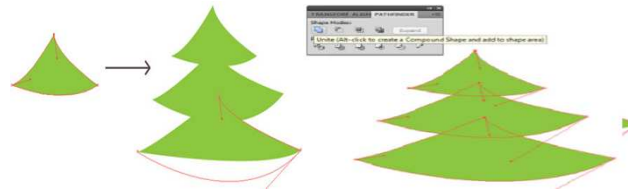

Fig-1   Fig-2

Step 3. Copy-paste the tree two times. While adjusting tree, the naked eye see the edges of the three trees. Adjust the opacity and color to make them more visible.

Step 4. Drawing trunk that is instructions stated below. To create snow effects, draw a cloudy shape by using Paintbrush Tool .To connect the created gap, use the Pen Tool.

Step 5. Putting the star on the tree, Use star tool.

Step 6. Draw flame, to create different sizes to make it look more realistic. After drawing the candle, unite it. Select Group from the menu and paste as many candles as you want.
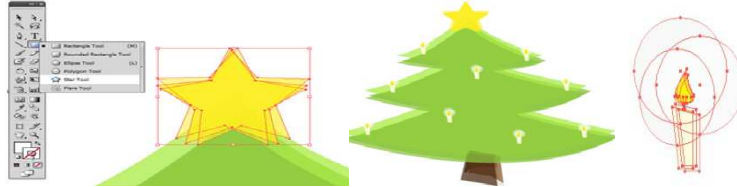

Step 7. Draw a ribbon using Paintbrush Tool. After selecting the ribbon, use the function.

Step 8. Draw a box, bow and ribbons by using Pen Tool. Select and merge the drawn ribbons using the Unite option via Pathfinder.

Step 9. Create a new layer and place it under the tree layer. Click on the eye icon of Layer 2 to work on a new layer**.**

Step 10. Draw a big rectangle using rectangle tool.
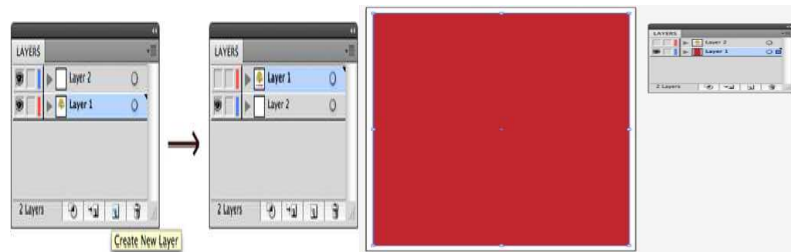
Step 11. View > Appearance to Add New Fill. See the red circle and selected maximum opacity.

Step 12. Complete Christmas card. Type "Merry Christmas". Use the File > Export function to save the file according to the right format. Your final product should look like this.

5.3 Print the Project

To printing projects in adobe Photoshop, adobe Illustrator and in design is most important task.
As an example how to print a project task is describing below.

5.3.1 To Set up Graphic Design Projects for Print

One of the old posts from 2008 titled quickly shot to the top of Google and has become one of the most popular posts on blog. It hasn't posted much on the topic of print design recently, but it thought and didn't provide an updated guide to designing for print. Here are tips and recommendations for setting up, designing and exporting designs for professional printing.

5.3.2 Document size should be used to print

Printed products come in all shapes and sizes. Sometimes there's a standard, such as A4 or Letter paper dimensions, but other products can vary drastically. For example the exact dimensions of a business card will vary from one printing company to another. Before starting any design work make sure you choose a supplier and find their document requirements to avoid having to rework your layout later. Most companies these days list their products online and provide sizing information or guidelines. The beauty of working in print is custom sizes.

Graphics Design

ACTIVITY

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

5.4 State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. To design "Mother day" card set the paper size to a4.
2. Best and easiest ways to make a calendar is to use a template.
3. To changes your frame size you'll want to use the fit Calendar To Frame

5.5 Multiple Choice questions

a. What is the Standard resolution to design a Shopping Bag using adobe Illustrator?
   i)   92 pxl
   ii)   82 pxl
   iii)   72 pxl
   iv)   62pxl.

b. What is range of Calendar in adobe Illustrator?
   i)   January - June
   ii)   January - July
   iii)   January - December
   iv)   July – -- December.

c. Which script is used to add text to Calendar?
   i)   Glyph
   ii)   Layers
   iii)   Text frame
   iv)   Color frame.

d. Standard size of greeting card is   -----.
   i)   A4
   ii)   B4
   iii)   C4
   iv)   D4.

5.6 Analytical questions.

1. What is called greeting card?
2. Describe the project design technique.
3. Describe printing technology of project.
4. Describe the process to design greeting card.