

Assignment-2

- **The vector image**

The vector picture, unlike the raster image, which is made up of a mosaic of pixels, is made up of curves generated by mathematical formulas. As a result, the vector image's borders are always extremely smooth, unlike the raster image's, which mimics smoothing to prevent the staircase effect. Rather than storing data about the brightness and tint of each pixel in a picture, the vector image stores data about the curvature of segments and the colours they display or include.

- **Basic principles**

Select the Rectangle Tool (R), then draw a shape on the artboard using the rectangle tool. Select a backdrop colour, an outline colour, and an outline thickness in the tool settings. You can also choose options before you start drawing. As long as the shape is selected, these options can be altered. If it isn't, select it using the Selection Tool (V) and then alter the parameters.

- **Layers**

On a work plane, on a layer, it is possible to generate several shapes that are independent of one another. Using a single layer, on the other hand, would quickly lead to confusion.

- **Colors**

The Color and Swatches panels, in addition to the toolbar color selectors and tool choices, allow you to choose or generate new colors. We'll go through these panels in greater depth later.

- **The text tool**

Illustrator, like Photoshop, allows you to create both free and captive texts. However, because Illustrator's text is vector rather than matrix, it appears considerably better. You'll save time and money by completing all of your project's typography in software like this and leaving image processing to Photoshop.

- **Deformation**

All Illustrator elements, whether created with tools, modifications, or filters, can be warped in a variety of ways.

- **Strokes**

In Illustrator, strokes may be worked on more extensively than they can in Photoshop. More than just options are available in the Stroke panel.

- **Gradients**

In Illustrator, you may deal with gradients using a variety of tools. We'll go through each of these tools later, but first, let's look at how to use the Gradient panel.

- **Drawing modes**

Normal, back, and inside are the three drawing modes available in Illustrator. The modes can be selected from the toolbox's lower section or by pressing the SHIFT-D keyboard shortcut.

- **Fill and stroke**

In Illustrator, elements are made by selecting an outline colour and a background colour, both of which will be utilised throughout the element.

- **The reference image**

Open the image in Illustrator or copy and paste it onto an artboard that is already open. After that, the image is placed in a layer.