> ▶ **Tip:** You can click the Eyeglass icon (🔍) to the left of the Font Name field and choose to search the first word only. You can also open the Character panel (Window > Type > Character) and search for a font by typing the name.

7. Click away from the content, in a blank area, to deselect all.

Fixing missing fonts ▰◀

To learn how to fix missing fonts, check out the video *Fixing Missing Fonts* that is a part of the Web Edition. For more information, see the "Web Edition" section of "Getting Started" at the beginning of the book.

Changing font size

By default, typeface size is measured in points (a point equals 1/72 of an inch). In this section, you will change the font size of text and also see what happens to point type that is scaled.

1. Click to select the type object that contains the text "SAT/SUN…"

2. Choose 36 pt from the Font Size menu in the Properties panel.

> ▶ **Tip:** You can dynamically change the font size of selected text using keyboard shortcuts. To increase the font size in increments of 2 points, press Command+Shift+> (macOS) or Ctrl+Shift+> (Windows). To reduce the font size, press Command+Shift+< (macOS) or Ctrl+Shift+< (Windows).

3. Click the Down arrow to the left of font size field in the Properties panel twice to make the font size 34.

**4.** Choose View > Zoom In to see all of the text in the selected type object.

5. Drag the lower-right corner of the type object to make it bigger. See the figure.

6. Choose View > Fit Artboard In Window.

7. Double-click in the "AUG 19th/20th" text to switch to the Type tool and insert the cursor; then drag across the "19th/20th" text to select it.

Looking in the Character section of the Properties panel, you'll see that the font size is not a whole number. That's because you scaled the point type earlier by dragging.

8. Select the value in the Font Size field, and type **20**. The idea is to make the "19th/20th" text as wide as the "AUG" text. Press Enter or Return.

⬤ **Note:** If you need, change the font size so the "19th/20th" text is as wide as the "AUG" text.
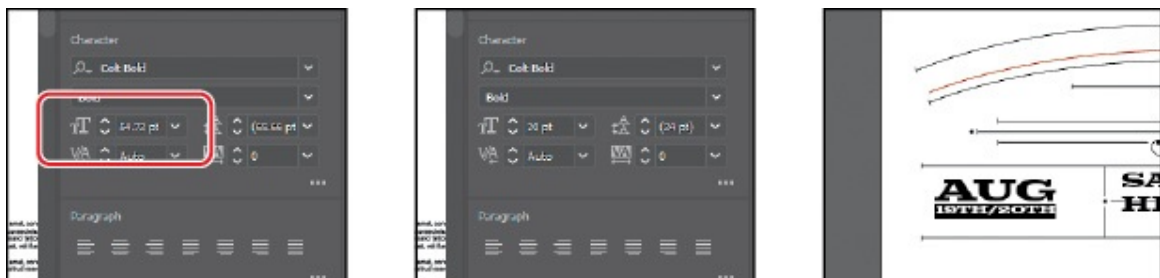
9. Select the Selection tool, and pressing the Shift key, drag a corner of the AUG type object to make it (and the text within) larger. Drag it into position like you see in the figure.
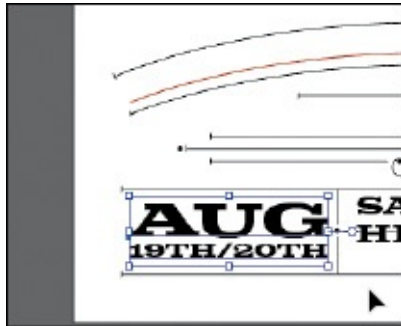
Changing font color

You can change the appearance of text by applying fills, strokes, and more. In this section, you'll simply change the fill of selected text by selecting type objects. Know that you can also select text with the Type tool to apply different color fills and strokes to text.

1. With the Selection tool (▶) selected and with the AUG 19th/20th type object still selected, press the Shift key, and click the text to the right that begins with "SAT/SUN…."

2. Click the Fill color box in the Properties panel. With the Swatches option (⊞)selected in the panel that appears, select the swatch named "Pink."
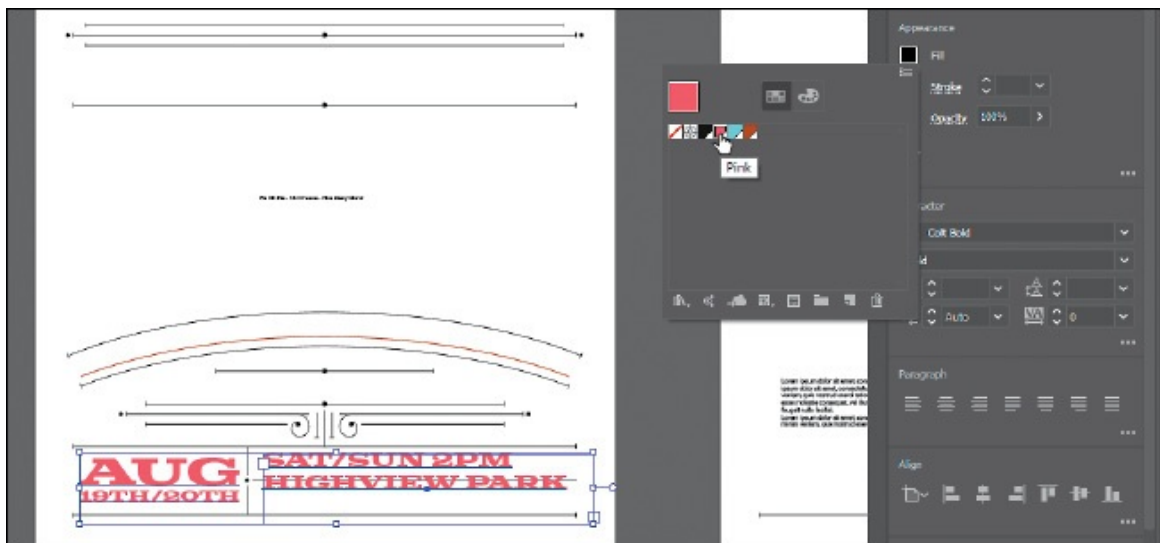

3. Choose Select > Deselect.

4. Choose File > Save.

Changing additional character formatting

In Illustrator you can change a lot of text attributes besides font, font size, and color. Like in InDesign, text attributes are split between character and paragraph formatting and can be found in the Properties panel, Control panel, and two main panels: the Character panel and the Paragraph panel.

The Character panel, which you can access by clicking More Options (▦) in the Character section of the Properties panel or by choosing Window > Type > Character, contains formatting for selected text such as font, font size, kerning, and more. In this section, you will apply some of the many possible attributes to experiment with the different ways you can format text.

1. With the Selection tool (▶) selected, click the SAT/SUN type object.

**2.** In the Properties panel, change Leading (▦) to **63 pt**.
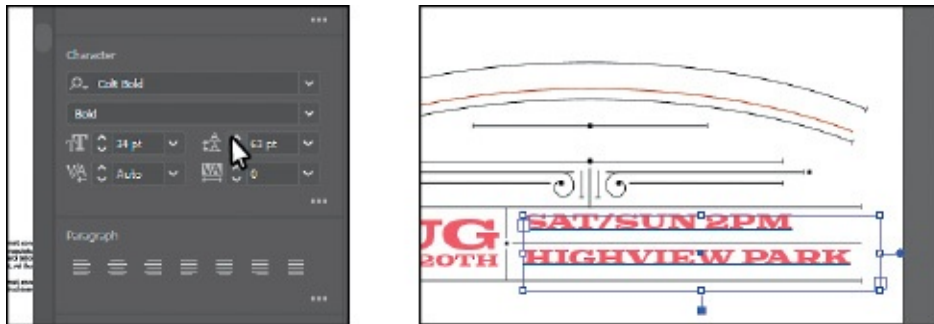
Leading is the vertical space between lines of text. Adjusting the leading can be useful for fitting text into a text area. In this case, it adds space between the lines of text so the text fits better in the decorative lines on the artboard.

**3.** Drag both type objects into position like you see in the following figure.

4. Select the Type tool and drag across the word "PM" in "2 PM" to select it.

5. With the text selected, click More Options (▦) in the Character section of the Properties panel to show the Character panel (circled in the following figure). Click the Superscript button (T¹) to superscript the word.
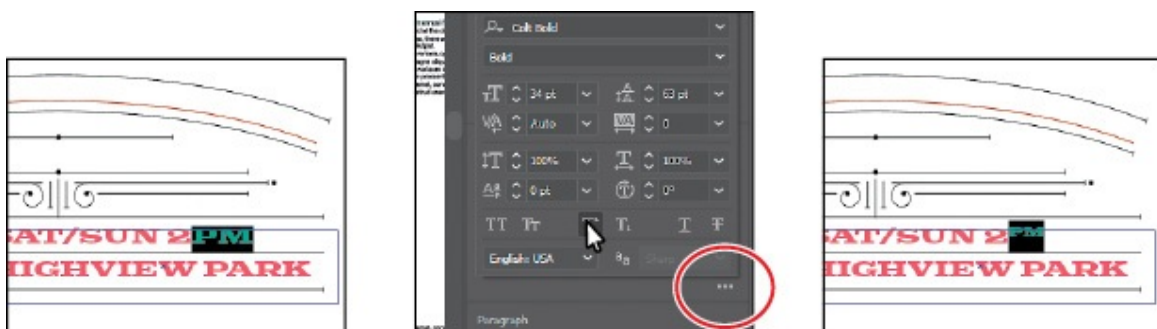
● **Note:** If the text wraps differently in the type object, select the Selection tool and drag the right, middle point of the type object left or

right to match the figure.

6. Select the Selection tool (▶), and click the type object that contains the "AUG 19th/20th" text.

**7.** Choose Edit > Copy and then Edit > Paste to paste a copy.
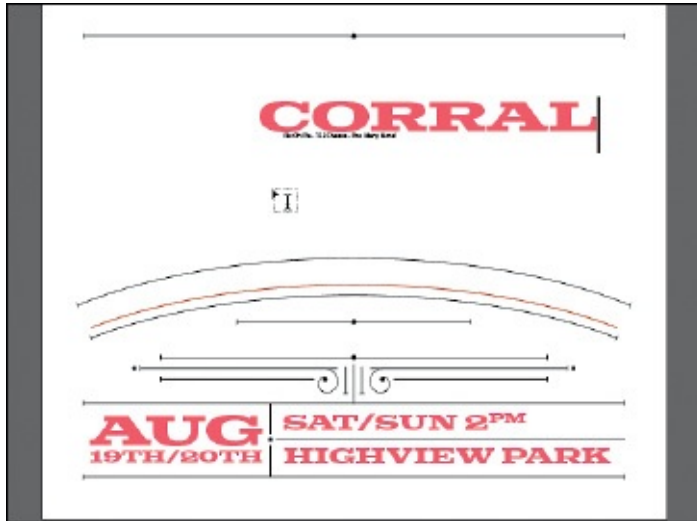
8. Double-click the text to insert the cursor. Press Command+A (macOS) or Ctrl+A (Windows) to select all of the text. Type **CORRAL** in capital letters.

You'll use this text later in the lesson when you modify text with the Touch Type tool.

Changing paragraph formatting

As with character formatting, you can set paragraph formatting, such as alignment or indenting, before you enter new type or change the appearance of existing type. Paragraph formatting applies to entire paragraphs rather than just selected content. Most of this type of formatting can be done in the Properties panel, Control panel, or Paragraph panel. You can access the Paragraph panel by clicking More Options (⬛) in the Paragraph section of the Properties panel or by choosing Window > Type > Paragraph.

1. Choose 2 Poster 2 from the Artboard Navigation menu in the lower-left corner of the Document window.

2. With the Type tool (T) selected, click in the threaded text. Press Command+A (macOS) or Ctrl+A (Windows) to select all of the text between the two type objects.

3. Click the Justify With Last Line Aligned Right button (▤) in the Paragraph section of the Properties panel to align the text to the right.
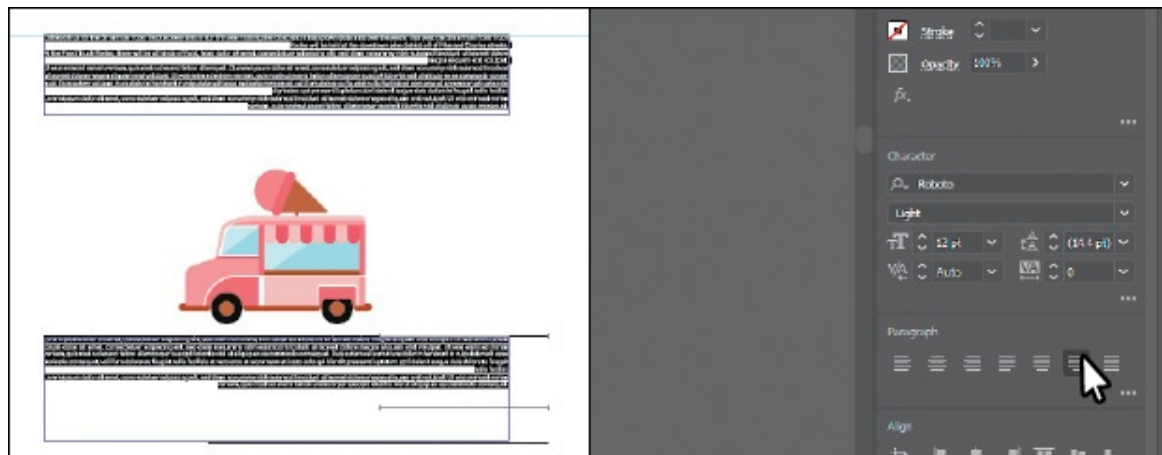
4. With the text selected, click More Options (⋯) in the Paragraph section of the Properties panel to show the Paragraph panel.
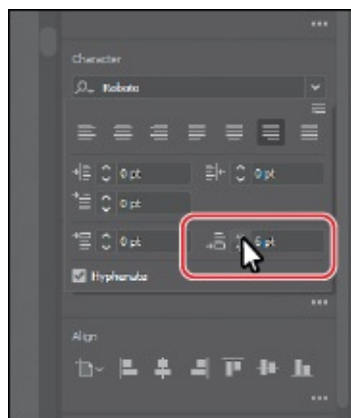
5. Change Space After Paragraph (▤) to **6 pt** in the Paragraph panel.

Setting a spacing value after paragraphs, rather than pressing the Enter or Return key, is useful for maintaining consistency and ease of editing later.

6. Press the Esc key to hide the Paragraph panel.

7. Choose 18 pt from the Font Size menu in the Properties panel.

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

Working with Glyphs ▬◀

To learn about working with the Glyphs panel, check out the video *Working with the Glyphs Panel* that is part of the Web Edition. For more information, see the "Web Edition" section of "Getting Started" at the beginning of the book.

Modifying text with the Touch Type tool

Using the Touch Type tool (⊞), you can modify the properties of a character, such as size, scale, and rotation, using a mouse cursor or touch controls. This is a very visual (and personally more fun) way of applying the character formatting properties: baseline shift, horizontal and vertical scale, rotation, and kerning.

1. Choose 1 Poster 1 from the Artboard Navigation menu in the lower-left corner of the Document window.
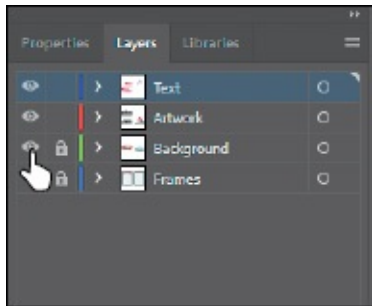
2. Click the Layers panel tab to show the Layers panel. Click the visibility column to the left of the layer named "Background."

3. Click the Properties panel tab to show that panel again.

4. With the Selection tool (▶), click to select the "CORRAL" type object you created earlier and change the font size to **118 pt** in the Properties panel to the right. Drag it into position like you see in the following figure.
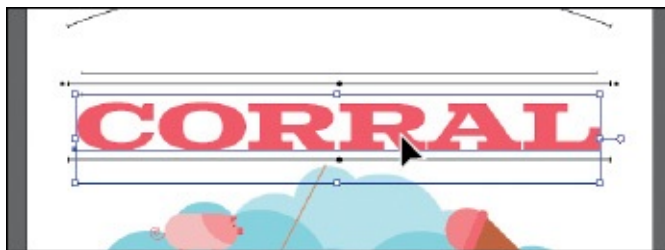
5. Choose View > Zoom In a few times.

6. Select the Touch Type tool (⊞) by pressing and holding down on the Type tool (T) in the Tools panel and then selecting the Touch Type tool.

After selecting the Touch Type tool, a message briefly appears at the top of the Document window telling you to click a character to select it.

7. Click the first letter "R" in "CORRAL" to select it.

A box with a dot above it appears around the letter after you select it. The different points around the box allow you to adjust the character in different ways.


8. Click and drag the upper-right corner of the box away from the center to make the letter a little larger. Stop dragging when you see roughly 105% for H. Scale and V. Scale in the measurement label.

Notice that width and height change proportionally together. You just adjusted the horizontal scale and the vertical scale for the letter "R." If you were to look in the Character panel (Window > Type > Character), you would see that the Horizontal Scale and Vertical Scale values are roughly 105%.

9. Position the pointer over the rotate handle (the little circle above the letter "R"). When the pointer changes (↺), drag clockwise until you see approximately -17° in the measurement label.
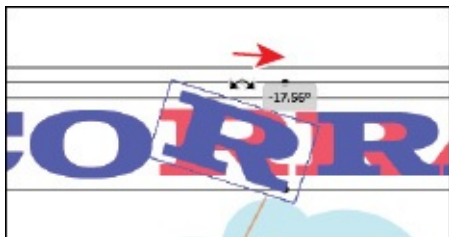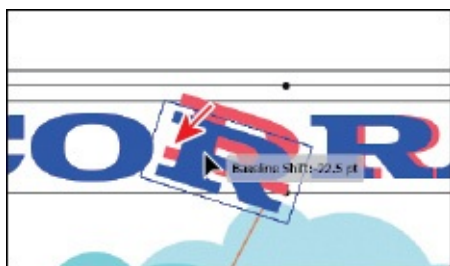

0. Drag the selected letter "R" down and to the left a little.

▶ **Tip:** You can also nudge a selected letter with the arrow keys or press Shift+arrow key to move the letter in bigger increments.

By dragging a letter up or down, you are adjusting the baseline shift. Make sure the letter covers the brown path below it.

● **Note:** There are limits to how far you can drag in any direction. Those limits are based on the kerning and baseline shift value limits.

---

1. Click to select the second letter "R" to the right. Drag the letter from its center to the left a little to close the gap between the two Rs.
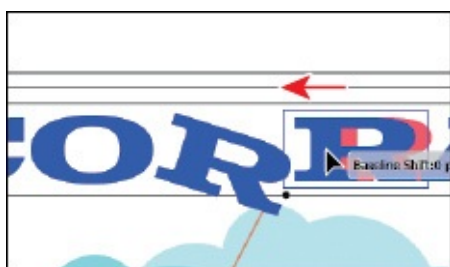
Resizing and reshaping type objects

You can create unique type object shapes by reshaping them using a variety of methods, including adding columns to area type objects or reshaping type objects using the Direct Selection tool. To start this section, you'll copy some of the text at the bottom of the first artboard to the second artboard so you have more text to work with.

1. Choose View > Fit All In Window.

2. Select the Selection tool ( ). Press the Option (macOS) or Alt (Windows) key and drag a copy of the type object that contains the text "AUG 19th/20th" anywhere onto the artboard on the right. Release the mouse button and then the key.
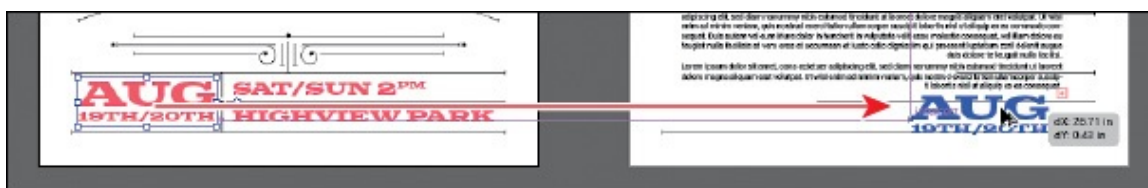
3. Press the Option (macOS) or Alt (Windows) key, and drag the type object that contains the text "SAT/SUN…" anywhere onto the artboard on the right. Release the mouse button and then the key.

4. Drag the type objects into position like you see in the following figure.


The threaded text will overlap the text. You'll fix that shortly.

Creating columns of text

You can easily create columns and rows of text by using the Type > Area Type Options command. This can be useful for creating a single type object with multiple columns or for organizing text, such as a table or simple chart, for instance. Next, you'll add a few columns to a type object.

1. Choose View > Fit Artboard In Window.

2. With the Selection tool ( ) selected, click the text above the truck to select the top type object.
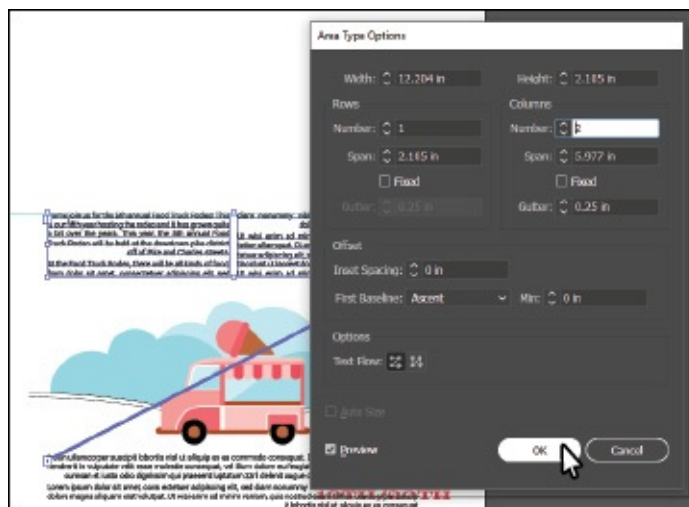
> ▶ **Tip:** To learn more about the large number of options in the Area Type Options dialog box, search for "Creating Text" in Illustrator Help (Help > Illustrator Help).

3. Choose Type > Area Type Options. In the Area Type Options dialog box, change Number to **2** in the Columns section, and select Preview. Click OK.

The text in the top type object is now flowing between two columns.

4. Drag the bottom-middle bounding point up and down to see the text flow between the columns and the threaded text below it. Drag so that the text overlaps the truck artwork.

Reshaping type objects

In this next section, you'll reshape and resize a type object to better fit text.

1. With the Selection tool (▶) selected, click the text in the type object at the bottom of the artboard. Drag the right-middle handle to the left. Stop dragging when the right edge of the type object is aligned with the rear of the truck.

2. Press Command++ (macOS) or Ctrl++ (Windows) a few times to zoom in to the selected type object.

3. Select the Direct Selection tool (▶). Click the lower-right corner of the type object to select the anchor point.

4. Drag that point to the left to adjust the shape of the path so the text goes around the "SAT/SUN…" text. As you drag, press the Shift key. Release the mouse button and then the Shift key when finished.

Creating and applying text styles

Styles allow you to format text consistently and are helpful when text attributes need to be updated globally. Once a style is created, you only need to edit the saved style, and then all text formatted with that style is updated. Illustrator provides two types of text styles.

- **Paragraph**—Retains character and paragraph attributes and applies them to an entire paragraph.

- **Character**—Retains character attributes and applies them to selected text.

Creating and applying a paragraph style

You'll start by creating a paragraph style for the body copy.

1. Choose View > Fit All In Window.

2. Select the Type tool (T) by pressing and holding down on the Touch Type tool (⊞) in the Tools panel and then selecting the Type tool. Insert the cursor anywhere in the threaded text.

   By inserting the cursor in text when you create a paragraph style, the formatting attributes from the paragraph that the cursor is in are saved.

3. Choose Window > Type > Paragraph Styles, and click the Create New Style button (▤) at the bottom of the Paragraph Styles panel.

   This creates a new paragraph style in the panel, called "Paragraph Style 1." The character and paragraph formatting from the paragraph with the cursor in it has been "captured" and saved in this new style.

4. Double-click directly on the style name "Paragraph Style 1" in the list of styles. Change the name of the style to **Body**, and press Enter or Return to edit the name inline.

By double-clicking the style to edit the name, you are also applying the new style to the paragraph (where the cursor is). This means that if you edit the Body paragraph style, this paragraph will update as well.

5. With the cursor in the text, choose Select > All to select all of the text.

6. Click the Body style in the Paragraph Styles panel to apply the style to the text.
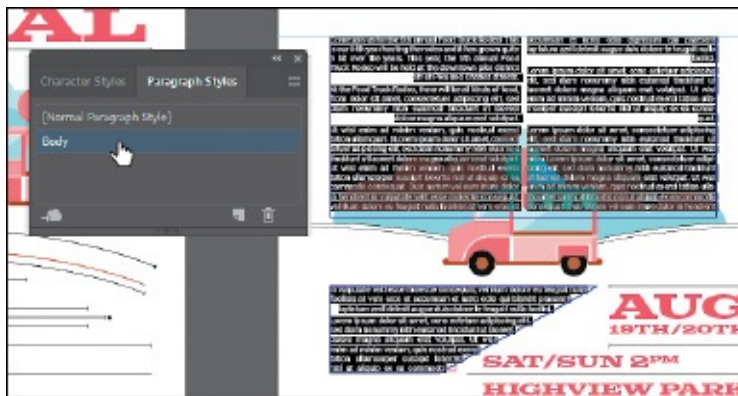
The text should not change in appearance since the formatting for all of the text is currently the same.
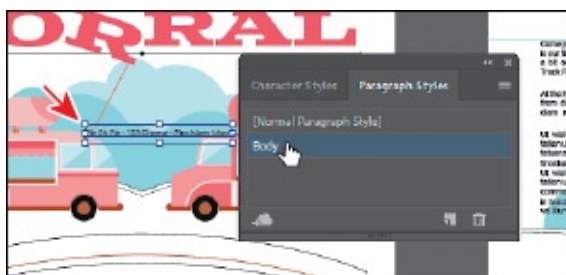
● **Note:** As you saw after this step, the text did not change in appearance. Right now, you are simply doing a little extra work to allow you to work faster later. If you decide to change the "Body" style formatting later, all of the text that is currently selected will update to match the style.

7. Select the Selection tool (▶), and click the text on the first artboard that begins with "Pie Oh Pie…." Click the Body style in the Paragraph Styles panel to apply the style to the text.

8. With the "Pie Oh Pie…" type object selected, change the font size to **24** in the Properties panel. Click the Fill color box, make sure the Swatches options is selected in the panel that appears, and select the Pink color.
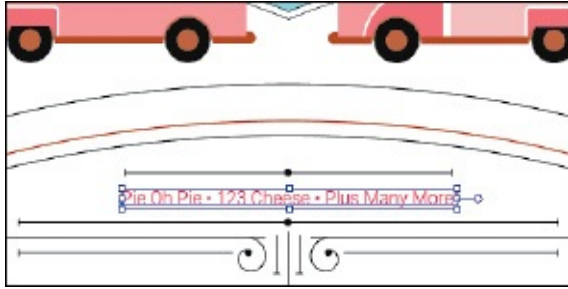

9. Drag the text down into position on the artboard, like you see in the figure.

Editing a paragraph style

After creating a paragraph style, you can easily edit the style formatting. Then anywhere the style has been applied, the formatting will be updated automatically. Next, you'll edit the Body style to see firsthand why paragraph styles can save you time and maintain consistency.

1. Choose View > Fit All In Window. With the Selection tool selected, click one of the threaded type objects.
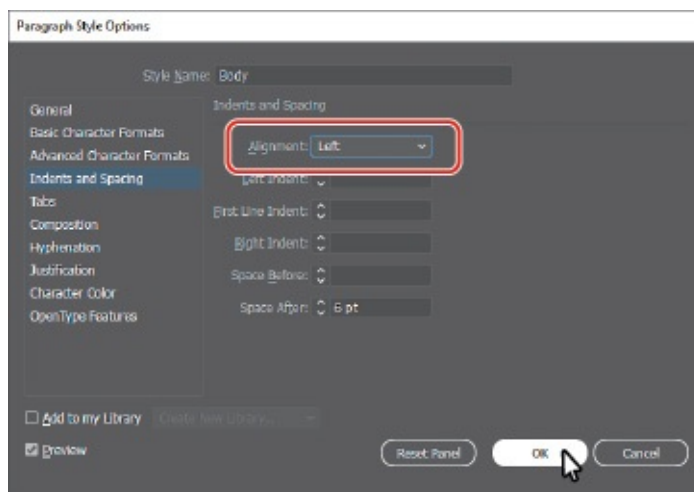
2. Double-click to the right of the style name "Body" in the Paragraph Styles panel list to open the Paragraph Style Options dialog box, select the Indents And Spacing category on the left side of the dialog box, and change the following:

○ Alignment: **Left**

> ▶ **Tip:** There are many more options for working with paragraph styles, most of which are found in the Paragraph Styles panel menu, including duplicating, deleting, and editing paragraph styles.

> To learn more about these options, search for "paragraph styles" in Illustrator Help (Help > Illustrator Help).

Since Preview is selected by default, you can move the dialog box out of the way to see the text change everywhere that the Body style is applied.

3. Click OK.

4. Leave the type object selected and choose File > Save.

Creating and applying a character style

Character styles, unlike paragraph styles, can be applied only to selected text and can contain only character formatting. Next, you will create a character style from text styling within the columns of text.

1. Choose View > Zoom In to zoom in to the selected type object.

2. Using the Type tool (T), in the first column, select "Food Truck Rodeo."

3. Click the Fill color box in the Properties panel, and select the swatch named Brown. Choose Italic from the Font Style menu.

4. In the Paragraph Styles panel group, click the Character Styles panel tab.

5. In the Character Styles panel, Option-click (macOS) or Alt-click (Windows) the Create New Style button ( ) at the bottom of the Character Styles panel.

Option-clicking (macOS) or Alt-clicking (Windows) the Create New Style

button in a Styles panel lets you edit the style options before it is added to the panel.

6. In the dialog box that opens, change the following options:

- Style Name: **EventName**
- Add To My Library: **Deselected**

7. Click OK.

The style records the attributes applied to your selected text.

8. With the text still selected, click the style named "EventName" in the Character Styles panel to assign the style to that text so that it will update if the style formatting changes.

● **Note:** If you apply the character style and a plus appears next to the style name, you can Option-click (macOS) or Alt-click (Windows) the style name to apply it.

9. In the rest of the text, anytime you see the text "Food Truck Rodeo," select it, and click the EventName style in the Character Styles panel to apply it.
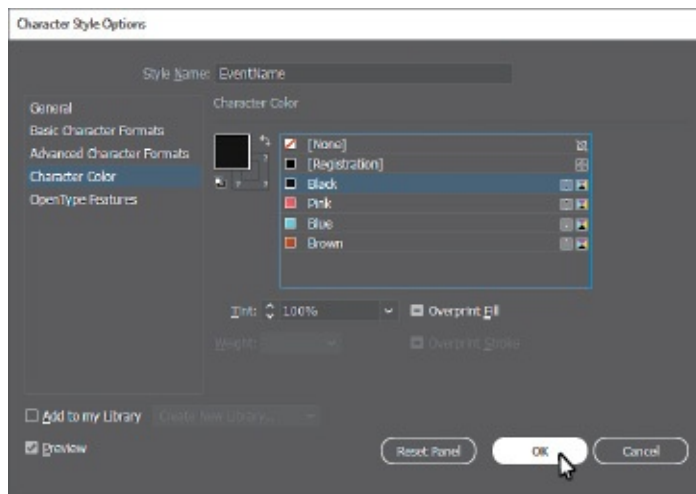

● **Note:** You must select the entire phrase "Food Truck Rodeo," rather than just placing the cursor in the text.

0. Choose Select > Deselect.

Editing a character style

After creating a character style, you can easily edit the style formatting, and, anywhere that style is applied, the formatting will be updated automatically.


1. Double-click to the right of the EventName style name in the Character Styles panel (not the style name itself). In the Character Style Options dialog box, click the Character Color category on the left side of the dialog box, and change the following:

    - Character Color: **Black**

    - Add To My Library: **Deselected**

    - Preview: **Selected**

2. Click OK.

Sampling text formatting

Using the Eyedropper tool ( ), you can quickly sample type attributes and copy them to text without having to create a type style.

1. Choose 1 Poster 1 from the Artboard Navigation menu in the lower-left corner of the Document window.

2. With the Type tool (T) selected, click in the blank area above the "CORRAL" text. Type **FOOD TRUCK RODEO**.
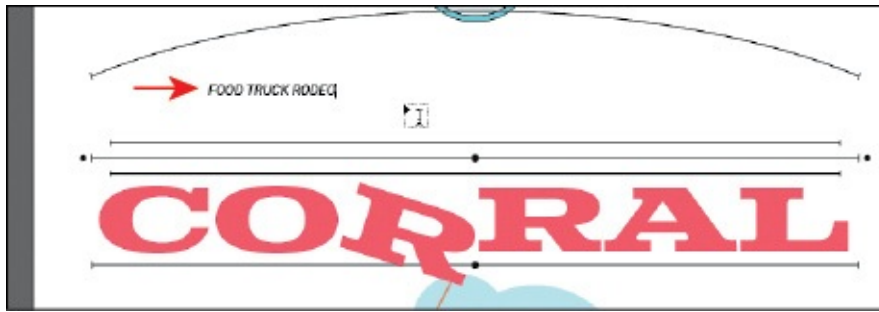
3. Click the new text three times to select it.

The text you type may be italic, which means the character style named EventName is applied.

4. Select the Eyedropper tool ( ) in the Tools panel, and click the "C" in the "CORRAL" text. Be careful not to click either letter "R" because all of the text modifications you applied with the touch Type tool would also be sampled.

This applies the formatting from the "CORRAL" text to the selected text.

5. Change the font size to **55** in the Properties panel to the right of the document.

6. Choose Select > Deselect.

You'll work with the "FOOD TRUCK…" text shortly.

Wrapping text

In Illustrator, you can easily wrap text around objects, such as type objects, imported images, and vector artwork, to avoid text running over those objects or to create interesting design effects. Next, you'll wrap text around part of the artwork. In Illustrator, like InDesign, you apply text wrap to the content that the text will wrap around.

1. Choose 2 Poster 2 from the Artboard Navigation menu in the lower-left corner of the Document window.

2. Select the Selection tool ( ), and click the ice cream truck artwork.
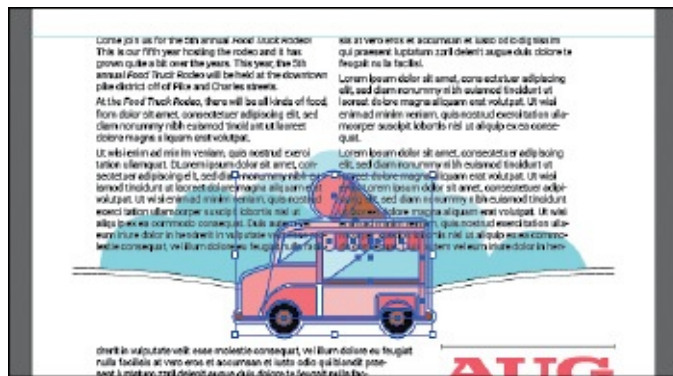
3. Choose Object > Text Wrap > Make. Click OK if a dialog box appears.

To wrap text around an object, that object must be in the same layer as the text that will wrap around it, and the object must also be located above the text in the layer hierarchy.

**4.** With the truck selected, choose Object > Arrange > Bring To Front.

● **Note:** Your text may wrap differently, and that's okay.

The truck should now be on top of the text in the stacking order and the text is wrapping around the ice cream truck artwork.

5. Choose Object > Text Wrap > Text Wrap Options. In the Text Wrap Options dialog box, change Offset to **20 pt**, and select Preview to see the change. Click OK.
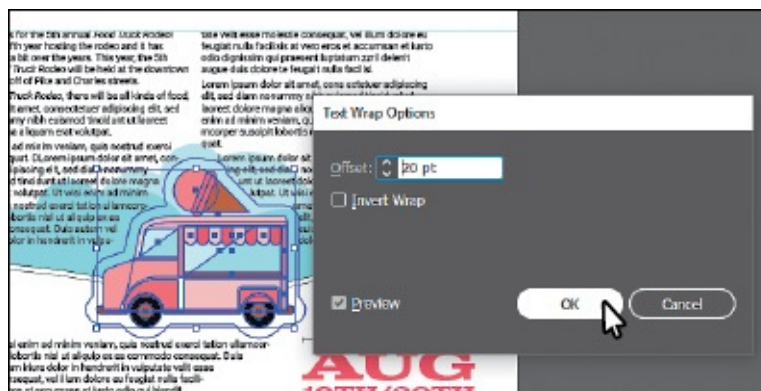
You may see a red plus in the bottom type object now. The text is flowing around the truck artwork, and some was pushed into the bottom type object. In the real world, you would need to "copyfit" the text by changing appearance properties like font size and leading or editing the text.

Warping text

You can create some great design effects by warping text into different shapes using envelopes. You can make an envelope out of an object on your artboard, or you can use a preset warp shape or a mesh grid as an envelope. As you explore warping with envelopes, you'll also discover that you can use envelopes on any object except graphs, guides, or linked objects.

Reshaping text with a preset envelope warp

🟡 **Note:** For more information about envelopes, see "Reshape using envelopes" in Illustrator Help (Help > Illustrator Help).

Illustrator comes with a series of preset warp shapes that you can warp text with. Next, you'll apply one of the preset warp shapes that Illustrator provides.

1. Choose 1 Poster 1 from the Artboard Navigation menu in the lower-left corner of the Document window.

2. Click the "FOOD TRUCK RODEO" type object with the Selection tool to select it.

3. Choose Object > Envelope Distort > Make With Warp.

4. In the Warp Options dialog box that appears, select Preview. The text appears as an arc, by default. Make sure Arc Upper is chosen in the Style menu. Drag the Bend, Horizontal, and Vertical Distortion sliders to see the effect on the text. When you are finished experimenting, drag both Distortion sliders to **0%**, make sure that Bend is **30%**, and then click OK.

Editing the envelope warp

If you want to make any changes, you can edit the text and shape that make up the envelope warp object separately. Next, you will edit the text and then the warp shape.
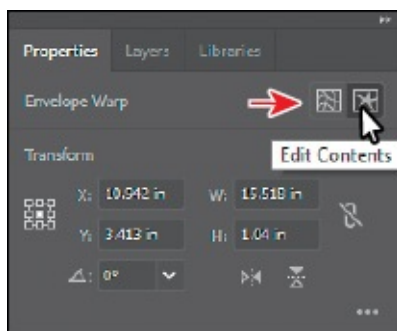
1. With the envelope object still selected, click the Edit Contents button (⊞) at the top of the Properties panel.

2. Select the Type tool (T), and move the pointer over the warped text. Notice that the unwarped text appears in blue. Double-click the word "RODEO" to select it. Press Delete or Backspace twice to remove the "RODEO" text and the space before it.

You can also edit the preset shape, which is what you'll do next.

▶ **Tip:** If you double-click with the Selection tool instead of with the Type tool, you enter Isolation mode. This is another way to edit the text within the envelope warp object. Press the Escape key to exit Isolation

mode if that is the case.

3. Select the Selection tool (▶), and make sure that the envelope object is still selected. Click the Edit Envelope button (▦) at the top of the Properties panel.

> ▶ **Tip:** To take the text out of the warped shape, select the text with the Selection tool, and choose Object > Envelope Distort > Release. This gives you two objects: the type object and an arc upper shape.

4. Click the Warp Options button in the Properties panel to show the same Warp Options dialog box you saw when you first applied the warp. Change the Bend to **20**%, make sure that H (horizontal) Distortion is 0 and V (vertical) Distortion is 0, and click OK.

> ● **Note:** The warp object will most likely scale smaller when you edit the Warp Options. That's due to editing the text within.

5. With the Selection tool, Shift-drag a corner to make envelope object (warped text) larger. Drag it into the approximate center of the poster, making sure to closely match the position you see in the figure.
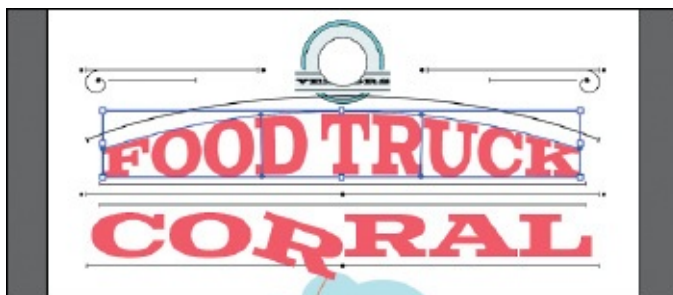
Working with type on a path

In addition to having text in point and type areas, you can have type along a path. Text can flow along the edge of an open or closed path and can lead to some really creative ways to display text.

Creating type on a path

In this section, you'll add some text to an open path.

1. With the Selection tool (▶), select the brown curved path below the two trucks.

2. Press Command+ (macOS) or Ctrl+ (Windows) a few times to zoom in to it.

3. Select the Type tool (T) and position the cursor over the middle of the path to see an insertion point with an intersecting wavy path (I) (see the figure). Click when this cursor appears.

Placeholder text is added to the path, and it starts where you clicked. Your text may have different formatting than you see in the previous figure and that's okay. Also, the stroke attributes of the path change to None.
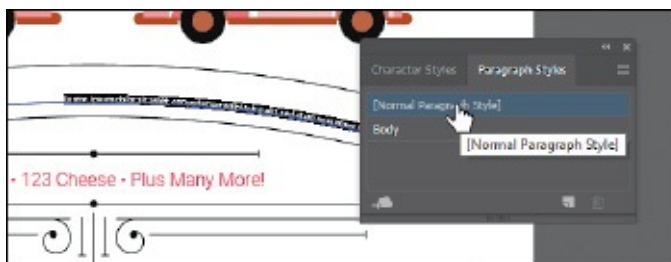
4. Choose Window > Type > Paragraph Styles to open the Paragraph Styles panel. Click the [Normal Paragraph Style] to apply the style. Close the panel.

> ● **Note:** You may see less text on the path and that's okay.

5. Type **Over 30 Local food truck vendors**. The new text follows the path.

6. Press Command+A (macOS) or Ctrl+A (Windows) to select all of the text.

7. In the Properties panel to the right of the document, change the following

formatting options:

- Fill color: **Pink**
- Font Family: **Roboto**
- Font Style: **Bold**
- Font Size: **40 pt**

8. Choose Type > Change Case > Upper Case.

9. Press Command++ (macOS) or Ctrl++ (Windows) to zoom in further.

> ▶ **Tip:** With the path or the text on the path selected, you can choose Type > Type On A Path > Type On A Path Options to set more options.

0. Select the Selection tool, and position the pointer over the line on the left edge of the text (just to the left of the "O" in "Over"). When you see this cursor (▸), click and drag to the left, trying to center the text as best you can on the path. Use the following figure as a guide.

From where you click a path to the end of the path is where the text can flow. If you align the text left, center, or right, it's aligned within that area on the path.

1. Choose Select > Deselect and then choose File > Save.

Creating type on a closed path

Next, you'll add text around a circle and explore some of the text on a path options available.

1. Press Command+0 (macOS) or Ctrl+0 (Windows) to fit the artboard in the Document window.

2. Select the Zoom tool (🔍) in the Tools panel, and zoom in to the white circle toward the top of the artboard (above the "FOOD TRUCK" text).
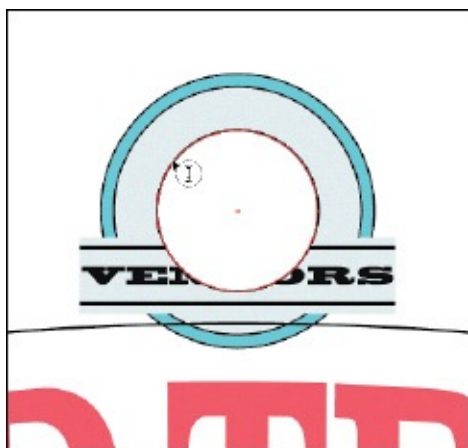
3. Select the Type tool (T), and position the pointer over the top edge of the white circle. The Type cursor (I) changes to a Type cursor with a circle (I). This indicates that if you click (*don't click*), text will be placed *inside* of the circle, creating a type object in the shape of a circle.

Instead of adding text to the inside of a shape, you want to add text to the path, which is what you'll do next.

4. While pressing the Option (macOS) or Alt (Windows) key, position the pointer over the top of the white circle (use the figure as a guide). The insertion point with an intersecting wavy path (I) appears. Click and placeholder text that is selected, appears.
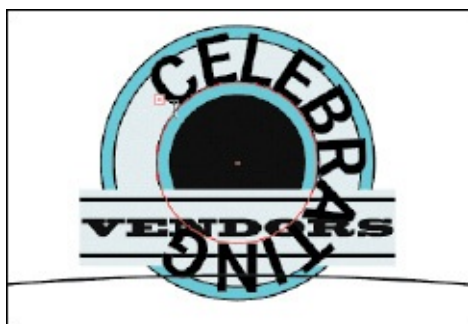
● **Note:** Instead of pressing the Option (macOS) or Alt (Windows) key to allow the Type tool to type on a path, you can select the Type On A Path tool ($\nearrow$) by holding down the Type tool in the Tools panel.

5. Type **CELEBRATING LOCAL** in all caps.

6. Click three times on the text to select it. Change the font size to **16 pt** and the font to Roboto Bold (if it isn't already).

Next, you'll edit the type on a path options for the text.

7. Select the Selection tool (▶) in the Tools panel. With the path type object selected, choose Type > Type On A Path > Type On A Path Options. In the Type On A Path Options dialog box, select Preview, and change Spacing to **20 pt**.

● **Note:** To learn about the Type On A Path options like "Flip," search for "Creating type on a path" in Illustrator Help (Help > Illustrator Help).

---

8. Click OK.

9. Move the pointer over the line on the left end of the word "CELEBRATING." That line you see is called a *bracket*. When you see this cursor (▶), with an arrow pointing to the *left*, drag down and to the left around the circle in a counterclockwise fashion. That moves the *end* of the text, giving you room to move the beginning. See the first two parts of the following figure.

● **Note:** Brackets appear at the beginning of the type, at the end of the path, and at the midpoint between the start and end brackets. All of these brackets can be adjusted to reposition the text in the path.

---

0. Move the pointer over the line on the left end of the word "CELEBRATING" again. When you see this cursor (▶), with an arrow pointing to the *right*, drag down and to the left around the circle just a little in a counterclockwise fashion. That moves the *beginning* of the text. See the last part of the following figure.
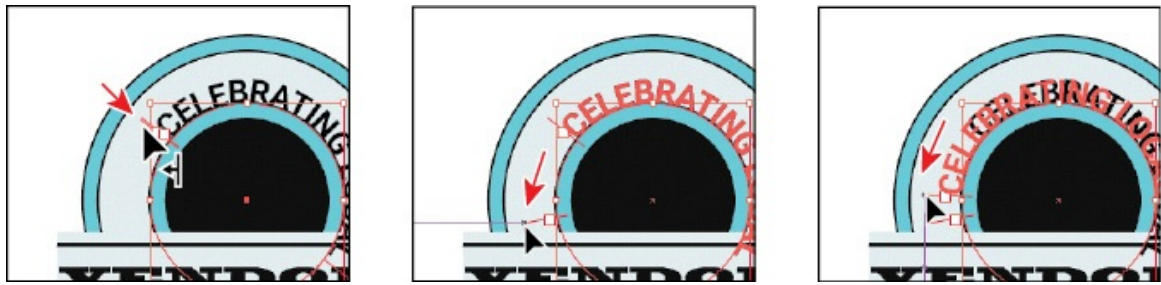
Creating text outlines

Converting text to outlines means converting text into *vector* shapes that you can edit and manipulate as you would any other graphic object. Text outlines are useful for changing the look of large display type, but they are rarely useful for body text or other type at small sizes. The file recipient doesn't need to have your fonts installed to open and view the file correctly if you convert all text to outlines.

When you create outlines from text, you should consider that text is no longer editable. Also, bitmap fonts and outline-protected fonts cannot be converted to outlines, and outlining text that is less than 10 points in size is not recommended. When type is converted to outlines, the type loses its *hints*—instructions built into outline fonts to adjust their shape to display or print optimally at many sizes. You must also convert all type in a selection to outlines; you cannot convert a single letter within a type object. Next, you will convert the main heading to outlines.

1. Choose View > Fit All In Window.
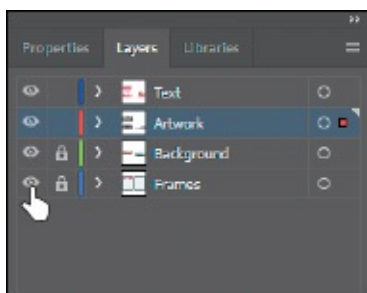
2. Click the Layers panel tab to show the panel. Click the visibility column to the left of the layer named "Frames" to show it. Click the Properties panel tab to show it again.

3. With the Selection tool (▶) selected, click the heading text "CORRAL" on the artboard on the left to select it.

> ● **Note:** The original text is still there; it's just hidden. This way, you can always choose Object > Show All to see the original text if you need to make changes.

4. Choose Edit > Copy and then choose Object > Hide > Selection.

5. Choose Edit > Paste In Front.

6. Choose Type > Create Outlines.

The text is no longer linked to a particular font. Instead, it is now artwork, much like any other vector art in your illustration.

7. Choose View > Guides > Hide Guides and then choose Select > Deselect.

Finishing up

There are a few things left to finish the poster on the right, and that's what you'll do next.

1. With the Selection tool (▶), click to select the "FOOD TRUCK" text. Press the Shift key and click one of the lines around it to select the group of lines, and the "CORRAL" text to select all of that content.

2. Click the Group button in the Properties panel to group the content.

3. Choose Edit > Copy.

4. Choose 2 Poster 2 from the Artboard Navigation menu in the lower-left corner of the Document window.

5. Choose Edit > Paste In Place. Drag the pasted group up into the blank area.

6. Choose Select > Deselect.

7. Choose View > Fit All In Window to see everything.

8. Choose File > Save and then choose File > Close.

Review questions

1. Name a few methods for creating text in Adobe Illustrator.

2. What does the Touch Type tool (⊞) let you do?

3. What is *overflow text*?

4. What is *text threading*?

5. What is the difference between a *character style* and a *paragraph style*?

6. What is the advantage of converting text to outlines?

Review answers

1. The following methods can be used for creating text:

   - With the Type tool (T), click the artboard and start typing when the cursor appears. A point type object is created to accommodate the text.

   - With the Type tool, drag to create a text area. Type when a cursor appears.

   - With the Type tool, click a path or closed shape to convert it to text on a path, or click in a text area. Option-clicking (macOS) or Alt-clicking (Windows) when crossing over the stroke of a closed path creates text around the shape.

2. The Touch Type tool (⊞) allows you to visually edit certain character formatting options for individual characters in text. You can edit the character rotation, kerning, baseline shift, and horizontal and vertical

scale of text and the text remains editable.

3. Overflow text is text that does not fit within an area type object or path. A red plus sign (⊞) in an out port indicates that the object contains additional text.

4. Text threading allows you to flow text from one object to another by linking type objects. Linked type objects can be of any shape; however, the text must be entered in an area or along a path (not at a point).

5. A character style can be applied to selected text only. A paragraph style is applied to an entire paragraph. Paragraph styles are best for indents, margins, and line spacing.

6. Converting text to outlines eliminates the need to send the fonts along with the Illustrator file when sharing with others and makes it possible to add effects to type that aren't possible when the type is still editable (live).