

2021 release





# Classroom in a Book<sup>®</sup>

The official training workbook from Adobe Brian Wood

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# **4** EDITING AND COMBINING SHAPES AND PATHS

### Lesson overview

In this lesson, you'll learn how to do the following:

- Cut with the Scissors tool.
- Join paths.
- Work with the Knife tool.
- Outline strokes.
- Work with the Eraser tool.
- Create a compound path.
- Work with the Shape Builder tool.
- Work with Pathfinder effects to create shapes.
- Work with the Reshape tool.
- Edit strokes with the Width tool.



This lesson will take about 45 minutes to complete. To get the lesson files used in this chapter, download them from the web page for this book at www.adobepress.com/IllustratorCIB2021. For more information, see "Accessing the lesson files and Web Edition" in the Getting Started section at the beginning of this book.



Soon after you begin creating simple paths and shapes, you will most likely want to use them to create more complex artwork. In this lesson, you'll explore how to edit and combine shapes and paths.

# Starting the lesson

In Lesson 3, you learned about creating and making edits to basic shapes. In this lesson, you'll take basic shapes and paths and learn how to edit and combine them to create artwork for a few dinosaur illustrations.

1 To ensure that the tools function and the defaults are set exactly as described in this lesson, delete or deactivate (by renaming) the Adobe Illustrator preferences file. See "Restoring default preferences" in the "Getting Started" section at the beginning of the book.

2 Start Adobe Illustrator.

- 3 Choose File > Open. Locate the file named L4\_end.ai, which is in the Lessons > Lesson04 folder that you copied onto your hard disk, and click Open. This file contains the finished artwork.
- 4 Choose View > Fit All In Window; leave the file open for reference, or choose File > Close (I closed it).
- 5 Choose File > Open. In the Open dialog box, navigate to the Lessons > Lesson04 folder, and select the L4\_start.ai file on your hard disk. Click Open.
- 6 Choose File > Save As. If the Cloud Document dialog box opens, click Save On Your Computer to save it locally.
- 7 In the Save As dialog box, change the name to Dinosaurs.ai (macOS) or Dinosaurs (Windows), and choose the Lesson04





folder. Leave Adobe Illustrator (ai) chosen from the Format menu (macOS) or Adobe Illustrator (\*.AI) chosen from the Save As Type menu (Windows) and then click Save.

- **8** In the Illustrator Options dialog box, leave the Illustrator options at their default settings, and click OK.
- 9 Choose Window > Workspace > Reset Essentials.

• Note: If you don't see Reset Essentials in the Workspace menu, choose Window > Workspace > Essentials before choosing Window > Workspace > Reset Essentials.

• Note: If you have not already downloaded the project files for this lesson to your computer from your Account page, make sure to do so now. See the "Getting Started" section at the beginning of the book.

► Tip: By default, the .ai extension shows on macOS, but you can add the extension on either platform in the Save As dialog box.

# Editing paths and shapes

In Illustrator, you can edit and combine paths and shapes in a variety of ways to create your own artwork. Sometimes that may mean starting with simpler paths and shapes and using different methods to produce more complex paths. This includes working with the Scissors tool ( $\gg$ ), the Knife tool ( $\swarrow$ ), and the Eraser tool ( $\bigstar$ ); outlining strokes; joining paths; and more.

**Cutting with the Scissors tool** 

There are several tools that allow you to cut and divide shapes. You'll start with the Scissors tool ( $\gg$ ), which splits a path at an anchor point or on a line segment to create an open path. Next, you'll cut a shape with the Scissors tool and reshape it.

- Click the View menu, and make sure that the Smart Guides option is selected.
  A checkmark appears when it's selected.
- 2 Choose 1 Dino 1 from the Artboard Navigation menu in the lower-left corner of the Document window. Choose View > Fit Artboard In Window to make sure the artboard fits in the document window.



- 3 Select the Selection tool (▶) in the toolbar, and click the purple shape on the left side of the artboard.
- Press Command and + (macOS) or Ctrl and + (Windows) three times to zoom in to the selected artwork.

After you modify this shape, you'll add it to the dinosaur head on the right side of the same artboard to complete the beak.



5 With the shape selected, in the toolbar press and hold on the Eraser tool (♠), and select the Scissors tool (►).

• Note: You'll explore other methods for transforming artwork in Lesson 5.

6 Move the pointer over the top edge of the shape, in the middle (see the first part of the following figure). When you see the word "intersect" and a vertical magenta line, click to cut the path at that point and then move the pointer away.





Cuts made with the Scissors tool must be somewhere on a line or a curve rather than on an end point of an open path. When you use the Scissors tool to click the stroke of a closed shape, like the shape in this example, the path is cut where you click so that it becomes an open path.

7 Select the Direct Selection tool (▷) in the toolbar. Move the pointer over the selected (blue) anchor point and drag it up.



8 From where you originally cut the shape, drag the other anchor point up and to the left until a magenta alignment guide shows, indicating it's aligned with the other anchor point you just dragged.



Notice that the stroke (the yellow border) doesn't go all the way around the shape. That's because cutting a shape with the Scissors tool makes an open path. If you only want to fill the shape with a color, it doesn't have to be a closed path. It is, however, necessary for a path to be closed if you want a stroke to appear around the entire fill area.

• Note: To learn more about open paths and closed paths, see the section "Working with basic shapes" in Chapter 3.

# Joining paths

Suppose you draw a "U" shape and later decide to close the shape, essentially joining the ends of the "U" with a straight path. If you select the path, you can use the Join command to create a line segment between the end points, closing the path. Open path Endpoints joined

When more than one open path is selected, you can join them to create a closed path. You can also join selected end points of two separate paths. Next, you'll join the ends of the path you just edited to create a closed shape again.

 Select the Selection tool () in the toolbar. Click away from the path to deselect it and then click in the purple fill to reselect it.

This step is important because only one anchor point was left selected from the previous section. If you were to choose the Join command with only one anchor

point selected, an error message would appear. By selecting the whole path, when you apply the Join command, Illustrator simply finds the two ends of the path and connects them with a straight line.

2 Click the Join button in the Quick Actions section of the Properties panel.

When you apply the Join command to two or more open paths, by default Illustrator first looks for and joins the paths that have end points located closest to each other. This process is repeated every time you apply the Join command until all paths are joined.

**3** In the Properties panel, change the stroke to 0 by clicking the down arrow icon until the stroke is removed.

Next, you'll round the corners on the top of the shape.



► Tip: If you wanted to join specific anchor points from separate paths, select the anchor points and choose Object > Path > Join or press Command+J (macOS) or Ctrl+J (Windows).



► Tip: In Lesson 6, you'll learn about the Join tool (>>>>/, which allows you to join two paths at a corner, keeping the original curve intact.



- 4 Select the Direct Selection tool (▶) in the toolbar and drag across the top of the shape to select the top two anchors.
- **5** Drag one of the corner radius widgets toward the center of the shape to round the corners.







**6** Choose Select > Deselect and then choose File > Save.

# Cutting with the Knife tool

You can also use the Knife tool ( $\mathcal{P}$ ) to cut vector artwork. Using the Knife tool, you drag across a shape, and instead of creating open paths, you end up with closed paths.

- 1 Press the spacebar to access the Hand tool, and drag in the document window to see the green shape to the right.
- 2 With the Selection tool () selected, click the green shape.

Any objects selected will be cut by the Knife tool. If nothing is selected, it will cut any vector objects it touches.

- 3 Click Edit Toolbar ( ) at the bottom of the toolbar. Scroll in the menu that appears and toward the bottom of the menu you should see the Knife tool ( ). Drag the Knife tool directly onto the Scissors tool (>€) in the toolbar. When the Scissors tool shows a highlight, release to add the Knife tool to the list of tools.
- 4 Press the Escape key to hide the menu.





5 With the Knife tool now selected in the toolbar, move the Knife pointer (\*?) above the selected shape. Drag in a "U" shape to cut into the shape.







- **6** Choose Select > Deselect.
- 7 Select the Selection tool (), and click the new shape on the top (see the following figure).
- 8 Click the Fill color box in the Properties panel, make sure the Swatches option(a) is selected in the panel that appears, and click to select a darker green.I chose the color named Dark green.



**9** Choose Select > Deselect.

### Cutting in a straight line with the Knife tool

By default, as you just saw, dragging across a shape with the Knife tool makes a free-form cut that is not straight. Next, you'll see how to cut artwork in a straight line with the Knife tool to give the dinosaur head (the green shape) a highlight.

- 1 With the Selection tool () selected, click the large light green shape.
- Select the Knife tool (?). Move the pointer just above the top of the shape.
  Press the Caps Lock key to turn the Knife tool pointer into crosshairs (-;-).

The crosshairs pointer is more precise and can make it easier to see exactly where you begin cutting.

• Note: Pressing the Option/Alt key keeps the cut straight. Adding the Shift key (Option/ Alt-Shift) constrains the cutting to a multiple of 45 degrees. **3** Press and hold Option+Shift (macOS) or Alt+Shift (Windows), and drag down all the way across the shape to cut it into two. Release the mouse button and then the keys.



4 Press and hold Option (macOS) or Alt (Windows), and drag down from the top of the shape, down, at a slight angle, all the way across the shape to cut it into two. Release the mouse button and then the key. This way, you can cut in a straight line in any direction.



- **5** Choose Select > Deselect.
- 6 Select the Selection tool (▶), and click the middle shape you just created (see the first part of the following figure).
- 7 Click the Fill color box in the Properties panel, make sure the Swatches option(a) is selected in the panel that appears, and click to select a lighter green.





- **8** Drag across all of the green shapes to select them.
- 9 Click the Group button in the Quick Actions section of the Properties panel.



10 Press the Caps Lock key to turn off the pointer crosshairs.

# **Outlining strokes**

A path, like a line, can show a stroke color but not a fill color by default. If you create a line in Illustrator and want to apply both a stroke and a fill, you can outline the stroke of a path, which converts it into a closed shape (or compound path). Next, you'll outline the stroke of a line so you can erase parts of it in the next section to make the final part used to complete the first dinosaur.

- 1 Press the spacebar to access the Hand tool and drag in the document window to see the purple circle to the right.
- With the Selection tool () selected, click the path of the purple circle.

To erase part of the circle and make it look like a dinosaur frill, the circle will need to be a filled shape, not a path. For an example of what a frill looks like, see the figure at the start of the next section, "Using the Eraser tool." You should also



see a set of gray lines that look like the spokes of a wheel. Those are just guides used for erasing. They were created by duplicating a straight line several times, and individually rotating each line 30° from the last.

**3** Choose Object > Path > Outline Stroke.

This creates a filled shape that is a closed path. Next, you'll erase parts of the shape.



#### • Note: You cannot erase raster images, text, symbols, graphs, or gradient mesh objects.

► Tip: With the Eraser tool selected and nothing selected in the document, you could also click the Tool Options button at the top of the Properties panel to see the options dialog box.

# Using the Eraser tool

The Eraser tool (�) lets you erase any area of your vector artwork. You can use the Eraser tool on paths, compound paths, paths inside Live Paint groups, and clipping content. Whatever artwork you select is the only artwork you will erase. If you leave all objects unselected, you can erase any object that the tool touches across all layers. Next, you'll use the Eraser tool to erase part of the selected shape so it looks like a triceratops frill (see the figure).



- Press and hold down the mouse button on the Knife tool (♂), and select the Eraser tool (◆) in the toolbar.
- 2 Double-click the Eraser tool (♠) in the toolbar to edit the tool properties. In the Eraser Tool Options dialog box, change Size to 30 pt to make the eraser larger. Click OK.

You can change the Eraser tool options, depending on your needs.

- Abute 0° Fixed Variation Sree 20 Variation Fixed Variation Sree 20 Variation Cancel OK St
- 3 Move the pointer above the selected purple circle. Between two guide lines, drag in a "U" shape to create a scallop.





When you release the mouse button, part of the shape is erased, and the shape is still a closed path. To finish, you'll erase the bottom of the circle shape.

4 Repeat this around the circle as you see in the figure, leaving the bottom intact.



**5** Move the pointer as in the first part of the following figure. Drag back and forth across the bottom of the purple circle to erase it.



### Erasing in a straight line

You can also erase in a straight line, which is what you'll do next.

- 1 Press the spacebar to access the Hand tool, and drag in the document window to see the partially complete dinosaur to the right.
- 2 With the Selection tool (▶) selected, click the cream-colored nose horn.
- 3 Choose View > Zoom In a few times to see more detail.
- 4 Double-click the Eraser tool (♠) to edit the tool properties. In the Eraser Tool Options dialog box, change Size to 20 pt to make the eraser smaller. Click OK.



5 With the Eraser tool (>) selected, move the pointer to where you see the red "X" in the first part of the following figure. Press the Shift key, and drag straight across to the right. Release the mouse button and then the Shift key.





If nothing is erased, try again. Also, it may look like you erased other parts of the shape, but if nothing else was selected, you didn't.

6 Choose File > Save.

# Assemble the first dinosaur

To complete the dinosaur you see, you'll drag and position the artwork you have worked on to this point.

- 1 Choose View > Fit Artboard In Window.
- 2 With the Selection tool (▶) selected, drag the purple shape onto the beak of the dinosaur.
- **3** Drag the green group of shapes onto the head (see the following figure).
- **4** Drag the purple frill onto the purple circle behind the head.



5 If the purple frill covers any of the artwork, click Arrange toward the bottom of the Properties panel and choose Send Backward a few times until it looks like the figure.

# Creating a compound path

Compound paths let you use a vector object to cut a hole in another vector object. Whenever I think of a compound path, I think of a doughnut shape, which can be created from two circles. Holes appear where paths overlap. A compound path is treated like a group, and the individual objects in the compound path can still be edited or released (if you don't want them to be a compound path anymore). Next, you'll create a compound path to create some art for a dinosaur's eyes.

- 1 Choose 2 Dino 2 from the Artboard Navigation menu in the lower-left corner of the Document window.
- 2 With the Selection tool (▶) selected, select the dark gray circle on the left, and drag it so it overlaps the larger yellow circle to its right.







Smart Guides help you align the circles. You can also select the two circles and align them to each other using the Align options in the Properties panel.

- **3** Drag across the gray circle and yellow circle to select both.
- **4** Choose Object > Compound Path > Make, and leave the artwork selected.





► Tip: You can still edit the original shapes in a compound path like this one. To edit them, select each shape individually with the Direct Selection tool (▶), or doubleclick the compound path with the Selection tool, to enter Isolation mode and select individual shapes.

You can now see that the dark gray circle has seemingly disappeared, and you can see through the yellow shape to the aqua background shape. The dark gray circle was used to "punch" a hole in the yellow shape. With the shape still selected, you should see "Compound Path" at the top of the Properties panel to the right.

- 5 Drag the group of lines that is just to the right of the yellow shape, into the center of the yellow shape. The group of lines should be on top. If it isn't, choose Object > Arrange > Bring To Front.
- 6 Drag across the eye shapes to select them.
- **7** Choose Object > Group.
- 8 Choose Select > Deselect, and then choose File > Save.



# **Combining shapes**

Creating more complex shapes from simpler shapes can be easier than trying to create them with drawing tools like the Pen tool. In Illustrator, you can combine vector objects in different ways. The resulting paths or shapes differ depending on the method you use to combine the paths. In this section, you'll explore a few of the more widely used methods for combining shapes.

# Start by creating a shape

Before you can jump into combining shapes, you'll create a triangle. Then you'll combine it with a few other shapes that are already there. Those shapes will then become the last part of the dinosaur. Before creating the triangle, you'll swap the fill and the stroke so that the fill becomes the stroke for the new shape you make.

 To swap the fill and the stroke of the shape so that the fill becomes the stroke, click the Swap Fill And Stroke option toward the bottom of the toolbar.

Having a stroke on the shape, rather than a fill, will make it easier to see the gray guide path.



- 2 Press and hold on the Rectangle tool and select the Polygon tool in the toolbar.
- **3** To the right of the eye shapes, in the middle of the artboard, you'll see a few yellow shapes. Starting in the center of the yellow circle, drag to create a polygon. While dragging, press the down arrow a few times until the shape has three sides (triangle). Drag until the shape is as wide as the gray triangle guide, press the Shift key to straighten it, and release the mouse button and then the key.



4 Drag the top edge of the triangle down to snap to the guide triangle, and drag the bottom bounding point up to snap to the same guide triangle.







## Working with the Shape Builder tool

The first method you'll learn for combining shapes involves working with the Shape Builder tool (). This tool allows you to visually and intuitively merge, delete, fill, and edit overlapping shapes and paths directly in the artwork. Using the Shape Builder tool, you'll create a more complex shape for another dinosaur head from a series of simpler shapes you create.

- Select the Selection tool () and drag across the existing yellow paths and the shape you made. The guide path for the triangle is locked, so it won't be selected.
- 2 Change the stroke weight to 5 pt in the Properties panel. Change the stroke color to the color named Orange to make it easier to see.

To edit shapes with the Shape Builder tool (O), they need to be selected. Using the Shape Builder tool, you will now combine, delete, and paint these simple shapes to create a single shape.



3 Select the Shape Builder tool () in the toolbar. Move the pointer off the left side of the shapes, and drag to the right. Release the mouse button to combine the shapes.







When you select the Shape Builder tool, the overlapping shapes are temporarily divided into separate objects. As you drag from one part to another, a red outline appears, showing you the resulting shape when the shapes are merged together.

**Tip:** You can also press the Shift key and drag a marquee across a series of shapes to combine them. Pressing Shift+Option (macOS) or Shift+Alt (Windows) and dragging a marquee across selected shapes with the Shape Builder tool ((a)) allows you to delete a series of shapes within the marquee.

Next, you'll delete a few shapes. You may want to zoom in to the shapes.

4 With the shapes still selected, hold down the Option (macOS) or Alt (Windows) key. Notice that, with the modifier key held down, the pointer shows a minus sign (▶\_). Click in the *middle* of the shape on the far left, not the stroke, to delete it. Zoom in if you need. Refer to the figure to see which shape to remove.



5 Move the pointer below the shapes. Hold down the Option (macOS) or Alt (Windows) key and drag through the rest of the bottom shapes. Release the mouse button and then the key to remove those shapes.





6 Option-drag (macOS) or Alt-drag (Windows) across the two curved paths to delete them. Refer to the figure to see what to remove.







• Note: When you position the pointer over the shapes, make sure you see the mesh within those shapes before clicking to delete. 7 Select the Selection tool. To swap the fill and the stroke of the shape so that the stroke becomes the fill, click the Swap Fill And Stroke option toward the bottom of the toolbar.



# Assemble the second dinosaur

To complete the second dinosaur, you'll drag and position the artwork you have worked on to this point.

- 1 Choose View > Fit Artboard In Window.
- 2 With the Selection tool (►) selected, drag the yellow eye into place on the dinosaur and the orange shape onto the nose. Don't worry about exact positioning. Leave the last orange shape selected.
- 3 Choose View > Zoom In a few times to zoom in to the dinosaur.



**4** To arrange the orange shape behind the other artwork on the nose, click Arrange in the Properties panel and choose Send Backward as many times as necessary. I had to choose it three times.

