

A QUICK TOUR OF ADOBE ILLUSTRATOR CC (2018 RELEASE)

Lesson overview

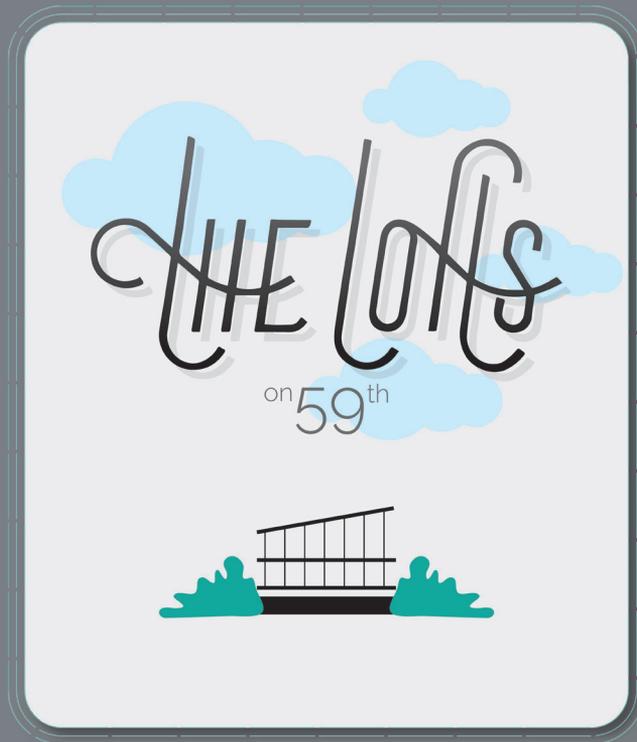
In this interactive demonstration of Adobe Illustrator CC (2018 release), you'll get an overview of the main features of the application.



This lesson takes approximately 45 minutes to complete.

Please log into your account on peachpit.com to download the lesson files for this chapter, or go to the “Getting Started” section at the beginning of this book and follow the instructions under “Accessing the Lesson Files and Web Edition.”

Your Account page is also where you'll find any updates to the chapters or to the lesson files. Look on the Lesson & Update Files tab to access the most current content.



In this demonstration of Adobe Illustrator CC, you will be introduced to some key fundamentals for working in the application.

Getting started

For the first lesson of this book, you'll get a quick tour of the most widely used tools and features in Adobe Illustrator CC, offering a sense of the many possibilities. Along the way, you'll create artwork for a bakery. First, you'll open the final artwork to see what you will create in this lesson.

● **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 "Getting Started" at the beginning of the book.

- 1 To ensure that the tools and panels function exactly as described in this lesson, delete or deactivate (by renaming) the Adobe Illustrator CC preferences file. See "Restoring default preferences" in the "Getting Started" section at the beginning of the book.
- 2 Start Adobe Illustrator CC.
- 3 Choose File > Open, or click Open in the Start workspace that is showing. Open the L00_end.ai file in the Lessons > Lesson00 folder.
- 4 Choose View > Fit Artboard In Window to see an example of the artwork you'll create in this lesson. Leave the file open for reference, if you'd like.



Creating a new document

● **Note:** Learn more about creating and editing artboards in Lesson 5, "Transforming Artwork."

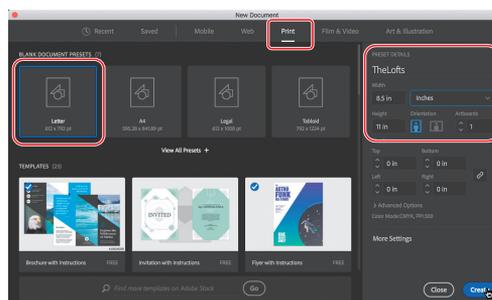
In Illustrator, you can start a new document using a series of preset options and templates, depending on your needs. In this case, you will print the artwork you create as a postcard, so you will choose the Print preset to start.

- 1 Choose File > New.
- 2 In the New Document dialog box, select the Print category along the top of the dialog box. Click the **Letter** option.

In the Preset Details area on the right, change the following:

- Name: **TheLofts**
- Units: **Inches**
- Width: **8.5 in** (the default setting)
- Height: **11 in** (the default setting)

- 3 Click Create, and a new, blank document opens.

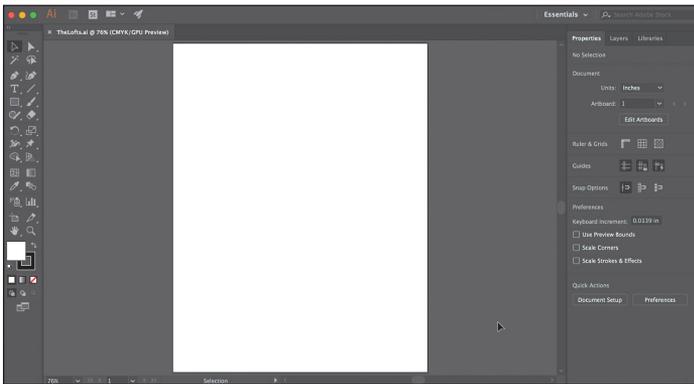


- 4 Choose File > Save As. In the Save As dialog box, leave the name as **TheLofts.ai**, and navigate to the Lessons > Lesson00 folder. Leave the Format option set to Adobe Illustrator (ai) (macOS) or the Save As Type option set to Adobe Illustrator (*.AI) (Windows), and click Save.
- 5 In the Illustrator Options dialog box that appears, leave the Illustrator options at their default settings and then click OK.
- 6 Choose Window > Workspace > Reset Essentials.

Drawing a shape

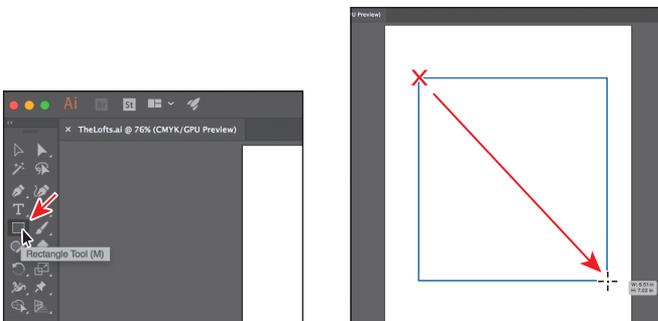
Drawing shapes is the cornerstone of Illustrator, and you'll create many of them in the coming lessons. To start your artwork, you'll create a rectangle.

- 1 Choose View > Fit Artboard In Window.



The white area you see is called the *artboard*, and it's where your printable artwork will go. Artboards are like pages in a program like Adobe InDesign®.

- 2 Select the Rectangle tool (▭) in the Tools panel on the left. Move the pointer into the upper-left part of the artboard (see the red X in the figure). Click and drag down and to the right. When the gray measurement label next to the pointer shows a width of *approximately* 6.5 inches and a height of 7 inches, release the mouse button. The shape will remain selected.



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

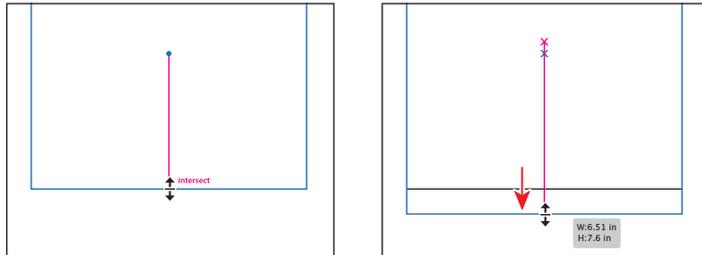
Note: Learn more about creating and editing shapes in Lesson 3, "Using Shapes to Create Artwork for a Postcard."

Note: Shapes can be created by drawing or clicking the artboard with a shape tool and modifying shape properties before they are created.

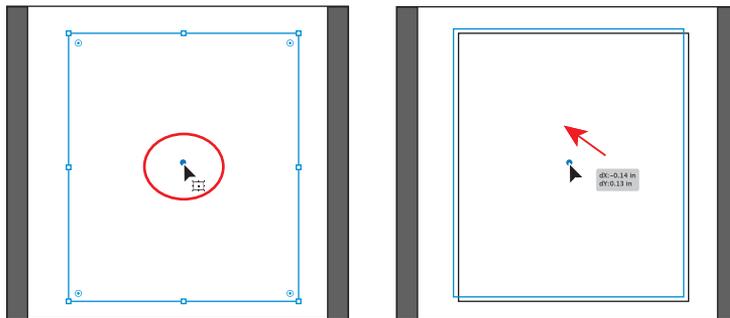
Editing shapes

Most shapes are *Live*, which means you can edit them without switching away from the drawing tool, like the Rectangle tool. Next, you'll round the corners of the rectangle you just drew.

- 1 Drag the bottom, middle point on the rectangle down until you see a height of about 7.6 inches.



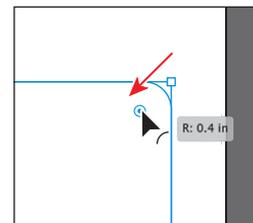
- 2 Move the pointer over the center of the shape (the blue circle). When the pointer changes (↻) drag the rectangle into the approximate center of the artboard.



► **Tip:** You can round all of the corners or each independently. You'll learn more about creating and editing Live Shapes in Lesson 3, "Using Shapes to Create Artwork for a Postcard."

- 3 With the rectangle still selected, click and drag the upper-right corner widget (⦿) toward the center of the rectangle. When the gray measurement label shows a value of approximately 0.4 in, release the mouse button.

A lot of the different types of shapes you can create have widgets, like the corner widgets, for editing properties like the number of sides on a polygon, adding pie angles to ellipses, and more.



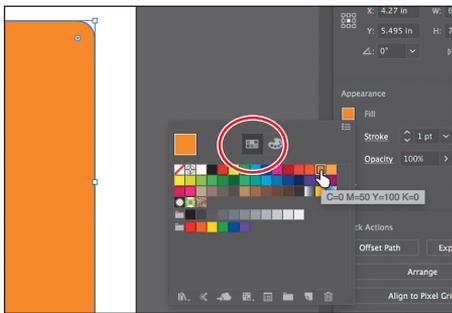
- 4 Choose File > Save to save the document.

Applying and editing color

Applying color to artwork is a common Illustrator task. Shapes you create can have a stroke (border) and a fill. There are many ways in Illustrator to create your own colors and edit colors that come with each document by default, called swatches. In this section, you'll change the fill of the selected shape and edit the color you apply.

● **Note:** Learn more about fill and stroke in Lesson 7, "Using Color to Enhance Signage."

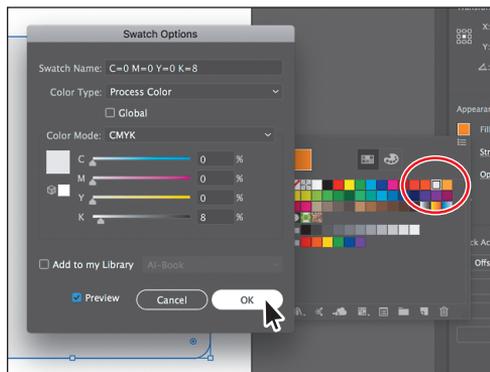
- 1 With the rectangle still selected, click the fill color box to the left of the word "Fill," in the Properties panel to the right of the document. In the panel that opens, make sure that the Swatches option () is selected at the top of the panel to show the default swatches. Move the pointer over an orange swatch, and when a tooltip appears ("C=0, M=50, Y=100, K=0"), click to apply the orange color to the *fill* of the shape.



Every new document comes with a series of default colors called swatches. While you can use those colors, you can also create your own colors and save them as swatches to reuse them later.

- 2 With the swatches still showing for the fill, double-click the orange swatch you just applied to the shape, to edit the color.
- 3 In the Swatch Options dialog box, change the values to C=0, M=0, Y=0, K=8 and select Preview to see the change to the shape. Click OK to edit the swatch color for the rectangle. Press Escape to hide the Swatches panel.

● **Note:** Going forward, you'll find you need to hide panels like the Swatches panel, before you continue. You can press Escape to do this.

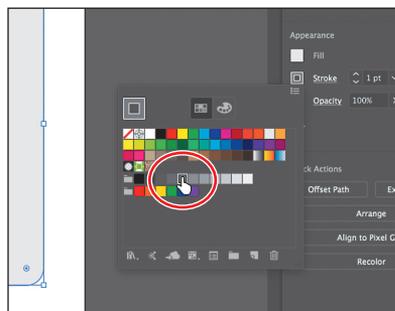


● **Note:** Learn more about working with strokes in Lesson 3, “Using Shapes to Create Artwork for a Postcard.”

Editing strokes

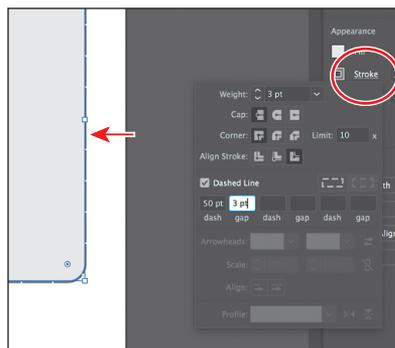
A stroke can be the visible outline (border) of artwork like shapes and paths. There are a lot of appearance properties you can change for a stroke, including width, color, dashes, and more. In this section, you’ll adjust the stroke of the rectangle.

- 1 With the rectangle still selected, click the color box (■) to the left of the word “Stroke” in the Properties panel (circled in the figure). In the panel that appears, make sure the Swatches option (■) is selected to show the default colors that come with the document. Click to apply a medium gray color.



- 2 Click the word “Stroke” in the Properties panel to open the Stroke panel. Change the following options:

- Stroke Weight: **3 pt**
- Align Stroke: **Align Stroke to Outside** (■)
- Dashed Line: **Selected**
- Dash: **50 pt**, Gap: **3 pt**. After typing the Gap value, press Enter or Return.



- 3 Choose Object > Lock > Selection to temporarily lock the rectangle, so that it can’t be selected.

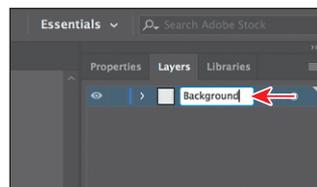
Working with layers

● **Note:** Learn more about working with layers and the Layers panel in Lesson 9, “Organizing Your Artwork with Layers.”

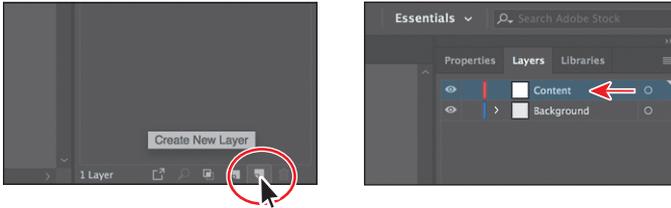
Layers allow you to organize and more easily select artwork. Next, using the Layers panel, you will organize your artwork.

- 1 Choose Window > Layers to show the Layers panel to the right of the document.
- 2 Double-click the text “Layer 1” (the layer name) in the Layers panel. Type **Background**, and press Return or Enter to change the layer name.

Naming layers can be helpful when organizing content. Currently, the rectangle you created is on this layer.



- 3 Click the Create New Layer button (📄) at the bottom of the Layers panel.
- 4 Double-click the new layer name, Layer 2, and type **Content**. Press Return or Enter to change the layer name.



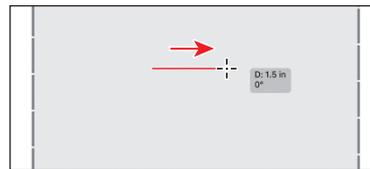
- 5 Click on the Content layer, to make sure it's selected in the Layers panel. Any new artwork will be put on the selected layer.

Transforming artwork

In Illustrator, there are a number of ways to move, rotate, skew, scale, distort, and shear (and more) artwork so you can get it just the way you want. This is called *transforming* artwork and is something you'll do next to a building icon you create.

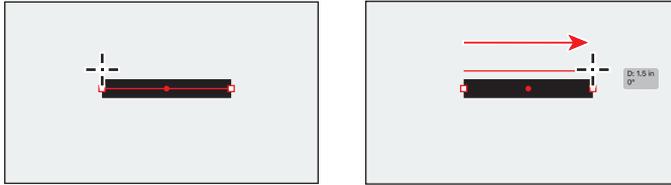
● **Note:** Learn more about transforming artwork in Lesson 5, "Transforming Artwork."

- 1 Select the Line Segment tool (↖) in the Tools panel on the left. In the middle of the artboard, to create a line, drag from left to right. As you drag, press and hold the Shift key to make the line straight. When you see a D (Distance) of 1.5 inches in the gray label next to the pointer, release the mouse button *and then* the key.
- 2 Press the letter D to set the default fill color (white), stroke color (black), and stroke weight (1 pt) for the line.
- 3 Choose View > Zoom In to zoom in twice, to zoom in to the selected artwork.
- 4 Click the Properties panel tab on the right side of the workspace to see the Properties panel. Change the stroke weight of the selected line by choosing 14 pt from the stroke weight menu.

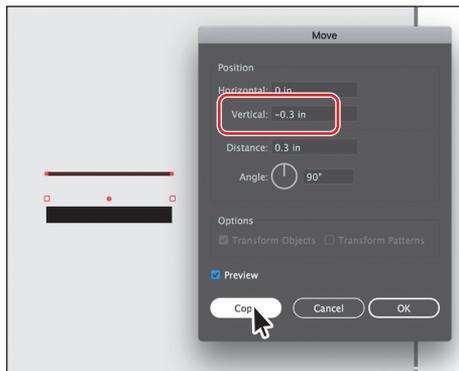


► **Tip:** You can also choose Window > Properties to open the Properties panel.

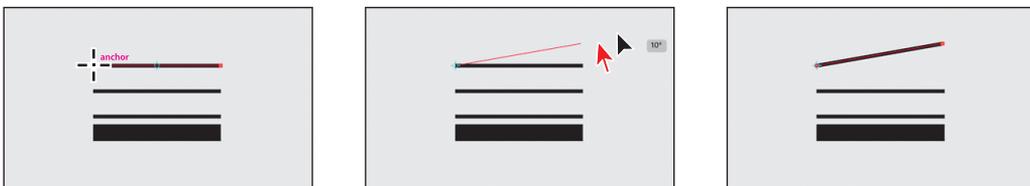
- 5 Move the pointer just above the line and drag from left edge of the line to the right, while pressing the Shift key, to create a straight line. Release the mouse button *and then* the key.



- 6 Change the stroke weight of the new line to 3 pt in the Properties panel, by choosing it from the stroke weight menu. Now you'll make copies of the line.
- 7 With the line selected, choose Object > Transform > Move. In the Move dialog box, change the Vertical value to **-0.3** and click Copy.



- 8 Choose Object > Transform > Transform Again to repeat the last Move transformation on the selected line, and make another line.
- 9 With the last line selected, select the Rotate tool (⌘) in the Tools panel on the left. Click the left end of the line to set the rotate around point there. Move the pointer to the right of the line and drag counter-clockwise to rotate the line a little. When you see an angle of around 10 degrees in the gray label next to the pointer, stop dragging.



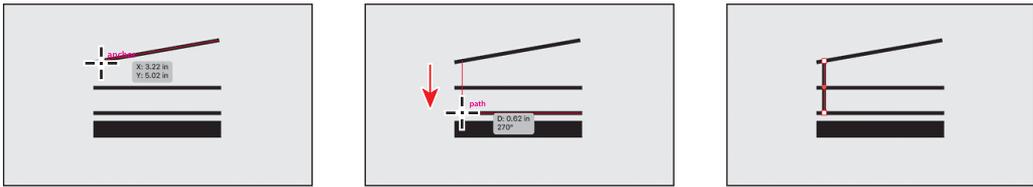
- 10 Choose Select > Deselect.

Creating a blend

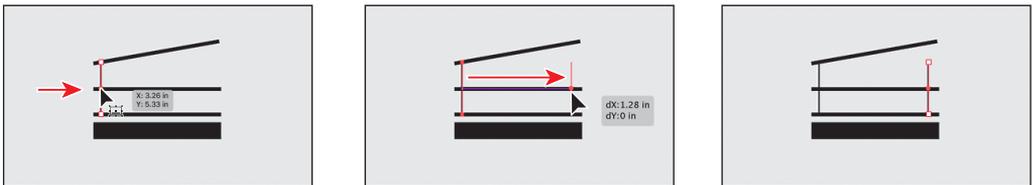
You can blend two distinct objects to create and distribute shapes evenly between two objects. For instance, to create a fence, you could blend two rectangles together and Illustrator will create all the copies between the two original rectangles. Next, you'll create the rest of the building icon using a blend.

Note: Learn more about working with blends in Lesson 10, "Gradients, Blends, and Patterns."

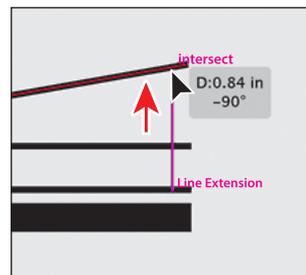
- 1 Select the Line Segment tool () in the Tools panel, again. Move the pointer over the top line you rotated (see the "x" in the following figure). Drag straight down to create a new line. As you drag, press and hold the Shift key to make it straight. When the pointer reaches the first thin line, release the mouse button *and then* the key.



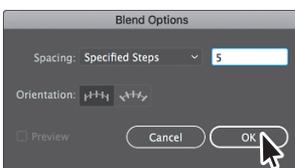
- 2 Change the stroke weight to 1 in the Properties panel to the right.
- 3 Position the pointer over the center widget of the line. When the pointer changes () , press and hold Option+Shift (macOS) or Alt+Shift (Windows), and drag to the right. Drag until you almost reach the right end of the lines. Release the mouse button and then release the keys.



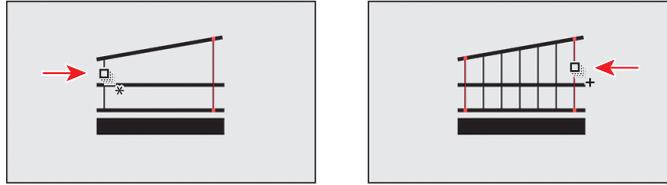
- 4 Move the pointer over the top of the new line and drag straight up to extend the line to the top line.
- 5 Double-click the Blend tool () in the Tools panel to set a few settings for the tool. In the Blend Options dialog box, choose Specified Steps from the Spacing menu, and change the value to the right to 5. Click OK.



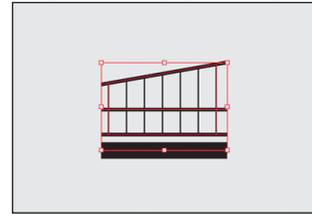
Tip: There are a lot of keyboard commands that can help you work more efficiently in Illustrator. In this case, Option (Alt) copies the shape, and the Shift key constrains the movement to 45 degrees.



- Click on the vertical line on the left when you see the cursor look like this  and then click on the vertical line to the right when the cursor looks like this  to create a blend of the two objects, with 5 copies between them.



- Select the Selection tool in the Tools panel and drag across the artwork all of the artwork for the building icon. Click the Group button towards the bottom of the Properties panel, to keep it all together and treat it as a single object.

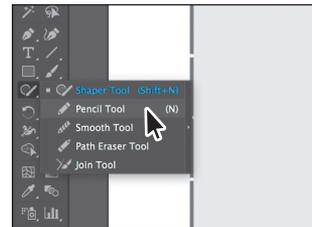


Drawing with the Pencil tool

Note: Learn more about working with the Pencil tool and other drawing tools in Lesson 6, “Creating an Illustration with the Drawing Tools.”

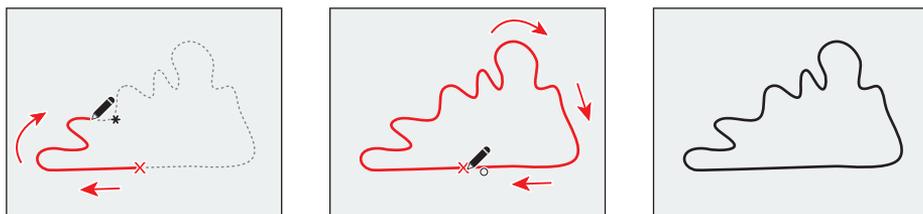
The Pencil tool () lets you draw freeform paths that contain curves and straight lines. The paths you draw with the Pencil tool are editable later. Now you’ll draw a bush with the Pencil tool.

- Click and hold down on the Shaper tool () in the Tools panel on the left. A window may appear that discusses the Shaper tool. Close it. Click and hold down on the Shaper tool () again, and in the tools menu that appears, select the Pencil tool () .

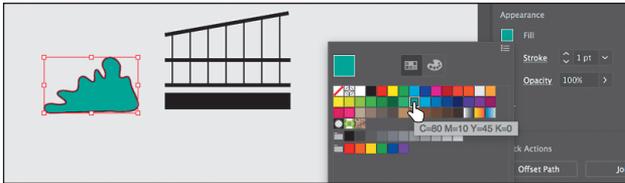


For the next step, don’t worry about matching what you see in the figures. Just have some fun.

- To the left of the building icon, click and drag to start creating a bush. When the pointer approaches where you started drawing, a circle will appear next to the Pencil tool () , indicating that the path will be closed. Release the mouse button to close the path. Leave the path selected.

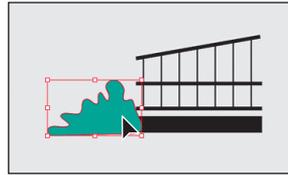


- 3 Click the fill color in the Properties panel to the right to reveal a panel. Make sure that the Swatches option is selected, and click to apply a blue/green color to the *fill* of the shape.

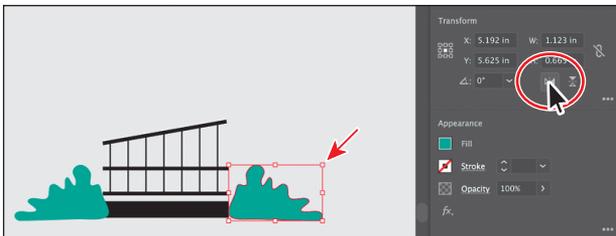


- 4 Change the stroke weight to 0 below the fill color in the Properties panel.

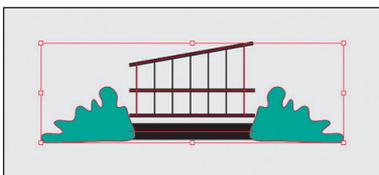
- 5 Select the Selection tool in the Tools panel and drag the bush shape to the left of the building icon. Press the Shift key and drag a corner of the box around the bush, called a bounding box, to scale it in proportion to the building icon (see the figure).



- 6 With the bush selected, choose Edit > Copy, and then Edit > Paste. Drag the copy to the right of the building icon.
- 7 Click the Flip Along Horizontal Axis option (↔) in the Properties panel.



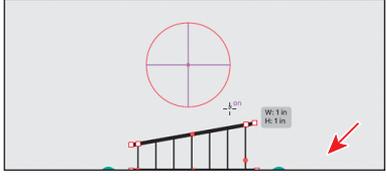
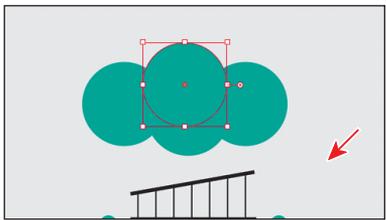
- 8 Drag across the building icon and the two bush shapes to select them. Choose Object > Group to keep them together.

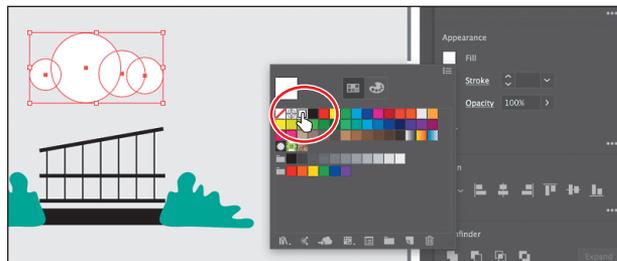


Creating shapes using the Shape Builder tool

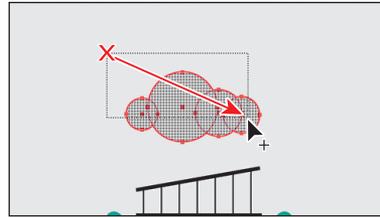
Note: Learn more about working with the Shape Builder tool in Lesson 4, “Editing and Combining Shapes and Paths.”

The Shape Builder tool () is an interactive tool for creating complex shapes by merging and erasing simpler shapes. Next, you'll make a cloud by creating a few circles and using the Shape Builder tool to combine them.

- 1 Click and hold down on the Rectangle tool () in the Tools panel on the left. Select the Ellipse tool () in the menu that appears.
- 2 Press and hold the Shift key and drag above the building icon and bushes. When the gray measurement label next to the pointer shows a height and width of 1 inch, release the mouse button and then the Shift key to create a perfect circle. 
- 3 With the circle selected, choose Edit > Copy, and then Edit > Paste to paste a copy. Choose Edit > Paste two more times to create a few more copies.
- 4 Select the Selection tool (), and drag each of the circles on top of one another into a cloud shape. 
- 5 With a circle selected, drag a corner of the bounding box around the shape to make it smaller. Do the same for a few of the other circles, making them all different sizes. Drag to arrange them into a cloud shape. 
- 6 Move the pointer above and to the left of the circles. Drag across all of the circles to select them.
- 7 Click the fill color in the Properties panel to the right, make sure the Swatches option is selected, and click white to apply it. Leave the circles selected.



- 8 Select the Shape Builder tool (⌘) in the Tools panel on the left. Position the pointer to the left and above all of the selected circles (see the red X in the figure). Press the Shift key and drag to the right and down across all the selected circles. Release the mouse button and then the Shift key to combine the shapes.

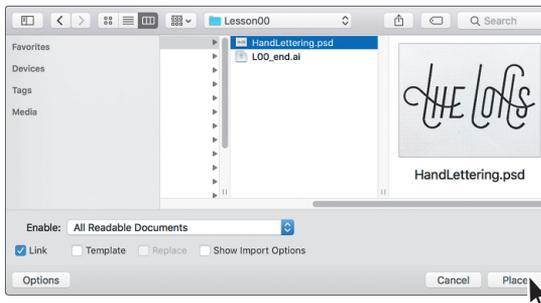


- 9 Choose Object > Hide > Selection to temporarily hide the cloud.
- 10 Choose File > Save.

Placing an image in Illustrator

In Illustrator, you can place raster images, like JPEG and Adobe Photoshop® files, and either link to them or embed them. Next, you'll place an image of hand-drawn text.

- 1 Choose View > Fit Artboard In Window.
- 2 Choose File > Place. In the Place dialog box, navigate to the Lessons > Lesson00 folder, and select the HandLettering.psd file. Make sure that the Link option in the dialog box is selected, and click Place.



- 3 With the loaded graphics cursor, click in the upper-left corner of the rectangle to place the image. Leave it selected.



Note: Learn more about placing images in Lesson 14, "Using Illustrator CC with Other Adobe Applications."

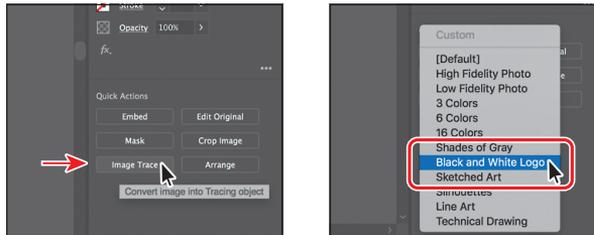
Note: If you don't see the Link option in the dialog box, click the Options button.

Using Image Trace

● **Note:** Learn more about Image Trace in Lesson 3, “Using Shapes to Create Artwork for a Postcard.”

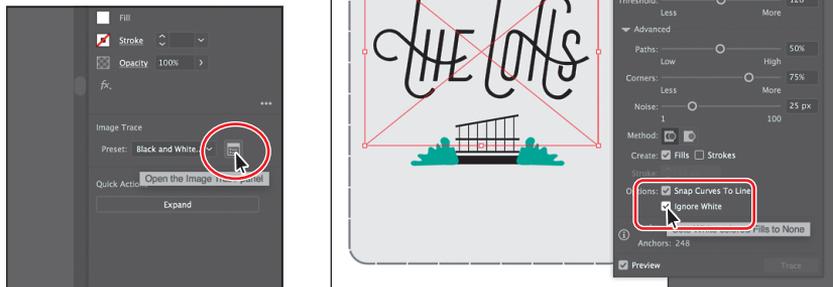
You can use Image Trace to convert raster images into vector artwork. Next, you’ll trace the Photoshop file you just placed.

- 1 With the hand lettering image still selected, click the Image Trace button in the Properties panel to the right and choose Black and White Logo from the menu.



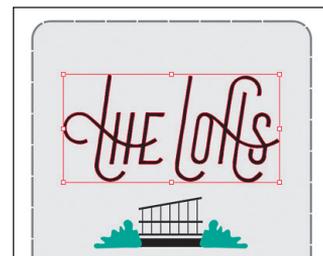
▶ **Tip:** Another method for converting the hand-drawn lettering is by using the Adobe Capture CC app. To learn more about Adobe Capture, visit <http://www.adobe.com/products/capture.html>.

- 2 Click the Image Trace panel button () in the Properties panel. In the Image Trace panel that opens, click the toggle arrow to the left of Advanced (circled in the following figure). Select Ignore White near the bottom of the panel to remove the white. Close the Image Trace panel by clicking the small X in the corner.



● **Note:** The hand lettering for this project was created by Danielle Fritz (www.behance.net/danielle_fritz).

- 3 With the lettering still selected, click the Expand button at the bottom of the Properties panel to make the object a series of editable vector shapes that are grouped together.
- 4 Move the pointer onto the lettering and drag it so that it’s above the building icon and bushes, if it isn’t already. Leave the hand lettering shapes selected.

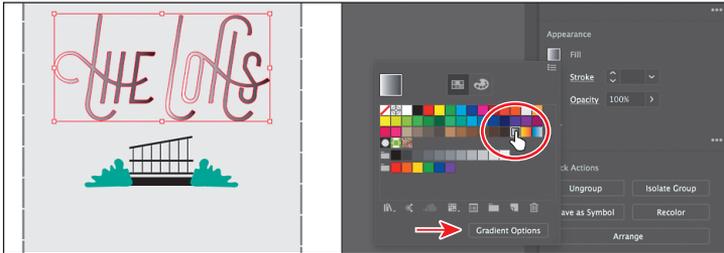


Creating and editing gradients

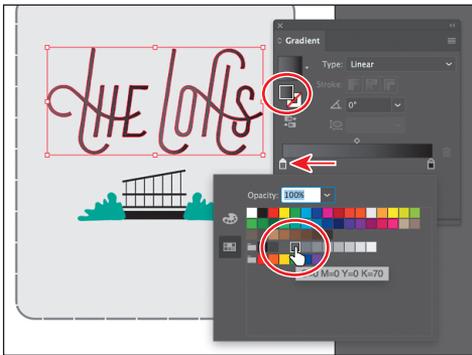
Gradients are color blends of two or more colors that you can apply to the fill or stroke of artwork. Next, you will apply a gradient to the lettering.

Note: Learn more about working with gradients in Lesson 10, “Gradients, Blends, and Patterns.”

- 1 With the lettering still selected, click the fill color in the Properties panel to the right, make sure the gradients option is selected, and select the white-to-black swatch with the tooltip “White, Black.” Leave the swatches panel showing.

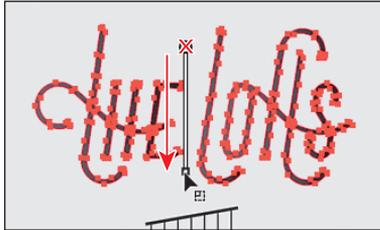


- 2 At the bottom of the Swatches panel, click the Gradient Options button to open the Gradient panel. An arrow is pointing to it in the previous figure.
- 3 In the Gradient panel, click the Fill box to make sure you are editing the fill (circled in the following figure). Double-click the little white color stop (🔒) on the left side of the gradient slider in the Gradient panel (an arrow is pointing to it in the figure). In the panel that appears, click the Swatches button (🎨) (if it's not already selected), and select the dark gray swatch with the tooltip “C=0, M=0, Y=0, K=70.”



- 4 Press the Escape key to hide the color swatches.

- 5 Select the Gradient tool (▬) in the Tools panel on the left. While pressing the Shift key, starting at the red X in the figure, click and drag up across the lettering, to reposition and resize the gradient. Release the mouse button and then the key.
- 6 Choose Select > Deselect.



Working with type

Next, you'll add some text to the project and change formatting. You'll choose a Typekit font that requires an Internet connection. If you don't have an Internet connection, you can simply choose another font you have.

● **Note:** Learn more about working with type in Lesson 8, "Adding Type to a Poster."

- 1 Select the Type tool (T) in the Tools panel on the left, and click in a blank area at the top of the artboard, above the "THE LOFTS" lettering. A text area will appear with the selected placeholder text, "Lorem ipsum." Type **on59th** (with no space between "on" and "59th.")

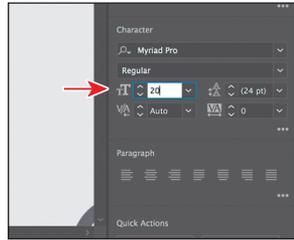


- 2 With the cursor still in the text, choose Select > All to select it.
- 3 In the Properties panel to the right, click the fill color. In the panel that appears, make sure the Swatches option is selected, and click to select the darker gray swatch with the tooltip "C=0 M=0 Y=0 K=70."

● **Note:** If you don't see the character options like Font Size in the Control panel, click the word "Character" to see the Character panel.

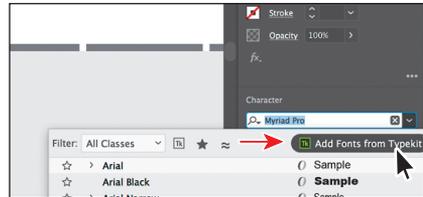


- 4 In the Character section of the Properties panel, select the font size and type 20. Press Return or Enter to accept the size change.



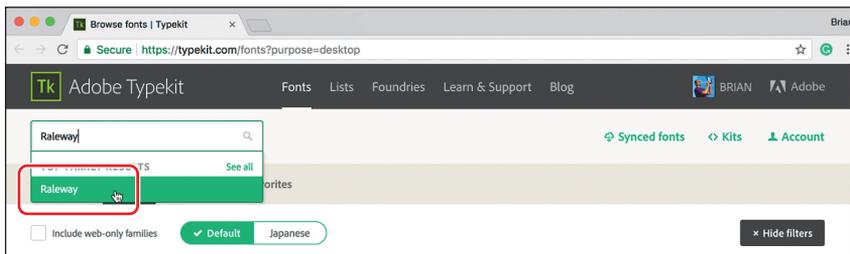
Next, you will apply a Typekit font. You'll need an Internet connection. If you don't have an Internet connection or access to the Typekit fonts, you can choose any other font from the font menu.

- 5 Click the arrow to the right of the Font Family field in the Properties panel. Click the Add Fonts From Typekit button to sync a font from Typekit.

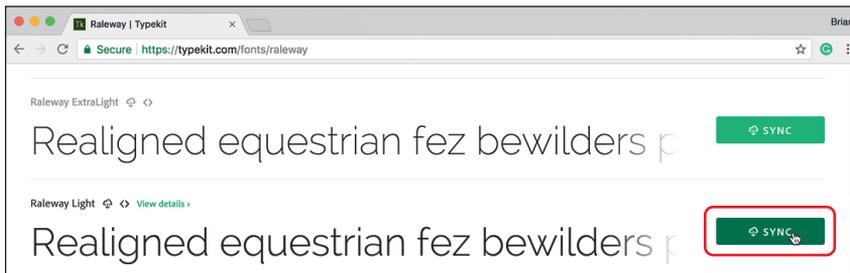


The Typekit.com website should open in your default web browser and you should be signed in to the site with your Creative Cloud ID.

- 6 Type Raleway in the Search Typekit field (or another font, if you can't find that one). Click Raleway in the search results menu that appears.



- 7 Scroll down on the next page that appears, if necessary, to find the Raleway Light font. Click the Sync button to the right of the font name to sync it to your machine.

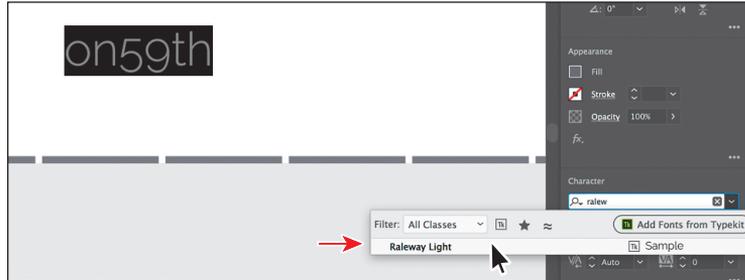


Note: If you are taken to the Typekit.com home page, you can simply click the Browse Fonts button. It may also ask you to log in with your Creative Cloud (Adobe) ID.

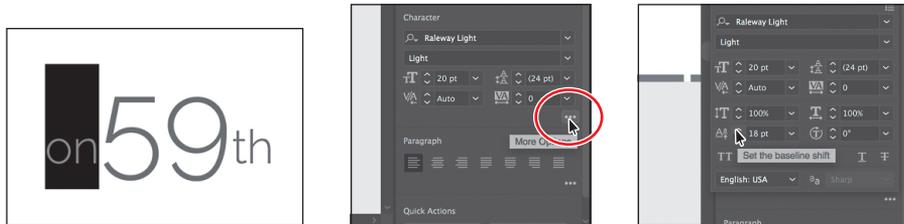
If you run into syncing issues, in the Creative Cloud desktop application, you will be able to see any messages indicating that font syncing is turned off (turn it on in that case) or any other issues.

Note: It may take a few minutes for the font to sync with your computer.

- 8 Close the browser window and return to Illustrator. With the text still selected, click to insert the cursor in the Font Family field in the Properties panel on the right (circled in the following figure). Begin typing “Raleway”
- 9 Position the pointer over Raleway Light in the menu that appears to show a live preview on the selected text. Click Raleway Light to apply it.



- 10 With the Type tool still selected, click in the text, then drag across the “59” text and change the font size to 50 in the Properties panel on the right.
- 11 Drag across the text “on,” to select it. In the Properties panel on the right, click more options (⋮) in the Character section to show more options. Change the Baseline Shift to 18.



- 12 Drag across the “th” text to select it. In the Properties panel on the right, click more options (⋮) in the Character section to show more options. Change the Baseline Shift to 18.
- 13 Select the Selection tool (▢) in the Tools panel, and drag the text below the hand lettering text, but above the building icon and bushes. If you need, you can drag all of the content so it looks like the figure.
- 14 Choose File > Save.



Aligning artwork

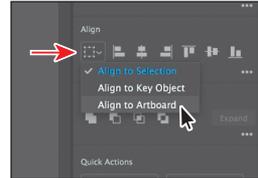
Illustrator makes it easy to align or distribute multiple objects relative to each other, the artboard, or a key object. In this section, you'll align several objects to the center of the artboard.

Note: Learn more about aligning artwork in Lesson 2, “Techniques for Selecting Artwork.”

- 1 Choose Object > Unlock All to unlock the rectangle in the background.
- 2 Select the Selection tool (▸) in the Tools panel, and choose Select > All.
- 3 Click the Align To Selection option (⌘⇧A) in the Properties panel to the right of the document, and choose Align To Artboard.

The selected content will now align to the artboard.

- 4 Click the Horizontal Align Center button (⌘⇧H) to align the selected artwork to the horizontal center of the artboard.



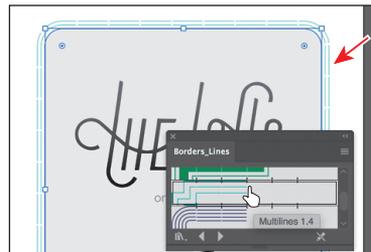
- 5 Choose Select > Deselect.

Working with brushes

Brushes let you stylize the appearance of paths. You can apply brush strokes to existing paths, or you can use the Paintbrush tool (🖌) to draw a path and apply a brush stroke simultaneously.

Note: Learn more about working with brushes in Lesson 11, “Using Brushes to Create a Poster.”

- 1 With the Selection tool (▸) selected, click in the gray rectangle in the background to select it.
- 2 Choose Window > Brush Libraries > Borders > Borders_Lines to open the Borders_Lines collection of brushes in a panel.
- 3 Click the brush named “Multilines 1.4” in the panel to apply it to the stroke of the shape.
- 4 Click the X in the corner of the Borders_Lines panel to close it.
- 5 Choose Select > Deselect.



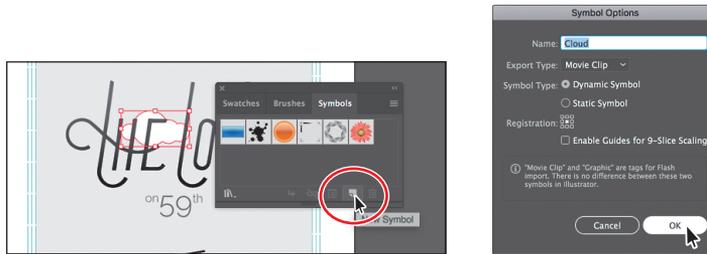
Note: The brush is a pattern brush, which means that it repeats artwork (in this case) along the path. The brush artwork is scaled on the path based on the stroke weight.

Working with symbols

● **Note:** Learn more about working with symbols in Lesson 13, “Creating Artwork for a T-Shirt.”

A *symbol* is a reusable art stored in the Symbols panel. Symbols are useful because they can help you save time and can save on file size as well. You will now create a symbol from the cloud artwork.

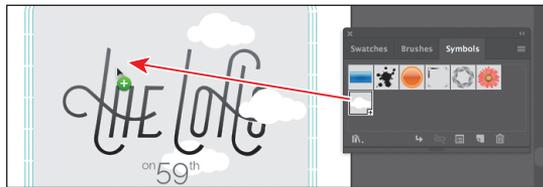
- 1 With the Selection tool (☛) selected, choose Object > Show All to see the cloud. The cloud shape should be selected.
- 2 Choose Window > Symbols to open the Symbols panel. Click the New Symbol button at the bottom of the Symbols panel to save the selected cloud as a symbol.
- 3 In the Symbol Options dialog box that appears, name the symbol **Cloud**, and click OK. If a warning dialog box appears, click OK as well.



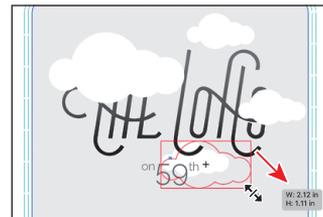
The artwork now appears as a saved symbol in the Symbols panel, and the cloud on the artboard you used to create the symbol is now a symbol instance.

● **Note:** Your muffin symbol instances may be in different locations than those in the figure. That's okay.

- 4 From the Symbols panel, drag the cloud symbol thumbnail onto the artboard *three times* and arrange them however you like in the background. Click the x at the top of the Symbols panel group to close it.



- 5 Resize a few of clouds, making them different sizes, by dragging a corner of the symbol instance with the Shift key held down. Release the mouse button and then the key.
- 6 Double-click one of the cloud instances on the artboard, to enter Isolation mode. In the dialog box that appears, click OK.

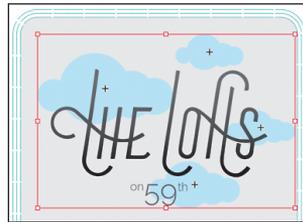
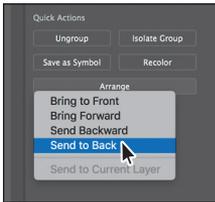


- 7 Click to select the cloud shape. Click the fill color in the Properties panel to the right of the document and with the Color Mixer option (☞) is selected so you can see the CMYK sliders. Change the values to C=20, M=0, Y=0, K=0 to create a light blue color. Press the Escape key to close the panel.

▶ **Tip:** You could have also clicked the Edit Symbol button in the Properties panel to the right of the document.



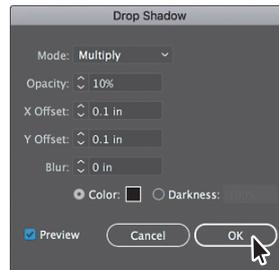
- 8 Double-click in a blank area of the document window to exit the editing (Isolation) mode, and notice that the other clouds have changed as well.
- 9 Click one of the cloud instances on the artboard, and choose **Select > Same > Symbol Instance** to select all three. Choose **Object > Group**.
- 10 Click the **Arrange** button in the **Properties** panel and choose **Send To Back**.



Working with effects

Effects alter the appearance of an object without changing the base object. Next, you'll apply a subtle Drop Shadow effect to the lettering you traced earlier.

- 1 With the Selection tool (▸), click the “THE LOFT” lettering.
- 2 Click the Effect option (fx) in the Properties panel on the right and choose **Stylize > Drop Shadow**. In the Drop Shadow dialog box, set the following options (if necessary):
 - Mode: **Multiply** (the default setting)
 - Opacity: **10%**
 - X Offset and Y Offset: **0.02 in**
 - Blur: **0**
- 3 Select **Preview** to see it applied to the artwork and then click **OK**.
- 4 Choose **Select > Deselect**.
- 5 Choose **File > Save** and then choose **File > Close**.



Note: Learn more about effects in Lesson 12, “Exploring Creative Uses of Effects and Graphic Styles.”

Note: Choose the **Stylize** option in the Illustrator Effects section of the Effect menu.

