

Chapter 1

Introduction to AutoCAD

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

In this chapter, you will learn:

- *To start a drawing in AutoCAD.*
- *About the components of the initial AutoCAD screen.*
- *To invoke AutoCAD commands from the keyboard, menu, toolbar, shortcut menu, Tool Palettes, and Ribbon.*
- *About the function of dialog boxes in AutoCAD.*
- *To start a new drawing using the New tool and the Startup dialog box.*
- *To save a work using various file-saving commands.*
- *To close a drawing.*
- *To open an existing drawing.*
- *About the concept of Multiple Document Environment.*
- *To exit AutoCAD.*
- *Various options of AutoCAD's help.*
- *About the use of Active Assistance, Learning Assistance, and other interactive help topics.*

KEY TERMS

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| • <i>Initial Setup</i> | • <i>Menu Bar</i> | • <i>STARTUP</i> | • <i>Sheet Sets</i> |
| • <i>AutoCAD Screen Components</i> | • <i>Toolbar</i> | • <i>Open</i> | • <i>Workspaces</i> |
| • <i>Ribbon</i> | • <i>New</i> | • <i>Partial open</i> | • <i>Help</i> |
| • <i>Application Menu</i> | • <i>Save</i> | • <i>Drawing Recovery Manager</i> | |
| • <i>Tool Palettes</i> | • <i>Save As</i> | • <i>Dynamic Input mode</i> | |
| | • <i>Close</i> | | |

STARTING AutoCAD

When you turn on your computer, the operating systems such as Microsoft® Windows Vista™, Windows® XP Home, and Professional (SP2), Windows® 2000 (SP4), Windows® XP Professional x64 Edition, or Windows Vista® 64-bit will be automatically loaded on it and the Windows screen is displayed with a number of application icons. You can start AutoCAD by double-clicking on the AutoCAD 2011 icon on the desktop of your computer. You can also load AutoCAD from the Windows taskbar by choosing the **Start** button at the bottom left-corner of the screen (default position) to display the menu. In this menu, choose **Programs** to display program folders. Now, choose **Autodesk > AutoCAD 2011** folder to display AutoCAD programs and then choose **AutoCAD 2011-English** to start AutoCAD, see Figure 1-1.

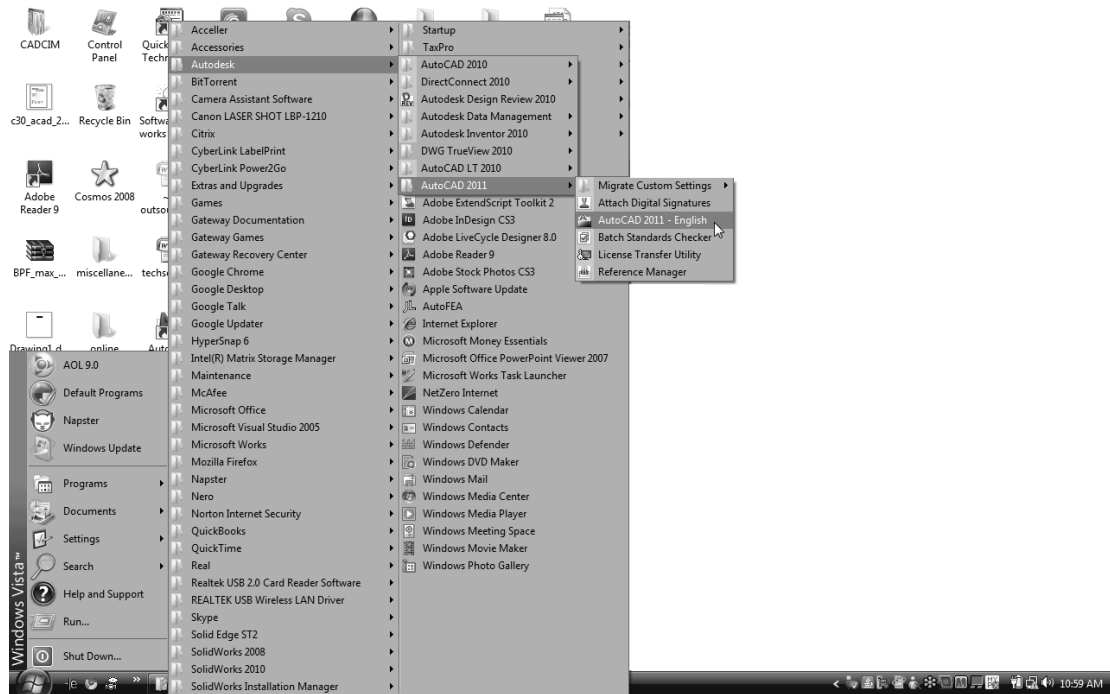


Figure 1-1 Starting AutoCAD 2011 from the **Start** menu

When you start AutoCAD for the first time, the **Welcome to AutoCAD 2011** page of the **Initial Setup** wizard will be displayed, prompting you to specify the industry that closely describes your work to start the default drawing environment, see Figure 1-2. Select the industry that describes your work and choose the **Next** button; the **Optimize your Default Workspace** page will be displayed, prompting you to optimize the default workspace, see Figure 1-3. Select the options according to your requirement and choose the **Next** button; the **Specify a Drawing Template File** page will be displayed, prompting you to specify the default drawing template, see Figure 1-4. If you have an existing drawing file template, select the **Use my existing drawing template file** radio button and specify the location of the template file using the **Browse** button. After setting all options, choose the **Start AutoCAD 2011** button. From now onward, AutoCAD will open according to the specified settings.



Note

You can change these initial setup settings according to your requirement at anytime. To do so, choose the **Options** button from the **Application Menu**; the **Options** dialog box will be displayed. Choose the **User Preferences** tab and choose the **Initial Setup** button to change the initial setup parameters.

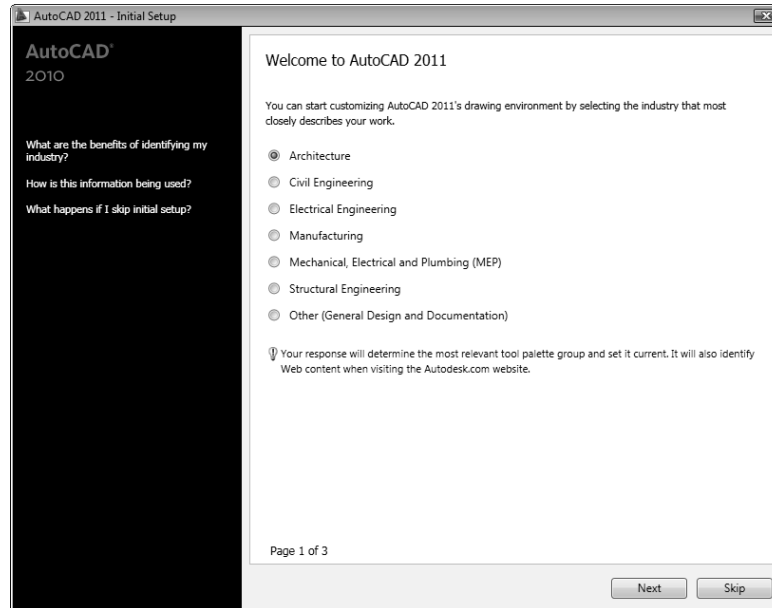


Figure 1-2 The *Welcome to AutoCAD 2011* page of the *Initial Setup* wizard

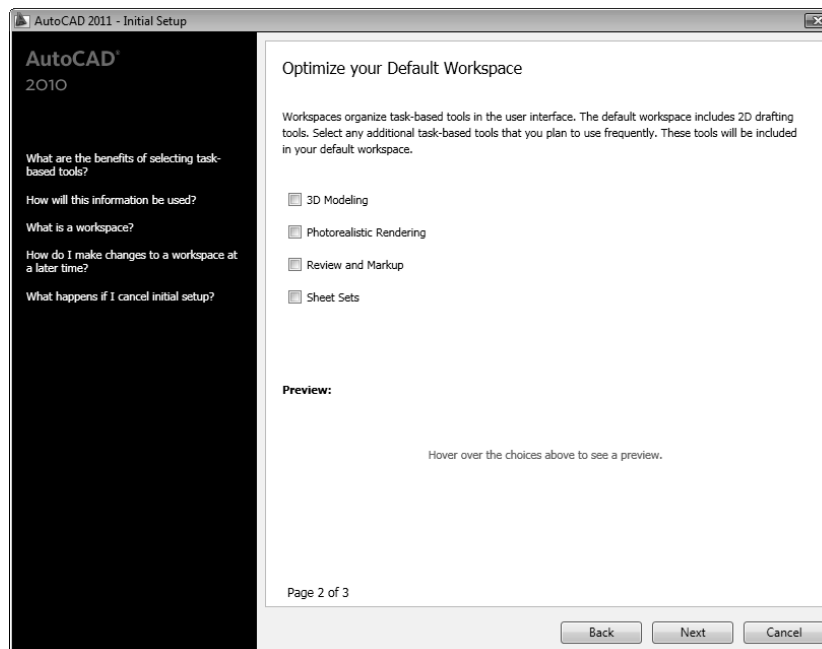


Figure 1-3 The *Optimize your Default Workspace* page

In this textbook, the following parameters are set as the initial setup:

Drawing environment: **Manufacturing**, Tools in default workspace: All check boxes selected, Drawing template: **AutoCAD 2011's default drawing template**

Therefore, the default settings for the display of some **Tool Palettes**, tabs in the **Ribbon**, or toolbars will be based on these parameters.

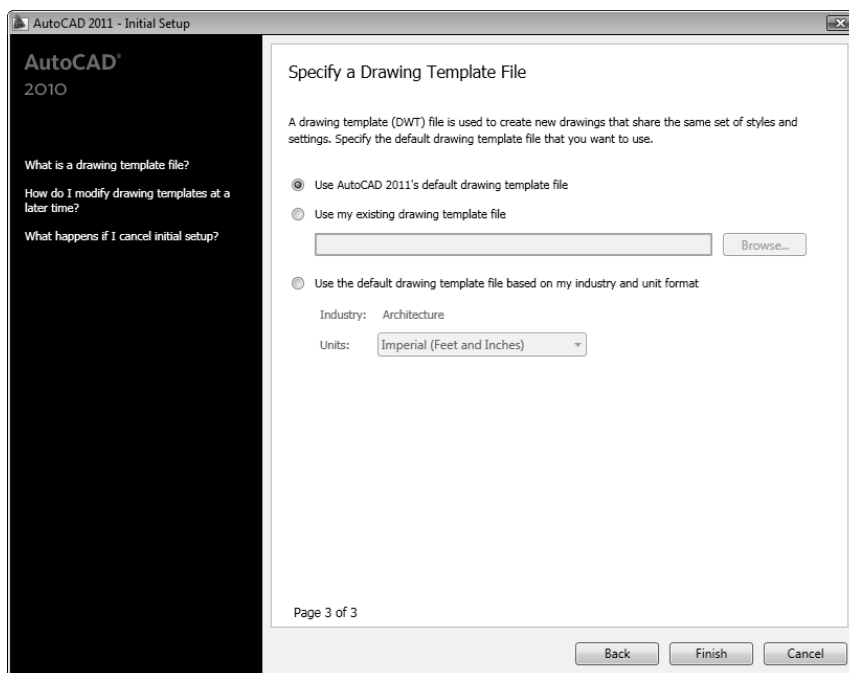


Figure 1-4 The Specify a Drawing Template File page

When you start AutoCAD 2011, the **Welcome Screen** of AutoCAD 2011 will be displayed, as shown in Figure 1-5. You can click on any one of the icons in the **Welcome Screen** and learn about the working of a feature in a video clip. To view the latest enhancement and new features, select the **New Features Workshop** option; a new window containing the new features and the latest enhancement will be displayed. Similarly, choose the other options in the **Welcome Screen** to learn about the corresponding options.

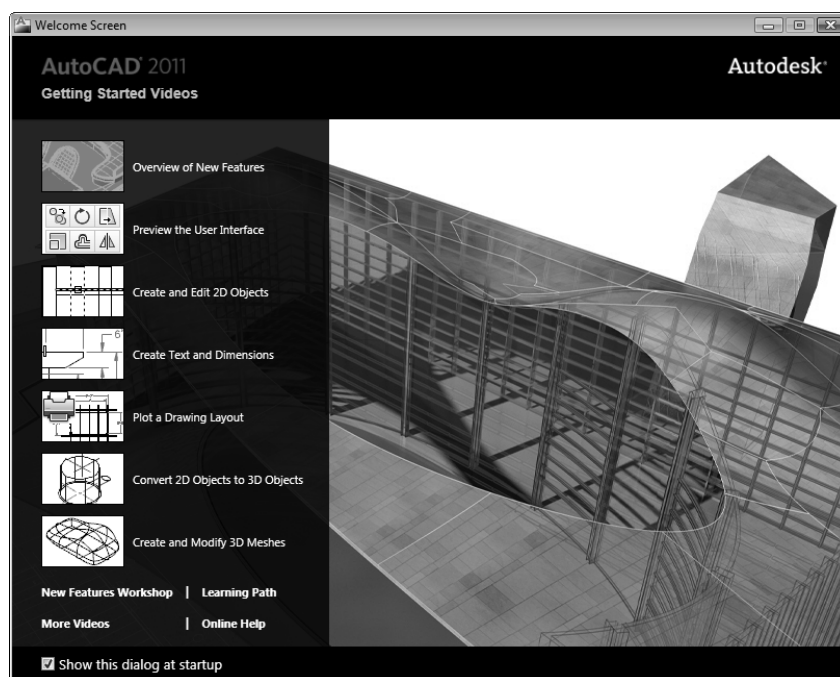


Figure 1-5 The Welcome Screen of AutoCAD 2011

AUTOCAD SCREEN COMPONENTS*

Various components of the initial AutoCAD screen are drawing area, command window, menu bar, several toolbars, model and layout tabs, and status bar (Figure 1-6). A title bar that has AutoCAD symbol and the current drawing name is displayed on top of the screen.

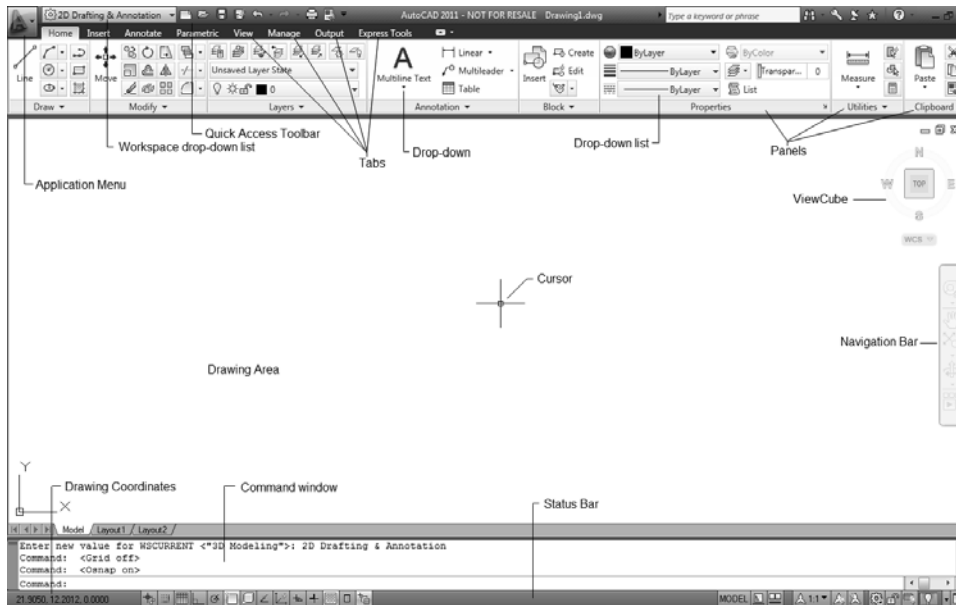


Figure 1-6 AutoCAD screen components in AutoCAD 2D Drafting & Annotation Workspace

Drawing Area

The drawing area covers the major portion of the screen. Here, you can draw the objects and use the commands. To draw the objects, you need to define the coordinate points, which can be selected by using your pointing device. The position of the pointing device is represented on the screen by the cursor. There is a coordinate system icon at the lower left corner of the drawing area. The window also has the standard Windows buttons such as close, minimize, scroll bar, and so on, on the top right corner. These buttons have the same functions as for any other standard window.

Command Window

The command window at the bottom of the drawing area has the Command prompt where you can enter the commands. It also displays the subsequent prompt sequences and the messages. You can change the size of the window by placing the cursor on the top edge (double line bar known as the grab bar) and then dragging it. This way you can increase its size to see all the previous commands you have used. By default, the command window displays only three lines. You can also press the F2 key to display **AutoCAD Text window**, which displays the previous commands and prompts.



Tip

You can hide all toolbars displayed on the screen by pressing the **CTRL+0** keys or by choosing **View > Clean Screen** from the menu bar. To turn on the display of the toolbars again, press the **CTRL+0** keys. Note that the 0 key on the numeric keypad of the keyboard cannot be used for the **Clean Screen** option. You can also choose the **Clean Screen** button in the Status Bar to hide all toolbars.

Navigation Bar

In AutoCAD 2011, the navigation tools are grouped together and are available in the drawing area, as shown in Figure 1-7. The tools in the **Navigation Bar** are discussed next.

SteeringWheels

The SteeringWheels has a set of navigation tools such as pan, zoom, and so on. You will learn more about the SteeringWheel in the later chapters.

Pan

This tool allows you to view the portion of the drawing that is outside the current display area. To do so, choose this tool, press and hold the left mouse button and then drag the drawing area. Press ESC to exit this command.

Zoom

The tools to enlarge the view of the drawing on the screen without affecting the actual size of the objects are grouped together. You will learn more about zoom in later chapters.

Rotate

The tools to rotate the view in the 3D space are grouped together.

ShowMotion

Choose this button to capture different views in a sequence and animate them when required.

ViewCube

ViewCube is available on the top right corner of the drawing area and is used to switch between the standard and isometric views or roll the current view. The ViewCube and its options are discussed in later chapters.

Status Bar

The Status Bar is displayed at the bottom of the screen and is called Application Status Bar. It contains some useful information and buttons (see Figure 1-8) that make it easy to change the status of some AutoCAD functions. You can toggle between the on and off states of most of these functions by choosing them.

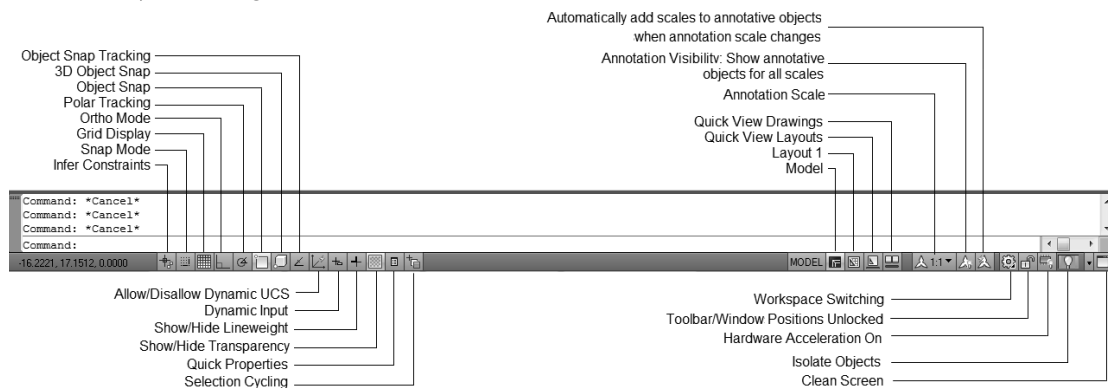


Figure 1-8 The Status Bar displayed in the 2D Drafting & Annotation workspace

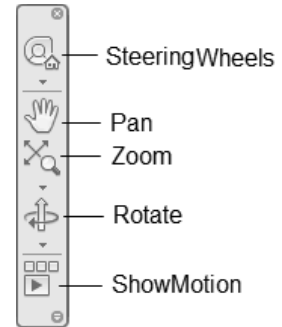


Figure 1-7 Tools in the Navigation Bar

Drawing Coordinates

The information about the coordinates is displayed on the left-corner of the Status Bar. You can select this coordinate button to toggle between the on and off states. The **COORDS** system variable controls the type of display of the coordinates. If the value of the **COORDS** variable is set to 0, the coordinate display is static, that is, the coordinate values displayed in the Status Bar change only when you specify a point. If the value of the **COORDS** variable is set to 1 or 2, the coordinate display is dynamic. When the variable is set to 1, AutoCAD constantly displays the absolute coordinates of the graphics cursor with respect to the UCS origin. The polar coordinates (length<angle) are displayed if you are in an AutoCAD command and the **COORDS** variable is set to 2. You can also click on the **Drawing Coordinates** area to change the coordinate status from on to off and vice versa.

Infer Constraints

If this button is chosen then some of the geometric constraints will be automatically applied to sketch while it is drawn.

Snap Mode

If the **Snap Mode** button is chosen, the snap mode is on. So, you can move the cursor in fixed increments. The F9 key acts as a toggle key to turn the snap off or on.

Grid Display

The grid lines are used as reference lines to draw objects in AutoCAD. If the **Grid Display** button is chosen, the grid display is on and the grid lines are displayed on the screen. The F7 function key can be used to turn the grid display on or off.

Ortho Mode

If the **Ortho Mode** button is chosen, you can draw lines at right angles only. You can use the F8 function key to turn ortho on or off.

Polar Tracking

If you turn the polar tracking on, the movement of the cursor is restricted along a path based on the angle set as the polar angle. Choose the **Polar Tracking** button to turn the polar tracking on. You can also use the F10 function key to turn on this option. Note that turning the polar tracking on, automatically turns off the ortho mode.

Object Snap

When the **Object Snap** button is chosen, you can use the running object snaps to snap on to a point. You can also use the F3 function key to turn the object snap on or off. The status of **OSNAP** (off or on) does not prevent you from using the immediate mode object snaps.

3D Object Snap

When this button is chosen, you can snap the key point on a solid or a surface. You can also use the F4 function key to turn on or off the 3D object snap.

Object Snap Tracking

When you choose this button, the inferencing lines will be displayed. Inferencing lines are dashed lines that are displayed automatically when you select a sketching tool and track a particular keypoint on the screen. Choosing this button turns the object snap tracking on or off.

Allow/Disallow Dynamic UCS

Choosing this button allows or disallows the use of dynamic UCS. Allowing the dynamic UCS ensures that the XY plane of the UCS got dynamically aligned with the selected face of the model. You can also use the F6 function key to turn the **DUCS** button on or off.

Dynamic Input

The **Dynamic Input** button is used to turn the **Dynamic Input** on or off. Turning it on facilitates the heads-up design approach because all commands, prompts, and dimensional inputs will now be displayed in the drawing area and you do not need to look at the Command prompt all the time. This saves the design time and also increases the efficiency of the user. If the **Dynamic Input** mode is turned on, you will be allowed to enter the commands through the **Pointer Input** boxes, and the numerical values through the **Dimensional Input** boxes. You will also be allowed to select the command options through the **Dynamic Prompt** options in the graphics window. To turn the **Dynamic Input** on or off, use the CTRL+D keys.

Show/Hide Lineweight

Choosing this button in the Status Bar allows you to turn on or off the display of lineweights in the drawing. If this button is not chosen, the display of lineweight will be turned off.

Show/Hide Transparency

This button is available in the Status Bar and is chosen to turn on or off the transparency set for a drawing. You can set the transparency in the **Properties** panel or in the layer in which the sketch is drawn.

Quick Properties

If you select a sketched entity when this button is chosen in the Status Bar, the properties of the selected entity will be displayed in a panel.

Selection Cycling

When this button is chosen, you can cycle through the objects to be selected, if they are overlapping or close to other entities. On selecting an entity when this button is chosen, the **Selection** list box with a list of the entities that can be selected will be displayed.

Model

The **Model** button is chosen by default because you are working in the model space to create drawings. You will learn more about the model space in later chapters.

Layout1

Choose this button to shift the drawing to the layouts (paper space) for creating drawing views.

Quick View Layouts

Choose this button to display a flyout from which you can choose the layout you need to invoke.

Quick View Drawings

Choose this button to display a flyout from which you can choose the drawings you need to invoke.

Annotation Scale

The annotation scale controls the size and display of the annotative objects in the model space. The **Annotation Scale** button has a drop-down list that displays all the annotation scales available for the current drawing.

Annotation Visibility

This button is used to control the visibility of the annotative objects that do not support the current annotation scale in the drawing area.

Automatically Add Scale

This button, if chosen, automatically adds all the annotation scales that are set current to all the annotative objects present in the drawing.

Toolbar/Window Positions Unlocked

The **Toolbar/Window Positions Unlocked** button is used to lock and unlock the positions of toolbars and windows. When you click on this icon, a shortcut menu is displayed. Choosing the **Floating Toolbars/Panels** option allows you to lock the current position of the floating toolbars. A checkmark will be displayed in the shortcut menu on the type of toolbars that are currently locked. Choosing the **Docked Toolbars/Panels** option from the shortcut menu allows you to lock the current position of all the docked toolbars. Similarly, you can lock or unlock the position of floating and docked windows, such as the **Properties** window or the **Tool Palettes**. If you move the cursor on the **All** option, a cascading menu is displayed that provides the option to lock and unlock all the toolbars and windows.



Note

The *LOCKUI* system variable is responsible for the locking and unlocking of the toolbars and windows. The following are the values of the system variable:

- Lockui*<0> No toolbar or window locked
- Lockui*<1> Locks all docked toolbars
- Lockui*<2> Locks all docked windows
- Lockui*<4> Locks all floating toolbars
- Lockui*<8> Locks all floating windows

Hardware Acceleration On

This button is used to set the performance of the software at an acceptable level.

Isolate Objects

This button is used to hide or isolate objects from the drawing area. On choosing this button, a flyout will be displayed with two options. Choose the required option from this flyout and then select the objects to hide or isolate. To end isolation or display a hidden object, click this button again and choose the **End Object Isolation** option.

Drawing Status Bar

The **Drawing Status Bar** is displayed in between the drawing area and the command window. Choose the **Application Status Bar Menu** arrow and choose the **Drawing Status Bar** option from the flyout; the **Drawing Status Bar** will be displayed, as shown in Figure 1-9. Turn on the **Drawing Status Bar**; the **Annotation Scale**, **Annotation Visibility**, and **Automatically Add Scale** buttons will move automatically to the **Drawing Status Bar**. If you turn off the **Drawing Status Bar**, these buttons will move back to the **Application Status Bar**.

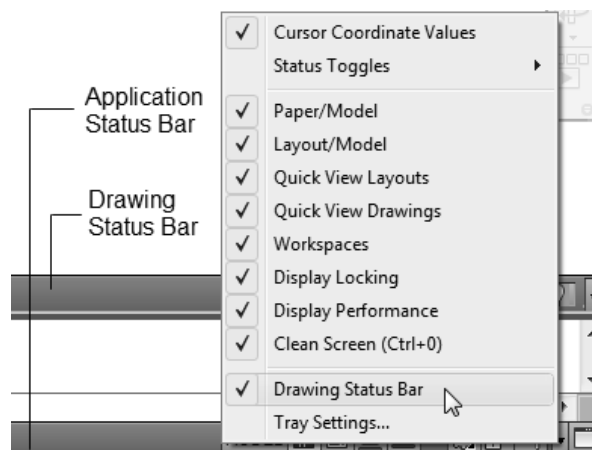


Figure 1-9 The Drawing Status Bar

Tray Settings

Choose the **Tray Settings** option from the flyout displayed on clicking the arrow in the **Application Status Bar**; the **Tray Settings** dialog box will be displayed. You can control the

display of icons and notifications in the tray at the right end of the status bar by selecting appropriate options.

Clean Screen

The **Clean Screen** button is at the lower right corner of the screen. This button, when chosen, displays an expanded view of the drawing area by hiding all the toolbars except the command window, Status Bar, and menu bar. The expanded view of the drawing area can also be displayed by choosing **View > Clean Screen** from the menu bar or by using the CTRL+0 keys. Choose the **Clean Screen** button again to restore the previous display state.

Status Toggles

You can hide the display of some of the buttons in the Status Bar. To do so, click on the **Application Status Bar Menu** arrow; a flyout will be displayed. Move the cursor on the **Status Toggles** option in the flyout; a cascading menu will be displayed. Clear the check mark near the names of the corresponding buttons in the cascading menu.

Plot/Publish Details Report Available



This icon is displayed when some plotting or a publishing activity was performed in the background. When you click on this icon, the **Plot and Publish Details** dialog box, which provides the details about the plotting and publishing activity, will be displayed.

You can copy this report to the clipboard by choosing the **Copy to Clipboard** button from the dialog box.

Manage Xrefs



The **Manage Xrefs** icon is displayed whenever an external reference drawing is attached to the selected drawing. This icon displays a message and an alert whenever the Xreffed drawing needs to be reloaded. The detailed information regarding the status of each Xref in the drawing and the relation between the various Xrefs, click on the **Manage Xrefs** icon; the **External References Palette** will be displayed. The Xrefs are discussed in detail in Chapter 18, Understanding External References.

CAD Standards



The **CAD Standards** icon is displayed whenever a standard drawing is associated with the selected drawing to compare the standards. This icon displays a message and an alert whenever a standard violation occurs in the drawing. The drawing can be checked for the standard violation and edited using the **Check Standards** dialog box, which is invoked by clicking on the **CAD Standards** icon.

Unreconciled New Layers



The **Unreconciled New Layers** icon is displayed whenever a new layer is inserted or an external reference is attached to the current drawing. This icon displays a message when a new layer is added. This helps in preventing any new layer being added to the current drawing without the users information.

INVOKING COMMANDS IN AutoCAD*

On starting AutoCAD, when you are in the drawing area, you need to invoke AutoCAD commands to perform any operation. For example, to draw a line, first you need to invoke the **LINE** command and then define the start point and the endpoint of the line. Similarly, if you want to erase objects, you must invoke the **ERASE** command and then select the objects for erasing. AutoCAD has provided the following methods to invoke the commands:

Keyboard	Ribbon	Application Menu	Tool Palettes
Tool Palettes	Menu bar	Shortcut menu	Toolbar

Keyboard

You can invoke any AutoCAD command from the keyboard by typing the command name and then pressing the ENTER key. If the **Dynamic Input** is on and the cursor is in the drawing area, by default, the command will be entered through the **Pointer Input** box. The **Pointer Input** box is a small box displayed on the right of the cursor, as shown in Figure 1-10. However, if the cursor is currently placed on any toolbar or menu bar, or if the **Dynamic Input** is turned off, the command will be entered through the Command prompt. Before you enter a command, the Command prompt is displayed as the last line in the command window area. If it is not displayed, you must cancel the existing command by pressing the ESC (Escape) key. The following example shows how to invoke the **LINE** command using the keyboard:

Command: **LINE** or **L**  (L is command alias)

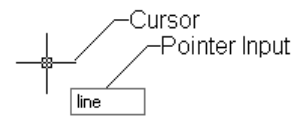


Figure 1-10 The **Pointer Input** box displayed when the **Dynamic Input** is on

Ribbon

In AutoCAD, you can also invoke a command from the Ribbon. The tools for creating, modifying, and annotating a 2D & 3D design are available in the panels instead of being spread out in the entire drawing area in different toolbars and menus, see Figure 1-11.

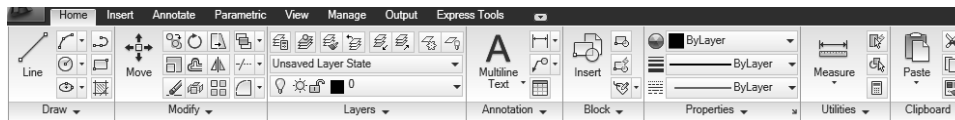


Figure 1-11 The **Ribbon** for the **2D Drafting & Annotation** workspace

When you start the AutoCAD session for the first time, by default the **Ribbon** is displayed horizontally below the **Quick Access Toolbar**. The **Ribbon** consists of various tabs. The tabs have different panels, which in turn, have tools arranged in rows. Some of the tools have small black down arrow. This indicates that the tools having similar functions are grouped together. To choose a tool, click on the down arrow; a drop-down will be displayed. Choose the required tool from the drop-down displayed. Note that if you choose a tool from the drop-down, the corresponding command will be invoked and the tool that you have chosen will be displayed in the panel. For example, to draw a circle using the **2-Point** option, click on the down arrow next to the **Center, Radius** tool in the **Draw** panel of the **Home** tab; a flyout will be displayed. Choose the **2-Point** tool from the flyout and then draw the circle. You will notice that the **2-Point** tool is displayed in place of the **Center, Radius** tool. In this textbook, the tool selection sequence will be written as, choose the **2-Point** tool from **Home > Draw > Circle** drop-down.

Choose the down arrow to expand the panel. You will notice that a push pin is available at the left end of the panel. Click on the push pin to keep the panel in the expanded state. Also, some of the panels have an inclined arrow at the lower-right corner. When you left click on an inclined arrow, a dialog box is displayed. You can define the setting of the corresponding panel in the dialog box.

You can reorder the panels in the tab. To do so, press and hold the left mouse button on the panel to be moved and drag it to the required position. To undock the **Ribbon**, right-click on the blank space in the **Ribbon** and choose the **Undock** option. You can move, resize, anchor, and auto-hide the **Ribbon** using the shortcut menu that will be displayed when you right-click on the heading strip. To anchor the floating **Ribbon** to the left or right of the drawing area in the vertical position, right-click on the heading strip of the floating **Ribbon**; the shortcut menu is displayed. Choose the corresponding option from this shortcut menu. The **Auto-hide** option will hide the **Ribbon** into the heading strip and will display it only when you move the cursor over this strip.

You can customize the display of tabs and panels in the **Ribbon**. To customize the **Ribbon**, right-click on any one of the tools in it; a shortcut menu will be displayed. On moving the cursor over one of the options, a flyout will be displayed with a tick mark before all options and the corresponding tab or panel will be displayed in the **Ribbon**. Select/clear appropriate option to display/hide a particular tab or panel.

Application Menu

The **Application Menu** is available at the top-left of the AutoCAD window. It contains some of the tools that are available in the **Standard** toolbar. Click the down arrow on the **Application Menu** to display the tools, as shown in Figure 1-12. You can search a command using the search field on the top of the **Application Menu**. To search a tool, enter the complete or partial name of the command in the search field; the possible tool list will be listed. If you click on a tool from the list, the corresponding command will get activated.

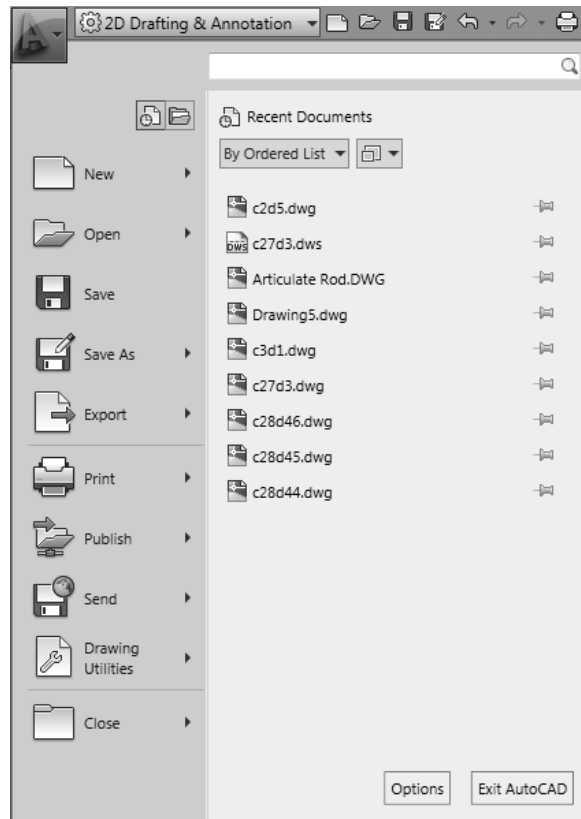


Figure 1-12 The Application Menu

By default, the **Recent Document** button is chosen in the **Application Menu**. Therefore, the recently opened drawings will be listed. If you have opened multiple drawing files, choose the **Open Documents** button; the documents that are opened will be listed in the **Application Menu**. To set the preferences of the file, choose the **Options** button available at the bottom-right of the **Application Menu**. To exit AutoCAD, choose the **Exit** button next to the **Options** button.

Tool Palettes

AutoCAD has provided **Tool Palettes** as an easy and convenient way of placing and sharing hatch patterns and blocks in the current drawing. By default, the **Tool Palettes** are not displayed. Choose the **Tool Palettes Windows** button from the **Palettes** panel in the **View** tab or choose the CTRL+3 keys to display the **Tool Palettes** as a window on the right of the drawing area. You can resize the **Tool Palettes** using the resizing cursor that is displayed when you place the

cursor on the top or bottom extremity of the **Tool Palettes**. The **Tool Palettes** are discussed in detail in Chapter 15, *Hatching Drawings*.

Menu Bar

You can also select commands from the menu bar. Menu Bar is not displayed by default. To display the menu bar, choose the down arrow in the **Quick Access Toolbar**; a flyout is displayed. Choose the **Show Menu Bar** option from it; the menu bar will be displayed. As you move the cursor over the menu bar, different titles are highlighted. You can choose the desired item by left-clicking on it; the corresponding menu is displayed directly under the title. You can invoke a command by left-clicking on a menu. Some of the menu items display an arrow on the right side, which indicates that they have a cascading menu. The cascading menu provides various options to execute the same AutoCAD command. You can display the cascading menu by choosing the menu item or by moving the arrow pointer to the right of that item. You can then choose any item from the cascading menu by highlighting the item or command and pressing the pick button of your pointing device. For example, to draw an ellipse using the **Center** option, choose the **Draw** menu and then choose the **Ellipse** option; a cascading menu will be displayed. From the cascading menu, choose the **Center** option. In this text, this command selection sequence will be referenced as choosing **Draw > Ellipse > Center** from the menu bar.

Toolbar

Toolbars are not displayed by default. To display a toolbar, choose the **View** tab in the **Ribbon** and click on **Toolbars** in the **Windows** panel; a flyout will be displayed. Move the cursor over the **AutoCAD** option; a list of toolbars will be displayed. Select the required toolbar. Alternatively, display the menu bar and then choose **Tools > Toolbars > AutoCAD** from it; a list of toolbars will be displayed. Select the required toolbar.

In a toolbar, the similar tools representing various AutoCAD commands are grouped together. When you move the cursor over the button of a toolbar, the button gets lifted and a three-dimensional (3D) box encloses it. The tooltip (name of the tool and related information) is also displayed below the tool. Once you have located the desired tool, left-click on it to invoke the corresponding command. For example, you can invoke the **LINE** command by choosing the **Line** tool from the **Draw** toolbar, see Figure 1-13.

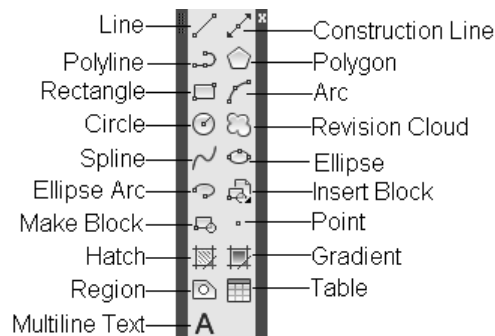


Figure 1-13 The **Draw** toolbar

Some of the tools in a toolbar have a small triangular arrow at the lower right corner. This indicates that the tool has a flyout attached to it. If you press and hold the left mouse button on those tools, a flyout containing more tools will be displayed. Choose the required tool from this flyout.

Moving and Resizing Toolbars

Toolbars can be moved anywhere on the screen by placing the cursor on the strip and then dragging it to the desired location. You must hold the left mouse button down while dragging.

While moving the toolbars, you can dock them to the top or sides of the screen by dropping them in the docking area. You may also prevent docking by holding the CTRL key when moving the toolbar to a desired location. You can also change the size of a toolbar by placing the cursor anywhere on the border of the toolbar where it takes the shape of a double arrow (Figure 1-14), and then pulling it in the desired direction (Figure 1-15). You can also customize toolbars to meet your requirements.

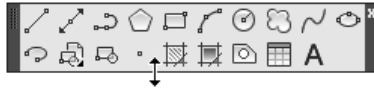


Figure 1-14 Reshaping the **Draw** toolbar



Figure 1-15 The **Draw** toolbar reshaped

Shortcut Menu

AutoCAD has provided shortcut menus as an easy and convenient way of invoking the recently used tools. These shortcut menus are context-sensitive, which means that the tools present in them are dependent on the place/object for which they are displayed. A shortcut menu is invoked by right-clicking and is displayed at the cursor location. You can right-click anywhere in the drawing area to display the general shortcut menu. It generally contains an option to select the previously invoked tool again, apart from the common tools for Windows, refer to Figure 1-16.

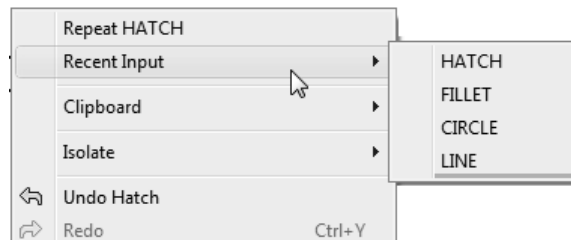


Figure 1-16 Shortcut menu with the recently used commands

If you right-click in the drawing area while a command is active, a shortcut menu is displayed, containing the options of that particular command. Figure 1-17 shows the shortcut menu when the **Polyline** tool is active.

If you right-click on the **Layout** tabs, a shortcut menu is displayed, containing the options for layouts (Figure 1-18).

You can also right-click on the command window to display the shortcut menu. This menu displays the six most recently used commands and some of the window options like **Copy** and **Paste** (Figure 1-19). The commands and their prompt entries are displayed in the History window (previous command lines not visible) and can be selected, copied, and pasted in the command line using the shortcut menu. As you press the up arrow key, the previously entered commands are displayed in the command window. Once the desired command is displayed at the Command prompt, you can execute it by simply pressing the ENTER key. You can also copy and edit any previously invoked command by locating it in the History window and then selecting the lines. Right-click in the command window to display the shortcut menu (Figure 1-19); select copy, and then paste the selected lines in the command line. Once the lines are pasted, you can edit them.

You can right-click on the coordinate display area of the Status Bar to display the shortcut menu. This menu contains the options to modify the display of coordinates, as shown in Figure 1-20. You can also right-click on any of the toolbars to display the shortcut menu from where you can choose any toolbar to be displayed.

**Note**

A shortcut menu is available for any situation while working in AutoCAD. You should try to make use of it frequently by right-clicking at various positions.

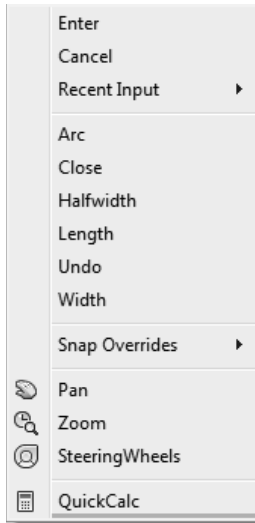


Figure 1-17 Shortcut menu with the **POLYLINE** command active

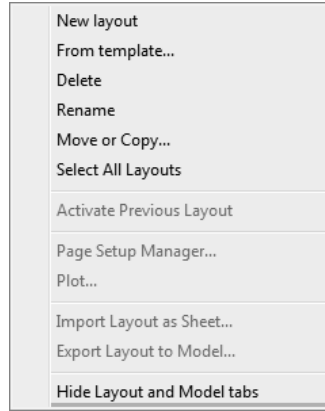


Figure 1-18 Shortcut menu for the **Layout** tab

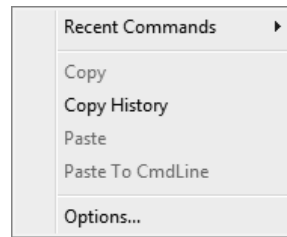


Figure 1-19 Command line window shortcut menu

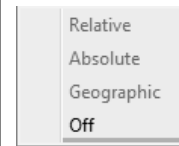


Figure 1-20 The Status Bar shortcut menu

AutoCAD DIALOG BOXES

There are certain commands, which when invoked, display a dialog box. A dialog box is a convenient method of a user interface. When you choose an item in the menu bar with the ellipses [...], it displays the dialog box. For example, **Options** in the **Tools** menu displays the **Options** dialog box. A dialog box contains a number of parts like the dialog label, radio buttons, text or edit boxes, check boxes, slider bars, image boxes, and command buttons. These components are also referred to as tiles. Some of the components of a dialog box are shown in Figure 1-21.

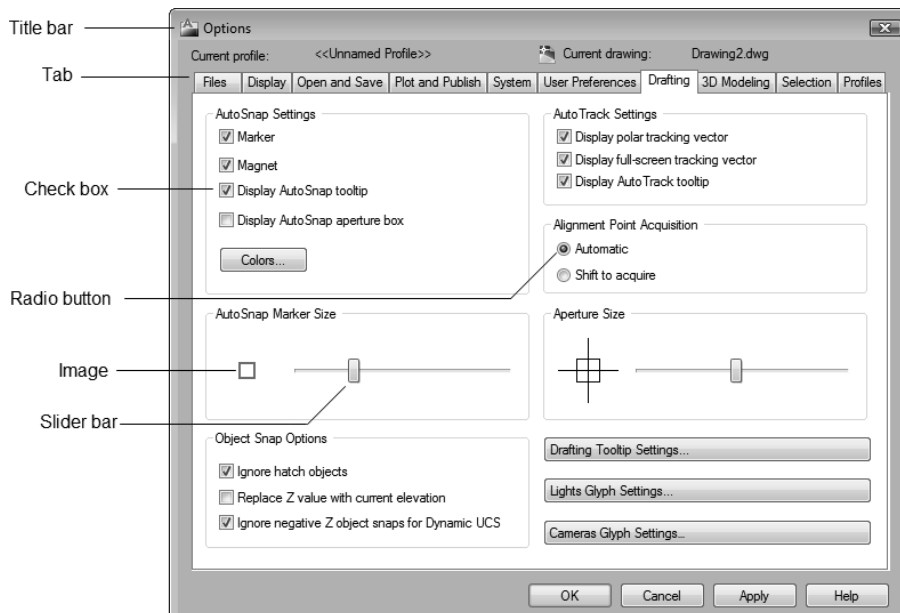


Figure 1-21 Components of a dialog box

You can select the desired tile using the pointing device, which is represented by an arrow when a dialog box is invoked. The titlebar displays the name of the dialog box. The **tabs** specify the various sections with a group of related options under them. The **check boxes** are toggle options for making the particular option available or unavailable. The **drop-down list** displays an item and an arrow on the right which when selected displays a list of items to choose from. You can make a selection in the **radio buttons**. Only one can be selected at a time. The **image** displays the preview image of the item selected. The **text box** is an area where you can enter a text like a file name. It is also called an **edit box**, because you can make any change to the text entered. In some dialog boxes, there is the [...] button, which displays another related dialog box. There are certain **buttons** (OK, Cancel, Help) at the bottom of the dialog box. The name implies their functions. The button with a dark border is the default button. The dialog box has a **Help** button for getting help on the various features of the dialog box.

STARTING A NEW DRAWING

Application Menu: New > Drawing
Quick Access Toolbar: New

Command: NEW or QNEW
Menu Bar: New > Drawing



You can open a new drawing using the **New** tool in the **Quick Access Toolbar**. When you invoke the **New** tool, by default AutoCAD will display the **Select template** dialog box, as shown in Figure 1-22. This dialog box displays a list of default templates available in AutoCAD 2011. The default template is **acad.dwt**, which starts the 2D drawing environment. You can select the **acad3D.dwt** template to start the 3D modeling environment. Alternatively, you can select any other template to start a new drawing that will use the settings of the selected template. You can also open any drawing without using any template either in metric or imperial system. To do so, choose the down arrow on the right of the **Open** button and select the **Open with no Template-Metric** option or the **Open with no Template-Imperial** option from the flyout.

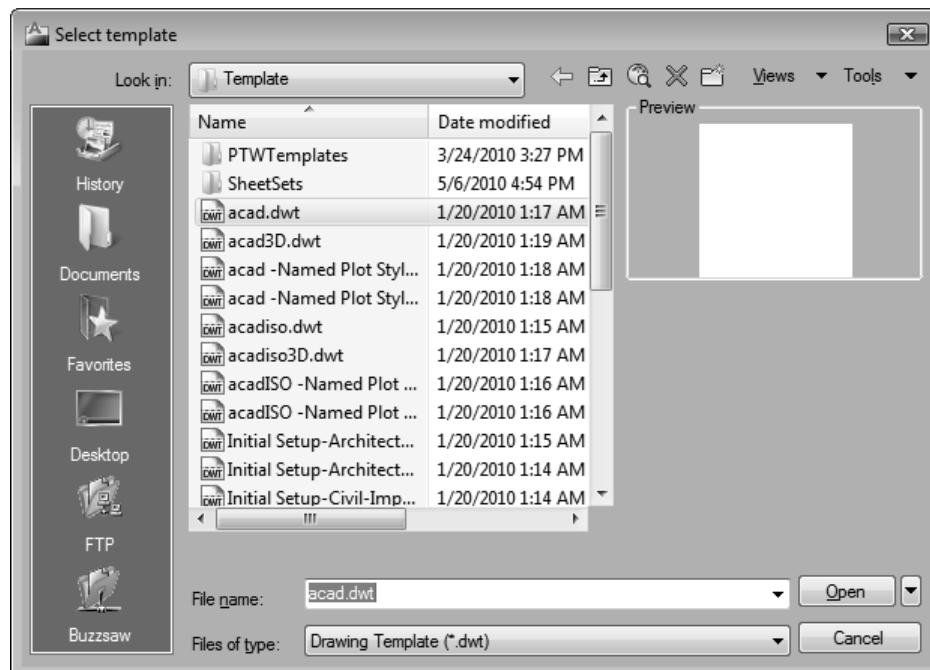


Figure 1-22 The Select template dialog box

You can also open a new drawing using the **Use a Wizard** and **Start from Scratch** options from the **Create New Drawing** dialog box. By default, this dialog box is not invoked. To invoke this

display of the **Create New Drawing** dialog box, enter **STARTUP** in the command window and then enter **1** as the new value for this system variable. After setting 1 as the new value for the system variable, whenever you invoke the **New** tool, the **Create New Drawing** dialog box will be displayed, as shown in Figure 1-23. The options in this dialog box are discussed next.

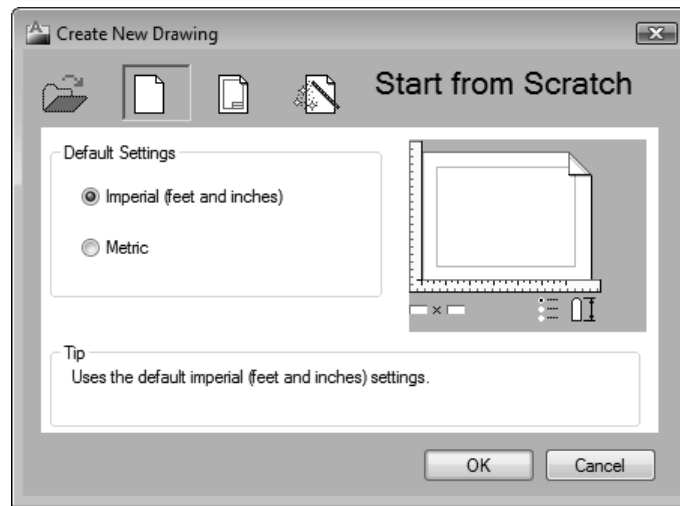


Figure 1-23 The Create New Drawing dialog box

Open a Drawing

By default, this option is not available.

Start from Scratch

When you choose the **Start from Scratch** button (Figure 1-23), AutoCAD provides you with options to start a new drawing that contains the default AutoCAD setup for Imperial (*Acad.dwt*) or Metric drawings (*Acadiso.dwt*). If you select the Imperial default setting, the limits are 12X9, text height is 0.20, and dimensions and linetype scale factors are 1.

Use a Template

When you choose the **Use a Template** button in the **Create New Drawing** dialog box, AutoCAD displays a list of templates, see Figure 1-24. The default template file is *acad.dwt* or *acadiso.dwt*, depending on the installation. You can directly start a new file in the 2D sketching environment by selecting the *acad.dwt* or *acadiso.dwt* template. If you use a template file, the new drawing will have the same settings as specified in the template file. All the drawing parameters of the new drawing such as units, limits, and other settings are already set according to the template file used. The preview of the template file selected is displayed in the dialog box. You can also define your own template files that are customized to your requirements (see Chapter 13, *Template Drawings*). To differentiate the template files from the drawing files, the template files have a *.dwt* extension whereas the drawing files have a *.dwg* extension. Any drawing file can be saved as a template file. You can use the **Browse** button to select other template files. When you choose the **Browse** button, the **Select a template file** dialog box is displayed with the **Template** folder open, displaying all the template files.

Use a Wizard

The **Use a Wizard** option allows you to set the initial drawing settings before actually starting a new drawing. When you choose the **Use a Wizard** button, AutoCAD provides you with the option for using the **Quick Setup** or **Advanced Setup**, see Figure 1-25. In the **Quick Setup**, you can specify the units and the limits of the work area. In the **Advanced Setup**, you can set the units, limits, and the different types of settings for a drawing.

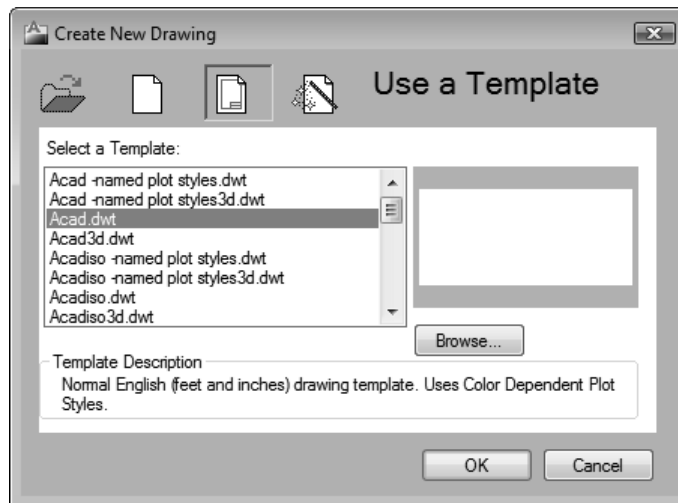


Figure 1-24 The default templates that are displayed when you choose the **Use a Template** button



Figure 1-25 The wizard options that are displayed when you choose the **Use a Wizard** button

Advanced Setup

This option allows you to preselect the parameters of a new drawing such as the units of linear and angular measurements, type and direction of angular measurements, approximate area desired for the drawing, precision for displaying the units after decimal, and so on. When you select the **Advanced Setup** wizard option from the **Create New Drawing** dialog box and choose the **OK** button, the **Advanced Setup** wizard is displayed. The **Units** page is displayed by default, as shown in Figure 1-26.

This page is used to set the units for measurement in the current drawing. You can select the required unit of measurement by selecting the respective radio button. You will notice that the preview image is modified accordingly. The different units of measurement you can choose from are Decimal, Engineering, Architectural, Fractional, and Scientific. You can also set the precision for the measurement units by selecting it from the **Precision** drop-down list.

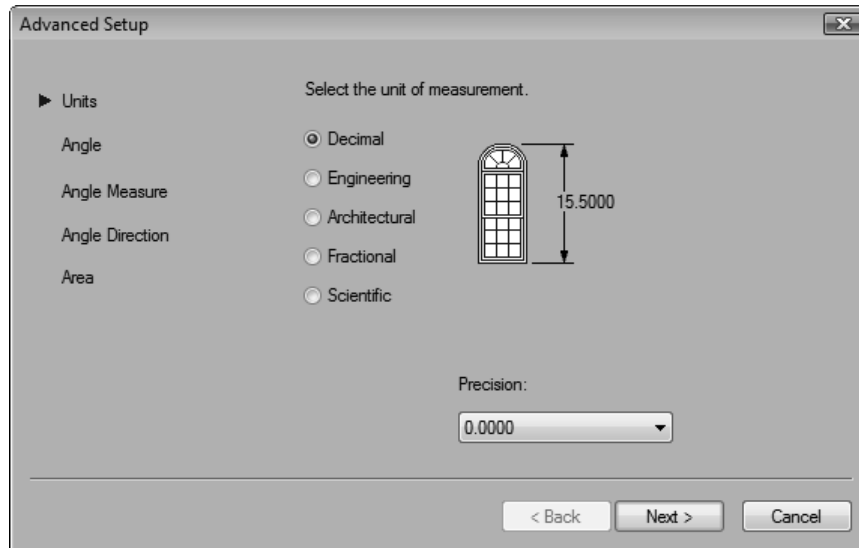


Figure 1-26 The **Units** page of the **Advanced Setup** wizard

Choose the **Next** button to open the **Angle** page, as shown in Figure 1-27. You will notice that an arrow appears on the left of **Angle** in the **Advanced Setup** wizard. This suggests that this page is current.

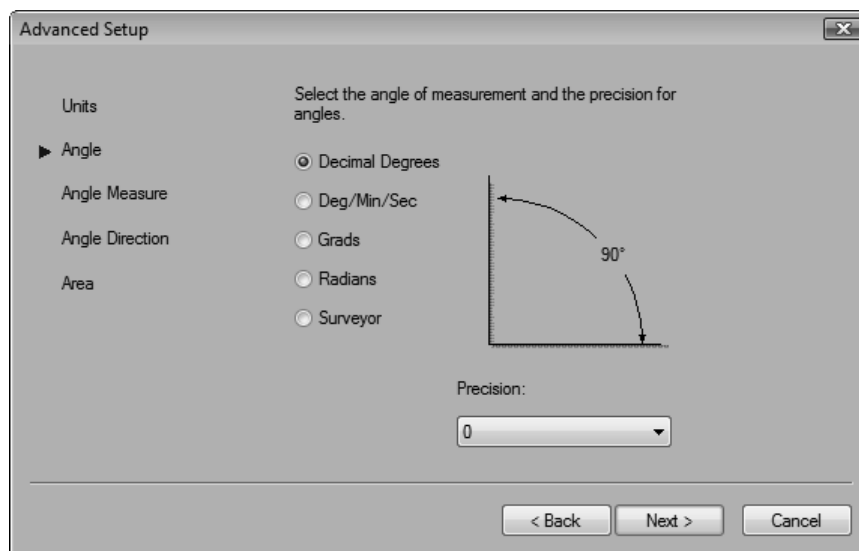


Figure 1-27 The **Angle** page of the **Advanced Setup** wizard

This page is used to set the units for angular measurements and its precision. The units for angle measurement are Decimal Degrees, Deg/Min/Sec, Grads, Radians, and Surveyor. The units for angle measurement can be set by selecting any one of these radio buttons as required. The preview of the selected angular unit is displayed on the right of the radio buttons. The precision format changes automatically in the **Precision** drop-down list depending on the angle measuring system selected. You can then select the precision from the drop-down list.

The next page is the **Angle Measure** page, as shown in Figure 1-28. This page is used to select the direction of the base angle from which the angles will be measured. You can also set your own direction by selecting the **Other** radio button and then entering the value in its edit box. This edit box is available when you select the **Other** radio button.

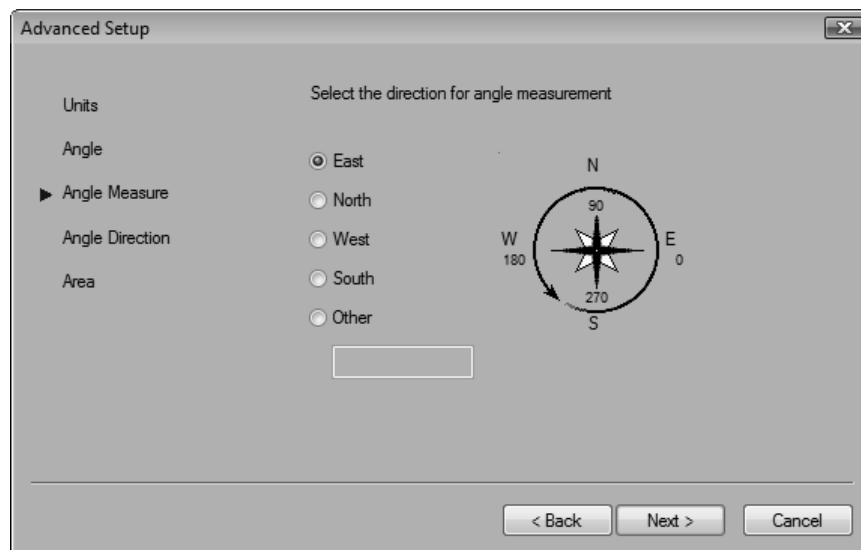


Figure 1-28 The *Angle Measure* page of the *Advanced Setup* wizard

Choose **Next** to display the **Angle Direction** page (Figure 1-29) to set the orientation for the angle measurement. By default the angles are positive, if measured in a counterclockwise direction. This is because the **Counter-Clockwise** radio button is selected. If you select the **Clockwise** radio button, the angles will be considered positive when measured in the clockwise direction.

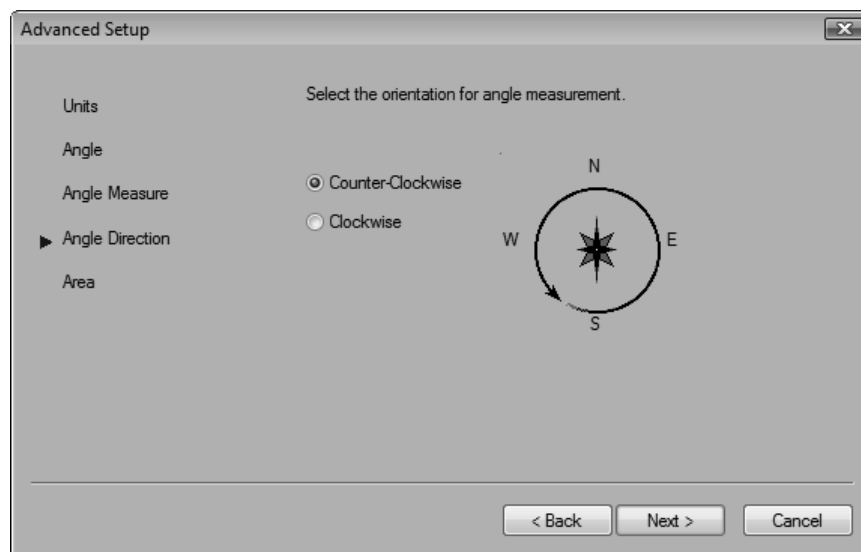


Figure 1-29 The *Angle Direction* page of the *Advanced Setup* wizard

To set the limits of the drawing, choose the **Next** button; the **Area** page will be displayed, as shown in Figure 1-30. You can enter the width and length of the drawing area in the respective edit boxes.



Note

*Even after you increase the limits of the drawing, the drawing display area is not increased. You need to invoke the **Zoom All** tool from the **Navigation Bar** to increase the drawing display area.*

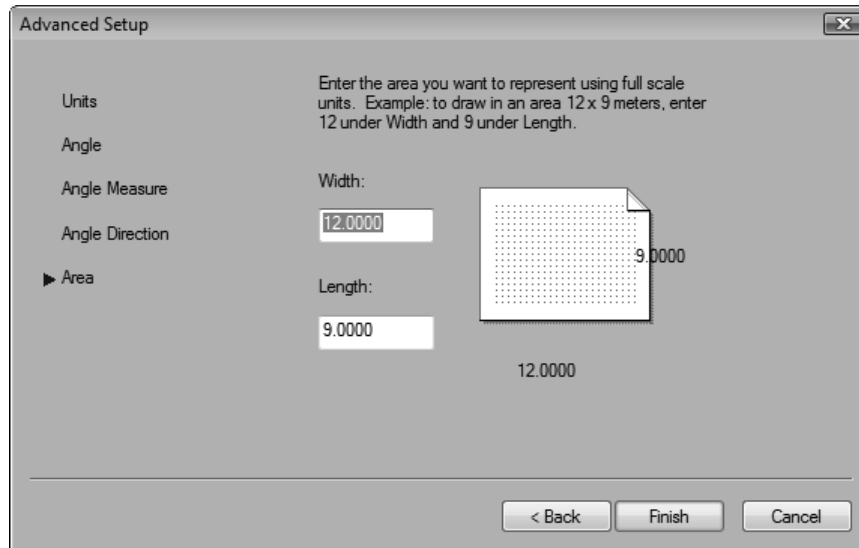


Figure 1-30 The Area page of the Advanced Setup wizard

Quick Setup

When you select **Quick Setup** and choose the **OK** button, the **Quick Setup** wizard is displayed. This wizard has two pages: **Units** and **Area**. The **Units** page is opened by default, as shown in Figure 1-31. The options in the **Units** page are similar to those in the **Units** page of the **Advanced Setup** wizard. The only difference is that you cannot set the precision for the units in this wizard.

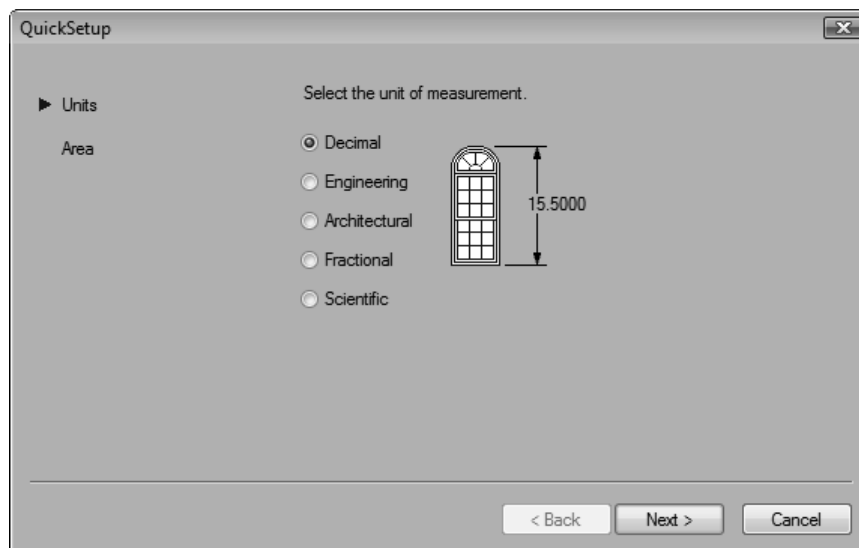


Figure 1-31 The Units page of the QuickSetup wizard

Choose **Next** to display the **Area** page, as shown in Figure 1-32. The **Area** page is similar to that of the **Advanced Setup** wizard where you can set the drawing limits.



Tip

By default, when you open an AutoCAD session, a drawing opens automatically. But you can open a new drawing using options such as **Start from Scratch** and **Wizards** before entering into AutoCAD environment using the **Startup** dialog box. As mentioned earlier, the display of the **Startup** dialog box is turned off by default. Refer to the section of **Starting a New Drawing** to know how to turn on the display of this dialog box.

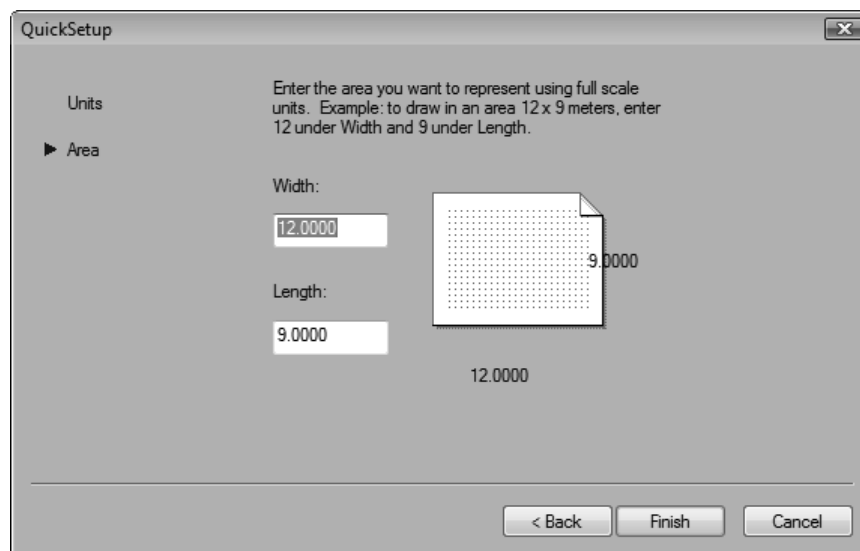


Figure 1-32 The Area page of the *QuickSetup* wizard

SAVING YOUR WORK

Application Menu: SAVEAS, SAVE

Command: QSAVE, SAVEAS, SAVE

Quick Access Toolbar: Save or Save As

Menu Bar: File > Save or Save As



You must save your work before you exit from the drawing editor or turn off your system. Also, it is recommended that you save your drawings after regular intervals, so that in the event of a power failure or an editing error, all works saved before the problem started will be retained.

AutoCAD has provided the **QSAVE**, **SAVEAS**, and **SAVE** commands that allow you to save your work. These commands allow you to save your drawing by writing it to a permanent storage device, such as a hard drive or in any removable drive.

When you choose the **Save** tool from the **Quick Access toolbar** or the **Application Menu**, the **QSAVE** command is invoked. If the current drawing is unnamed and you save the drawing for the first time in the present session, the **SAVEAS** command will be invoked and you will be prompted to enter the file name in the **Save Drawing As** dialog box, as shown in Figure 1-33. You can enter the name for the drawing and then choose the **Save** button. If you have saved a drawing file once and then edited it, you can use the **Save** tool to save it, without the system prompting you to enter a file name. This allows you to do a quick save.

When you choose **SAVEAS** from the **Application Menu** or choose the **Save As** tool from the **Quick Access Toolbar**, the **Save Drawing As** dialog box will be displayed, similar to that shown in Figure 1-33. Even if the drawing has been saved with a file name, this tool gives you an option to save it with a different file name. In addition to saving the drawing, it sets the name of the current drawing to the file name you specify, which is displayed in the title bar. This tool is used when you want to save a previously saved drawing under a different file name. You can also use this tool when you make certain changes to a template and want to save the changed template drawing but leave the original template unchanged.

The **SAVE** command is the most rarely used command and can be invoked only from the command line by entering **SAVE** at the Command prompt. It is similar to the **SAVEAS** command and displays the **Save Drawing As** dialog box. With this command, you can save a previously saved drawing under a different file name, but this command does not set it as the current drawing.

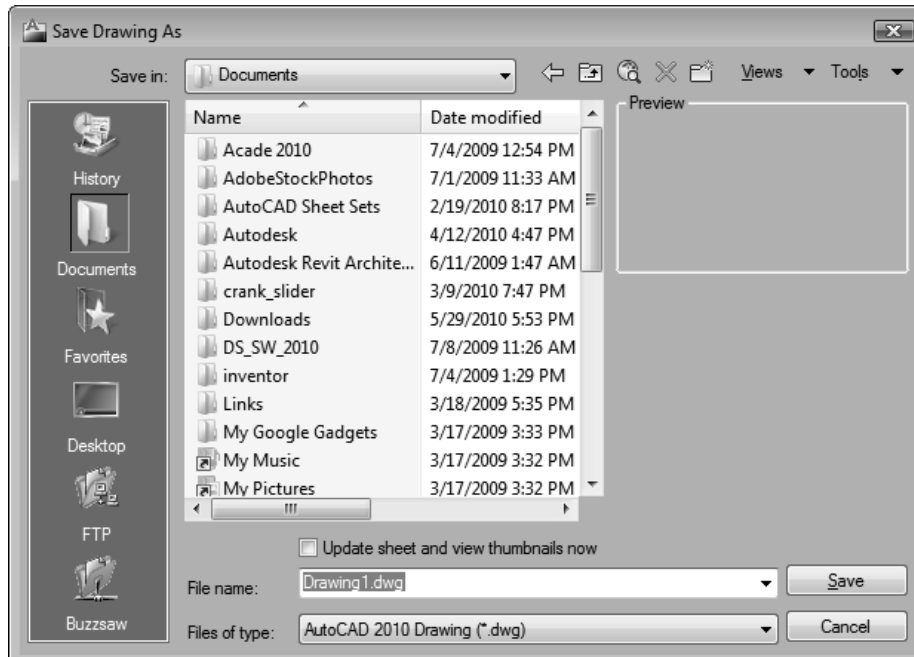


Figure 1-33 The Save Drawing As dialog box

Save Drawing As Dialog Box

The **Save Drawing As** dialog box displays the information related to the drawing files on your system. The various components of the dialog box are described next.

Places List

A column of icons is displayed on the left side of the dialog box. These icons contain the shortcuts to the folders that are frequently used. You can quickly save your drawings in one of these folders. The **History** folder displays the list of the most recently saved drawings. You can save your personal drawings in the **My Documents** or the **Favorites** folder. The **FTP** folder displays the list of the various FTP sites that are available for saving the drawing. By default, no FTP sites are shown in the dialog box. To add a FTP site to the dialog box, choose the **Tools** button on the upper-right corner of the dialog box to display a shortcut menu and select **Add/Modify FTP Locations**. The **Desktop** folder displays the list of contents on the desktop. The **Buzzsaw** icons connect you to their respective pages on the Web. You can add a new folder in this list for an easy access by simply dragging the folder on to the **Places** list area. You can rearrange all these folders by dragging them and then placing them at the desired locations. It is also possible to remove the folders, which are not in frequent use. Right-click on the particular folder and then select **Remove** from the shortcut menu.

File name Edit Box

To save your work, enter the name of the drawing in the **File name** edit box by typing the file name or selecting it from the drop-down list. If you select the file name, it automatically appears in the **File name** edit box. If you have already assigned a name to the drawing, the current drawing name is taken as the default name. If the drawing is unnamed, the default name *Drawing1* is displayed in the **File Name** edit box. You can also choose the down arrow at the right of the edit box to display the names of the previously saved drawings and choose a name here.

Files of type Drop-Down List

The **Files of type** drop-down list (Figure 1-34) is used to specify the drawing format in which you want to save the file. For example, to save the file as an AutoCAD 2004 drawing file, select **AutoCAD 2004/LT 2004 Drawing (*.dwg)** from the drop-down list.

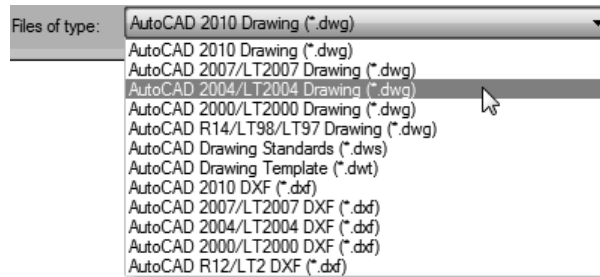


Figure 1-34 The **Files of type** drop-down list

Save in Drop-Down List

The current drive and path information is listed in the **Save in** drop-down list. AutoCAD will initially save the drawing in the default folder; but if you want to save the drawing in a different folder, you have to specify the path. For example, to save the present drawing as *house* in the *CI* folder, choose the arrow button in the **Save in** drop-down list to display the drop-down list. Select **C:** from the drop-down list; all folders in the C drive will be listed in the **File** list box. Double-click on the **C1** folder; if it is already listed there or create a folder *C1* by choosing the **Create New Folder** button. Select *house* from the list, if it is already listed there, or enter it in the **File name** edit box and then choose the **Save** button. Your drawing (*house*) will be saved in the *C1* folder (*C:\C1\house.dwg*). Similarly, to save the drawing in the D drive, select **D:** in the **Save in** drop-down list.



Tip

The file name you enter to save a drawing should match its contents. This helps you to remember the drawing details and makes it easier to refer to them later. Also, the file name can be 255 characters long and can contain spaces and punctuation marks.

Views drop-down

The **Views** drop-down has the options for the type of listing of files and displaying the preview images (Figure 1-35).

List, Details, Thumbnails, and Preview Options

If you choose the **Details** option, it will display the detailed information about the files (size, type, date, and time of modification) in the **Files** list box. In the detailed information, if you click on the **Name** label, the files are listed with the names in alphabetical order. If you double-click on the **Name** label, the files will be listed in reverse order. Similarly, if you click on the **Size** label, the files are listed according to their size in ascending order. Double-clicking on the **Size** label will list the files in descending order of size. Similarly, you can click on the **Type** label or the **Modified** label to list the files accordingly. If you choose the **List** option, all files present in the current folder will be listed in the **File** list box. If you select the **Preview** option, the list box displays the **Preview** image box wherein the bitmap image of the file chosen is displayed. If cleared, the **Preview** image box is not displayed. If you select the **Thumbnails** option, the list box displays the preview of all the drawings, along with their names displayed at the bottom of the drawing preview.

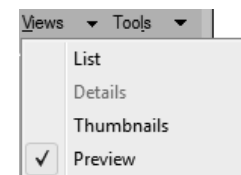


Figure 1-35 The **Views** drop-down

Create New Folder Button



If you choose the **Create New Folder** button, AutoCAD creates a new folder under the name **New Folder**. The new folder is displayed in the **File** list box. You can accept the name or change it to your requirement.

Up one level Button



The **Up one level** button displays the folders that are up by one level. For example, if you are in the *Sample* subfolder of the *AutoCAD 2011* folder, then choosing the **Up one level** button will take you to the *AutoCAD 2011* folder.

Search the Web



It displays the **Browse the Web** dialog box that enables you to access and store AutoCAD files on the Internet. You can also use the ATL+3 keys to browse the Web when this dialog box is available on the screen.

Tools drop-down

The **Tools** drop-down (Figure 1-36) has an option for adding or modifying the FTP sites. These sites can then be browsed from the FTP shortcut in the **Places** list. The **Add Current Folder to Places** and **Add to Favorites** options add the folder displayed in the **Save in** edit box to the **Places** list or to the Favorites folder. The **Options** button displays the **Saveas Options** dialog box where you can save the proxy images of the custom objects. It has the **DWG Options** and **DXF Options** tabs. The **Security Options** button displays the **Security Options** dialog box, which is used to configure the security options of the drawing.

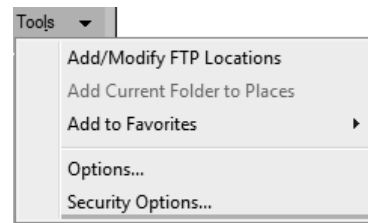


Figure 1-36 The **Tools** drop-down

AUTOMATIC TIMED SAVE

AutoCAD allows you to save your work automatically at specific intervals. To change the time intervals, you can enter the intervals duration in minutes in the **Minutes between saves** text box in the **File Safety Precautions** area in the **Options** dialog box (**Open and Save** tab). This dialog box can be invoked by choosing the **Options** button from the **Application Menu**. Depending on the power supply, hardware, and type of drawings, you should decide on an appropriate time and assign it to this variable. AutoCAD saves the drawing with the file extension *.sv\$*. You can also change the time interval by using the **SAVETIME** system variable.



Tip

*Although the automatic save saves your drawing, after a certain time interval, you should not completely depend on it because the procedure for converting the *ac\$* file into a drawing file is cumbersome. Therefore, it is recommended that you save your files regularly, using the **QSAVE** or **SAVEAS** commands.*

CREATING BACKUP FILES

If the drawing file already exists and you use **Save** or **Save As** tools to update the current drawing, AutoCAD creates a backup file. AutoCAD takes the previous copy of the drawing and changes it from a file type *.dwg* to *.bak*, and the updated drawing is saved as a drawing file with the *.dwg* extension. For example, if the name of the drawing is *myproj.dwg*, AutoCAD will change it to *myproj.bak* and save the current drawing as *myproj.dwg*.

Changing Automatic Timed Saved and Backup Files into AutoCAD Format

Sometimes, you may need to change the automatic timed saved and backup files into AutoCAD format. To change the backup file into an AutoCAD format, open the folder, in which you have saved the backup or the automatic timed saved drawing using **My Computer** or **Windows Explorer**. Choose the **Tools > Folder Options** from the menu bar to invoke

the **Folder Options** dialog box. Choose the **View** tab and under the **Advanced settings** area, and clear the **Hide extensions for known file types** text box, if selected. Exit the dialog box. Rename the automatic saved drawing or the backup file with a different name and also change the extension of the drawing from **.sv\$** or **.bak** to **.dwg**. After you rename the drawing, you will notice that the icon of the automatic saved drawing or the backup file is replaced by the AutoCAD icon. This indicates that the automatic saved drawing or the backup file is changed to an AutoCAD drawing.

Using the Drawing Recovery Manager to Recover Files

The files that are saved automatically can also be retrieved by using the **Drawing Recovery Manager**. If the automatic save operation is performed in a drawing and the system crashes accidentally, the next time you run AutoCAD, the **Drawing Recovery** message box will be displayed, as shown in Figure 1-37.

The message box informs you that the program unexpectedly failed and you can open the most suitable among the backup files created by AutoCAD. Choose the **Close** button from the **Drawing Recovery** message box; the **Drawing Recovery Manager** is displayed on the left of the drawing area, as shown in Figure 1-38. The **Backup Files** rollout lists the original files, the backup files, and the automatically saved files. Select a file; its preview will be displayed in the **Preview** rollout. Also, the information corresponding to the selected file will be displayed in the **Details** rollout. To open a backup file, double-click on its name in the **Backup Files** rollout. Alternatively, right-click on the file name and then choose **Open** from the shortcut menu. It is recommended that you save the backup file at the desired location before you start working on it.

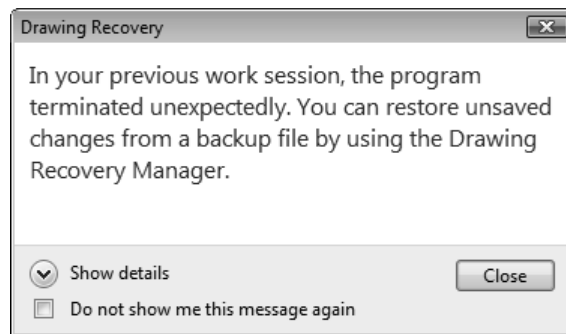


Figure 1-37 The **Drawing Recovery** message box

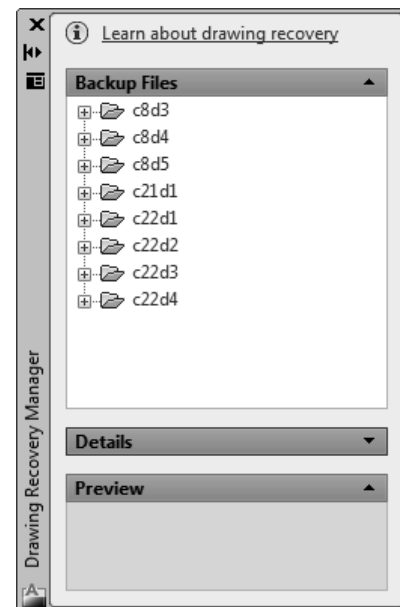


Figure 1-38 The **Drawing Recovery Manager**



Tip

You can open the **Drawing Recovery Manager** again by choosing **Drawing Utilities > Open the Drawing Recovery Manager** from the **Application Menu** or by entering **DRAWINGRECOVERY** at the Command prompt.

CLOSING A DRAWING

You can use the **CLOSE** command to close the current drawing file without actually quitting AutoCAD. If you choose **Close > Current Drawing** from the **Application Menu** or enter **CLOSE** at the Command prompt, the current drawing file will be closed. If multiple drawing files are opened, choose **Close > All Drawings** from the **Application Menu**. If you have not saved the drawing after making the last changes to it and you invoke the **CLOSE** command, AutoCAD displays a dialog box that allows you to save the drawing before closing. This box gives you an option to discard the current drawing or the changes made to it. It also gives you an option to cancel the command. After closing the drawing, you are still in AutoCAD from where you can open a new or an already saved drawing file. You can also use the close button (**X**) of the drawing area to close the drawing.



Note

You can close a drawing even if a command is active.

OPENING AN EXISTING DRAWING

Application Menu: Open > Drawing
Menu Bar: File > Open

Quick Access Toolbar: Open
Command: OPEN

You can open an existing drawing file that has been saved previously. There are three methods that can be used to open a drawing file, by using the **Select File** dialog box, by using the **Startup** dialog box, and by **Dragging and Dropping**.

Opening an Existing Drawing Using the Select File Dialog Box



If you are already in the drawing editor and you want to open a drawing file, choose the **Open** tool from the **Quick Access Toolbar**; the **Select File** dialog box will be displayed. Alternatively, invoke the **OPEN** command to display the **Select File** dialog box, see Figure 1-39. You can select the drawing to be opened using this dialog box. This dialog

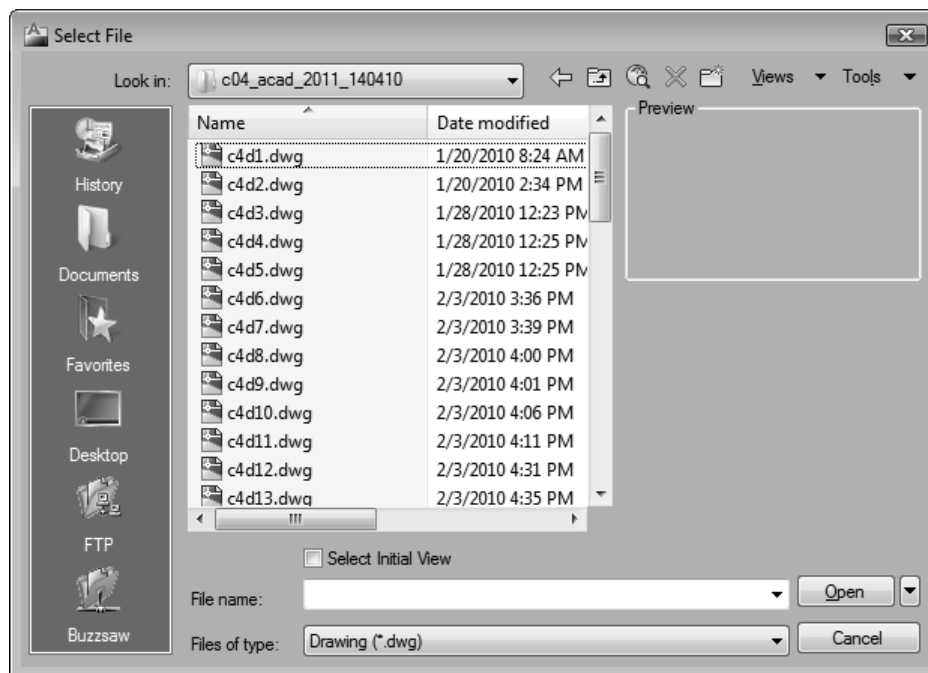


Figure 1-39 The Select File dialog box

box is similar to the standard dialog boxes. You can choose the file you want to open from the folder in which it is stored. You can change the folder from the **Look in** drop-down list. You can then select the name of the drawing from the list box or you can enter the name of the drawing file you want to open in the **File name** edit box. After selecting the drawing file, you can select the **Open** button to open the file. Here, you can choose *Drawing1* from the list and then choose the **Open** button to open the drawing.

When you select a file name, its image is displayed in the **Preview** box. If you are not sure about the file name of a particular drawing but know the contents, you can select the file names and look for the particular drawing in the **Preview** box. You can also change the file type by selecting it in the **Files of type** drop-down list. Apart from the *dwg* files, you can open the *dwt* (template) files or the *dxf* files. You have all the standard icons in the **Places** list that can be used to open drawing files from different locations. The **Open** button has a drop-down list, as shown in Figure 1-40. You can choose a method for opening the file using this drop-down list. These methods are discussed next.

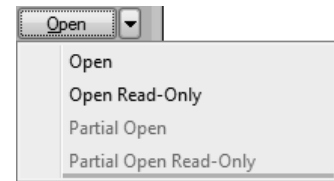


Figure 1-40 The **Open** drop-down list

Open Read-Only

To view a drawing without altering it, you must select the **Open Read-Only** option from the drop-down list. In other words, read only protects the drawing file from changes. AutoCAD does not prevent you from editing the drawing, but if you try to save the opened drawing with the original file name, AutoCAD warns you that the drawing file is **write protected**. However, you can save the edited drawing to a file with a different file name using the **SAVEAS** command. This way you can preserve your drawing.

Partial Open

The **Partial Open** option enables you to open only a selected view or a selected layer of a selected drawing. This option can be used to edit small portions of a complicated drawing and then save it with the complete drawing. When you select the **Partial Open** option from the **Open** drop-down list, the **Partial Open** dialog box (Figure 1-41) is displayed, which contains the

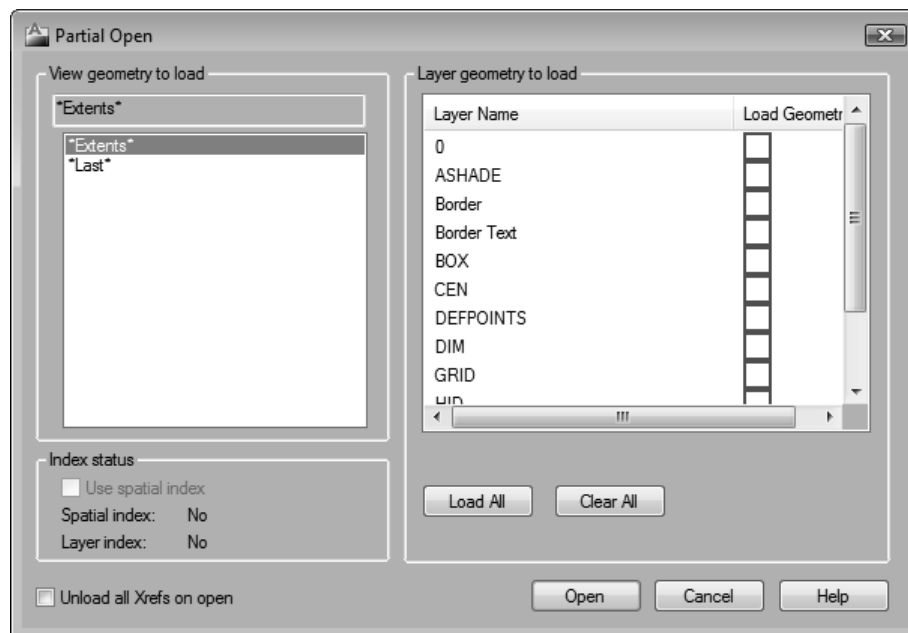


Figure 1-41 The **Partial Open** dialog box

different views and layers of the selected drawing. When you select a check box for a layer and then choose the **Open** button, only the objects drawn in that particular layer for the drawing are displayed in the new drawing window. You can make the changes and then save it. For example, in the *C:/Program Files/AutoCAD 2011* folder, double-click on the **Sample** folder and then select *Blocks and Tables - Metric.dwg* from the list. Now, choose the down arrow on the right of the **Open** button to display the drop-down list and choose **Partial Open**. All the views and layers of this drawing are displayed in the **Partial Open** dialog box. Select the check box on the right of the layer that you want to open. When you choose the **Open** button, after selecting the layers, only the selected layers of the drawing will be opened.



Note

The concept of layers is discussed in Chapter 4, Working with Drawing Aids.

Loading Additional Objects to Partially Opened Drawing

Once you have opened a part of a drawing and made the necessary changes, you may want to load additional objects or layers on the existing ones. This can be done by using the **PARTIALLOAD** command, which can be invoked by choosing **File > Partial Load** from the menu bar or by entering **PARTIALLOAD** at the Command prompt. This command displays the **Partial Load** dialog box, which is similar to the **Partial Open** dialog box. You can choose another layer and the objects drawn in it will be added to the partially loaded drawing.



Note

1. The **Partial Load** option is not enabled in the **File** menu unless a drawing is partially opened.
2. Loading a drawing partially is a good practice when you are working with objects on a specific layer in a large complicated drawing.
3. In the **Select File** dialog box, the preview of a drawing which was partially opened and then saved is not displayed.



Tip

If a drawing was partially opened and saved previously, it is possible to open it again with the same layers and views. AutoCAD remembers the settings so that while opening a previously partially opened drawing, a dialog box is displayed asking for an option to fully open it or restore the partially opened drawing.

Select Initial View

A view is defined as the way you look at an object. Select the **Select Initial View** check box if you want to load a specific view initially when AutoCAD loads the drawing. This option will work, if the drawing has saved views. This is generally used while working on a large complicated drawing, in which you want to work on a particular portion of the drawing. You can save that particular portion as a view and then select it to open the drawing next time. You can save a desired view, by using AutoCAD's **VIEW** command (see “**Creating Views**”, Chapter 6). If the drawing has no saved views, selecting this option will load the last view. If you select the **Select Initial View** check box and then the **OK** button, AutoCAD will display the **Select Initial View** dialog box. You can select the view name from this dialog box, and AutoCAD will load the drawing with the selected view displayed.



Tip

*Apart from opening a drawing from the **Startup** dialog box or the **Select File** dialog box, you can also open a drawing from the **Application Menu**. By default, the **Recent Documents** option is chosen in the **Application Menu**, so the most recently opened drawings will be displayed and you can open the required file from it.*

It is possible to open an AutoCAD 2000 drawing in AutoCAD 2011. When you save this drawing, it is automatically converted and saved as an AutoCAD 2011 drawing file.

Opening an Existing Drawing Using the Startup Dialog Box

If you have configured the settings to show the **Startup** dialog box by setting the **STARTUP** system variable value as **1**, the **Startup** dialog box will be displayed every time you start a new AutoCAD session. The first button in this dialog box is the **Open a Drawing** button. When you choose this button, a list of the most recently opened drawings will be displayed for you to select from, see Figure 1-42. The **Browse** button displays the **Select File** dialog box, which allows you to browse to another file.

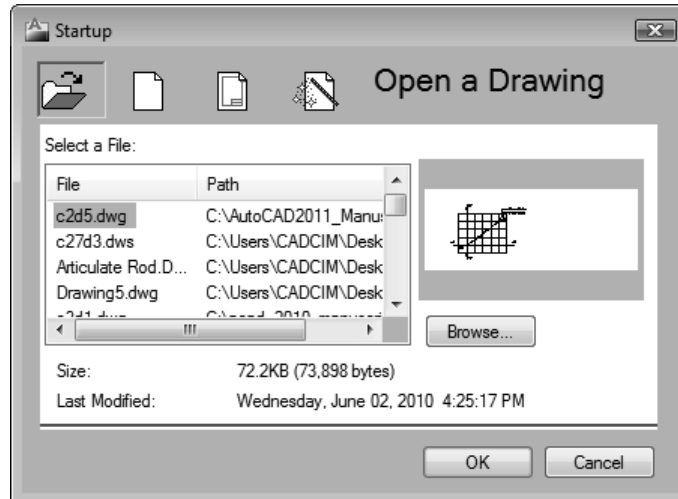


Figure 1-42 List of the recently opened drawings



Note

The display of the dialog boxes related to opening and saving drawings will be disabled, if the **STARTUP** system variable is set to 0 and the **FILEDIA** system variable is set to 0. The initial value of these variables is 1.

Opening an Existing Drawing Using the Drag and Drop Method

You can also open an existing drawing in AutoCAD by dragging it from the Window Explorer and dropping it into AutoCAD. If you drop the selected drawing in the drawing area, the drawing will be inserted as a block and as a result you cannot modify it. But, if you drag the drawing from the Window Explorer and drop it anywhere other than the drawing area, AutoCAD opens the selected drawing.

QUITTING AutoCAD

You can exit the AutoCAD program by using the **EXIT** or **QUIT** commands. Even if you have an active command, you can choose **Exit AutoCAD** from the **Application Menu** to quit the AutoCAD program. In case the drawing has not been saved, it allows you to save the work first through a dialog box. Note that if you choose **No** in this dialog box, all the changes made in the current list till the last save will be lost. You can also use the close button (**X**) of the main AutoCAD window (present in the title bar) to end the AutoCAD session.

DYNAMIC INPUT MODE

As mentioned earlier, turn on the **Dynamic Input** mode, it allows you to enter the commands through the pointer input and the dimensions using the dimensional input. When this mode is turned on, all prompts are available at the tooltip as dynamic prompts and you can select the command options through the dynamic prompt. The settings for the **Dynamic Input** mode are done through the **Dynamic Input** tab of the **Drafting Settings** dialog box. To invoke the **Drafting Settings** dialog box, right-click on the **Dynamic Input** button in the Status Bar; a shortcut menu will be displayed. Choose the **Settings** option from the shortcut menu; the **Drafting Settings** dialog box will be displayed, as shown in Figure 1-43. The options in this tab are discussed next.

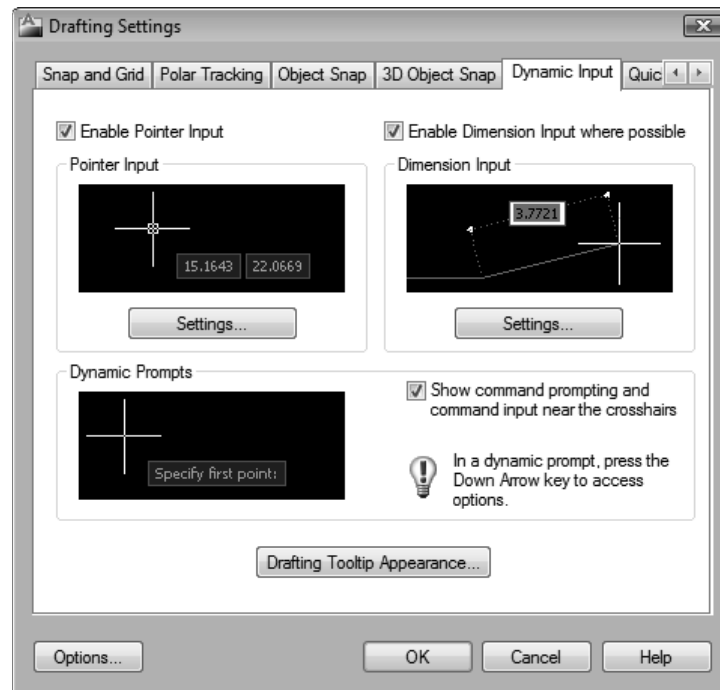


Figure 1-43 The **Dynamic Input** tab of the **Drafting Settings** dialog box

Enable Pointer Input

If the **Enable Pointer Input** check box selected, you can enter the commands through the pointer input. Figure 1-44 shows the **CIRCLE** command entered through the pointer input. If this check box is cleared, the **Dynamic Input** will be turned off and commands have to be entered through the Command prompt, in a way similar to the old releases of AutoCAD.

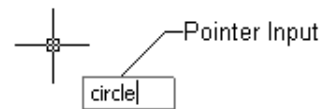


Figure 1-44 Entering a command using the pointer input

Choosing the **Settings** button from the **Pointer Input** area displays the **Pointer Input Settings** dialog box, as shown in Figure 1-45. The radio buttons in the **Format** area of this dialog box are used to set the default settings for specifying the other points, after specifying the first point. By default, the **Polar format** and **Relative coordinates** radio buttons are selected. As a result, the coordinates will be specified in the polar form and with respect to the relative coordinates system. You can select the **Cartesian format** radio button to enter the coordinates in cartesian form. Likewise, if you select the **Absolute coordinates** radio button, the numerical entries will be measured with respect to the absolute coordinate system.

The **Visibility** area in the **Pointer Input Settings** dialog box is used to set the visibility of the coordinates tool tips. By default, the **When a command asks for a point** radio button is selected. You can select the other radio buttons to modify this display.

Enable Dimension Input where possible

This check box is selected by default. As a result, the dimension input field is displayed in the graphics area showing the preview of that dimension. Figure 1-46 displays the dimension input fields. The dotted lines show the geometric parameters like length, radius, or diameter corresponding to that dimension. Figure 1-46 shows a line being drawn using the **Pline** command. The two dimension inputs that are shown are for the length of the line and the angle with a positive direction of the X axis.

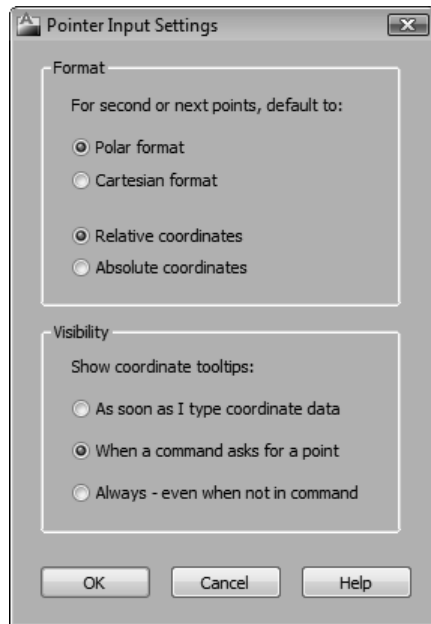


Figure 1-45 The **Pointer Input Settings** dialog box

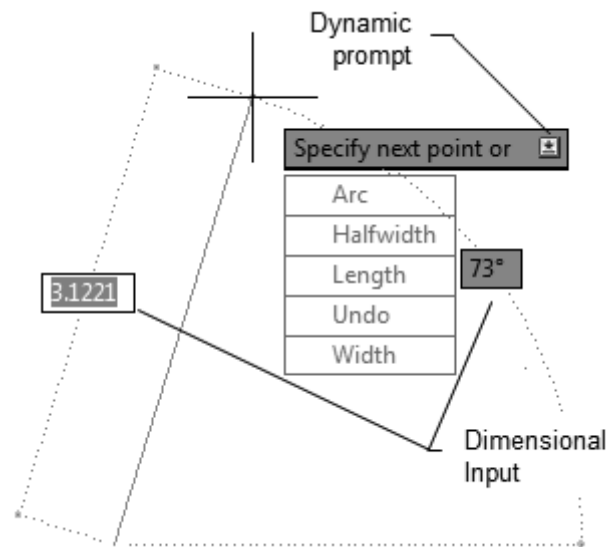


Figure 1-46 Input fields displayed when the **Enable Dimension Input where possible** check box is selected

Using the **TAB** key, you can toggle between the dimension input fields. As soon as you have specified one dimension and moved to the other, the previous dimension will be locked. If the **Enable Dimensional Input where possible** check box is cleared, the preview of dimensions will not be displayed. You can only enter the dimensions in the dimension input fields below the cursor, as shown in Figure 1-47. Choose the **Settings** button from the **Dimension Input** area to display the **Dimension Input Settings** dialog box, as shown in Figure 1-48.

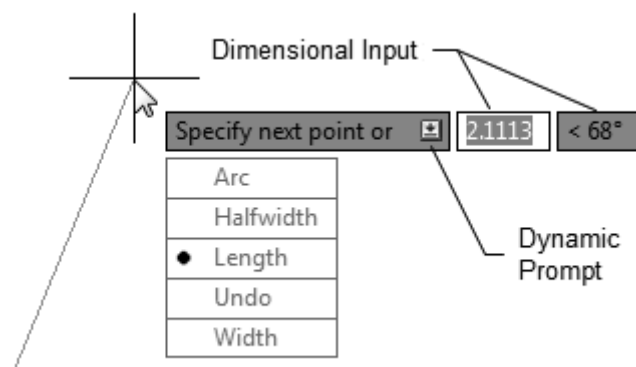


Figure 1-47 Input fields displayed when the **Enable Dimension Input where possible** check box is cleared



Figure 1-48 The *Dimension Input Settings* dialog box

By default, the **Show 2 dimension input field at a time** radio button is selected. As a result, two dimension input fields will be displayed in the drawing area while stretching a sketched entity. The two input fields will depend on the entity that is being stretched. For example, if you stretch a line using one of its endpoints, the input field will show the total length of the line and the change in its length. Similarly, while stretching a circle using a grip on its circumference, the input fields will show the total radius and the change in the radius. You can set the priority to display only one input field or various input fields, simultaneously, by selecting their respective check boxes.



Tip

If multiple dimension input fields are available, use the TAB key to switch between the dimension input fields

Show command prompting and command input near the crosshairs

If this check box is selected, the prompt sequences will be dynamically displayed near the crosshairs. Whenever a blue arrow appears at the pointer input, it suggests that the access options are available. To access these options, press the down arrow key to see the dynamic prompt listing all options. In the dynamic prompt, you can use the cursor or the down arrow key to jog through the options. A black dot will appear before the option that is currently active. In Figure 1-47, the **Length** option is currently active. Press ENTER to confirm the polyline creation with the **Length** option.

Drafting Tooltip Appearance

When you choose the **Drafting Tooltip Appearance** button, the **Tooltip Appearance** dialog box will be displayed, as shown in Figure 1-49. This dialog box contains the options to customize the tooltip appearance. The **Colors** button is chosen to change the color of the tooltip in the model space or layouts.

The edit box in the **Size** area is used to specify the size of the tooltip. You can also use the slider to control the size of the tool tip. The preview is displayed in the **Model Preview** area and the **Layout Preview** area, as soon as the value is changed in the **Size** edit box. Likewise, the transparency of the tooltip can be controlled using the edit box or the slider in the **Transparency** area.

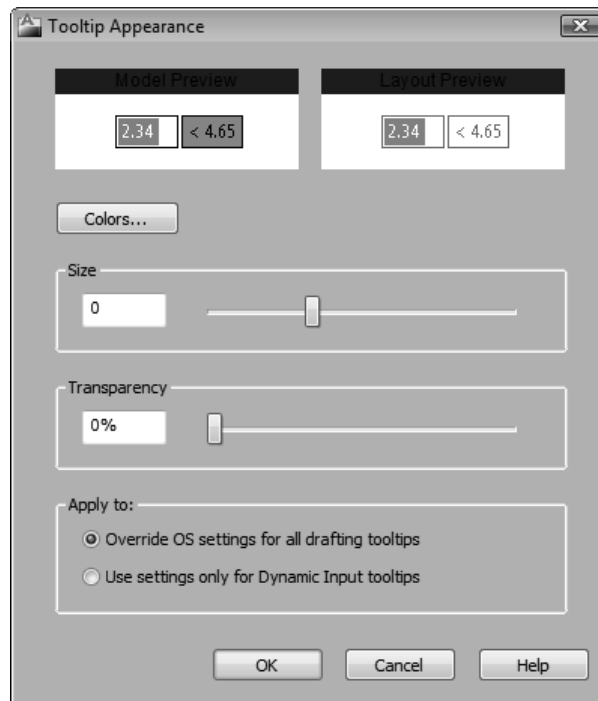


Figure 1-49 The *Tooltip Appearance* dialog box

Selecting the **Override OS settings for all drafting tooltips** radio button in the **Apply to** area ensures that changes made in the **Tooltip Appearance** dialog box will be applied to all drafting tooltips. If you select the **Use settings only for Dynamic Input tooltips** radio button, the changes will be applied only to the **Dynamic Input** tooltips. For example, if you change any of the parameters using the **Tooltip Appearance** dialog box and select the **Use settings only for Dynamic Input tooltips** radio button, the tooltips for the dynamic input will be modified, but for the polar tracking it will consider the original values. On the other hand, if you select the **Override OS settings for all drafting tooltips** radio button, the tooltips displayed for the polar tracking will also be modified based on the values in the **Tooltip Appearance** dialog box.

UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT OF SHEET SETS

The sheet sets feature allows you to logically organize a set of multiple drawings as a single unit, called the sheet set. For example, consider a setup, in which there are a number of drawings in different folders in the hard drive of a computer. Organizing or archiving these drawings is tedious and time consuming. However, this can be easily and efficiently done by creating sheet sets. In a sheet set, you can import the layouts from an existing drawing or create a new sheet with a new layout and place the views in the new sheet. You can easily plot and publish all the drawings in the sheet set. You can also manage and create sheet sets using the **Sheet Set Manager**. To do so, choose the **Sheet Set Manager** tool from the **Palettes** panel in the **View** tab or press the CTRL+4 keys.

Creating a Sheet Set

AutoCAD allows you to create two different types of sheet sets. The first one is an example sheet set that uses a well organized structure of settings. The second one is used to organize existing drawings. The procedure for creating both these types of sheet sets are discussed next.

Creating an Example Sheet Set

To create an example sheet set, select **New Sheet Set** from the **Open** drop-down list in the **Sheet Set Manager** or choose **New > Sheet Set** from the **Application Menu**. You can also enter NEWSHEETSET at the Command prompt. When you invoke this command, the **Create Sheet**

Set wizard will be displayed with the **Begin** page, as shown in Figure 1-50. In this page, select the **An example sheet set** radio button, if it is not selected by default. Choose the **Next** button; the **Sheet Set Example** page will be displayed, as shown in Figure 1-51.

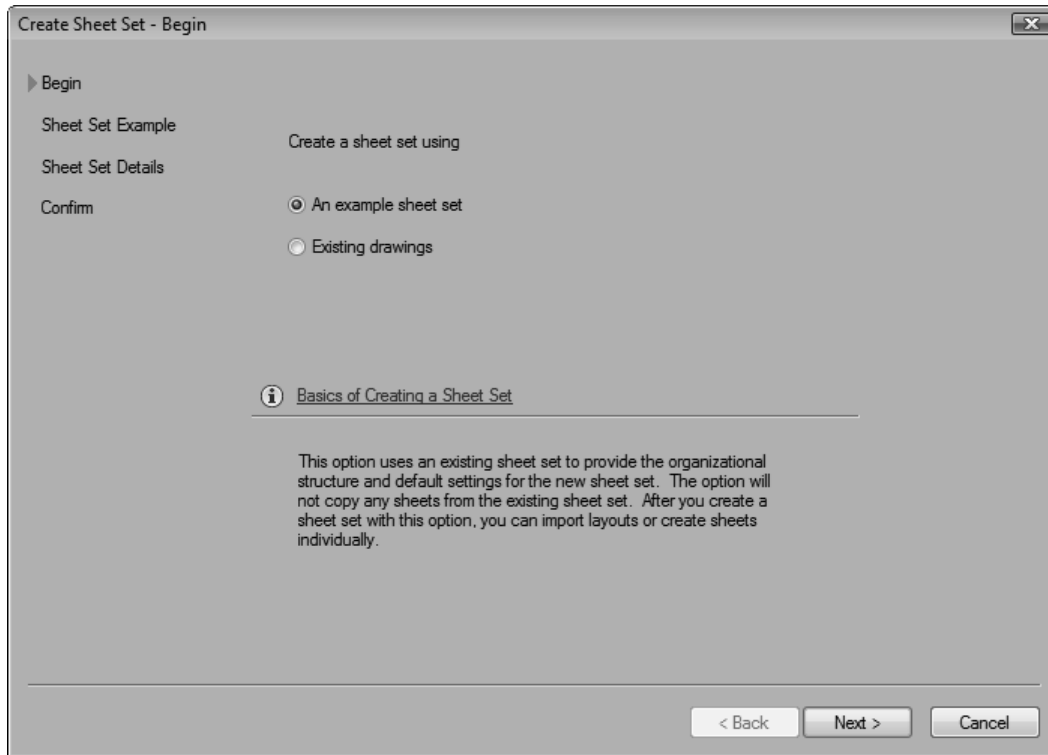


Figure 1-50 The **Begin** page of the **Create Sheet Set** wizard

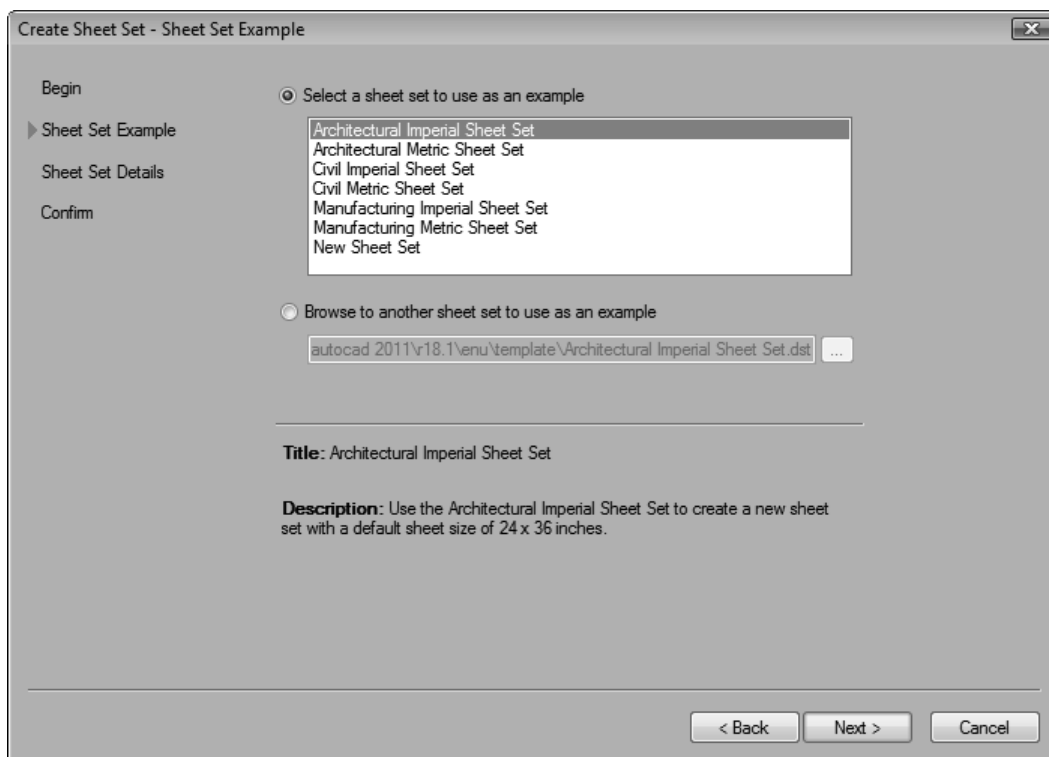


Figure 1-51 The **Sheet Set Example** page of the **Create Sheet Set** wizard

By default, the **Select a sheet set to use as an example** radio button is selected in this page. The list box below this radio button displays the list of sheet sets that you can use as an example. Each of these sheet sets has structurally organized settings for the sheets. You can select the required sheet set from this list box. The title and the description related to the selected sheet set are displayed in the lower portion of the dialog box.

You can also select the **Browse to another sheet set to use as an example** radio button to select another sheet set located in a different location. You can enter the location of the sheet set in the edit box below this radio button or choose the [...] button to display the **Browse for Sheet Set** dialog box. Using this dialog box, you can locate the sheet set file, which is saved with the .dst extension.

After selecting the sheet set to use as an example, choose the **Next** button; the **Sheet Set Details** page will be displayed, as shown in Figure 1-52.

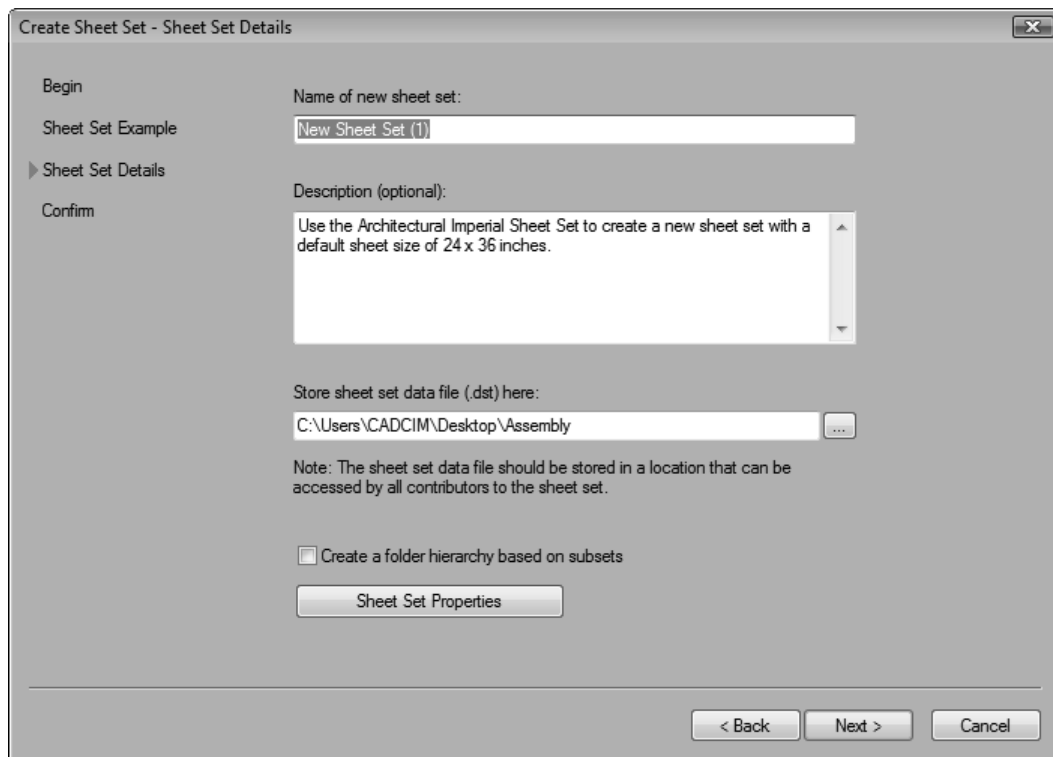


Figure 1-52 The **Sheet Set Details** page of the **Create Sheet Set** wizard

Enter the name of the new sheet set in the **Name of new sheet set** edit box. By default, some description is added in the **Description (optional)** area. You can enter additional description in this area. The **Store sheet set data file (.dst) here** edit box displays the default location in which the sheet set data file will be stored. You can modify this location by entering the new location or by selecting the folder using the **Browse for Sheet Set Folder** dialog box, which is displayed by choosing the [...] button.

You can modify the sheet set properties such as name, storage location, template, description, and so on by choosing the **Sheet Set Properties** button.

Once all parameters on this page are configured, choose the **Next** button; the **Confirm** page will be displayed, as shown in Figure 1-53. This page shows the detailed structure of the sheet set and also lists its parameters and properties.

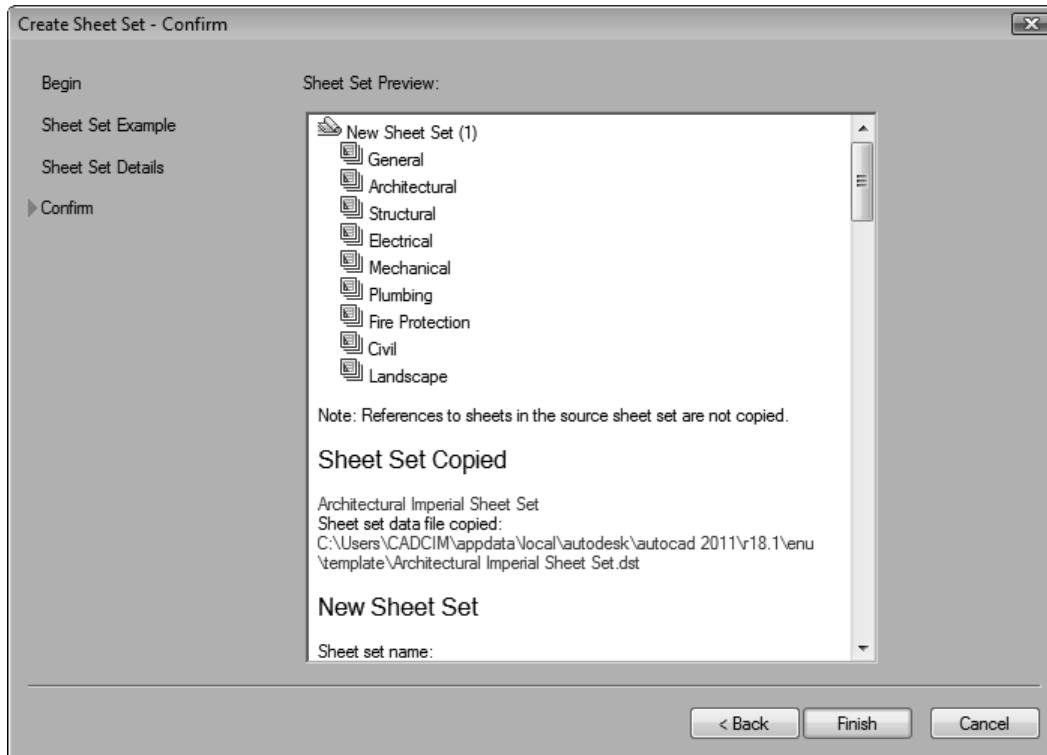


Figure 1-53 The Confirm page of the Create Sheet Set dialog box

After checking all parameters and properties, choose the **Finish** button; the **Sheet Set Manager** displays the sheet structure in the **Sheets** area and the details of that sheet set in the **Details** area, as shown in Figure 1-54. If the **Details** area is not displayed, right-click in the **Sheet Set Manager** and select the **Preview/Details Pane** option from the shortcut menu.

Creating a Sheet Set Using Existing Drawings

As mentioned earlier, this sheet set is used to organize and archive an existing set of drawings. To create this type of sheet set, select the **Existing drawings** radio button from the **Begin** page of the **Create Sheet Set** wizard and choose **Next**. The **Sheet Set Details** page will be displayed, which is similar to the one shown in Figure 1-51. Enter the name of the sheet set and the description on this page. Note that by default, there will be no description given about the new sheet set. After setting the parameters on this page, choose the **Next** button; the **Choose Layouts** page will be displayed, as shown in Figure 1-55.

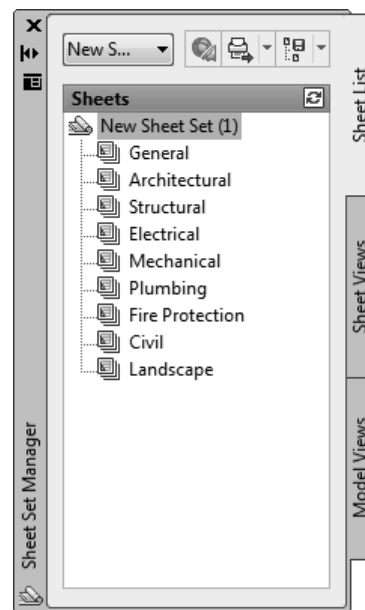


Figure 1-54 The Sheet Set Manager

Choose the **Browse** button from this page and browse for the folder in which the files to be included in the sheet set are saved. All the drawing files, along with their initialized layouts, are displayed in the list box available below the **Browse** button. You can select as many folders as you want by choosing the **Browse** button.

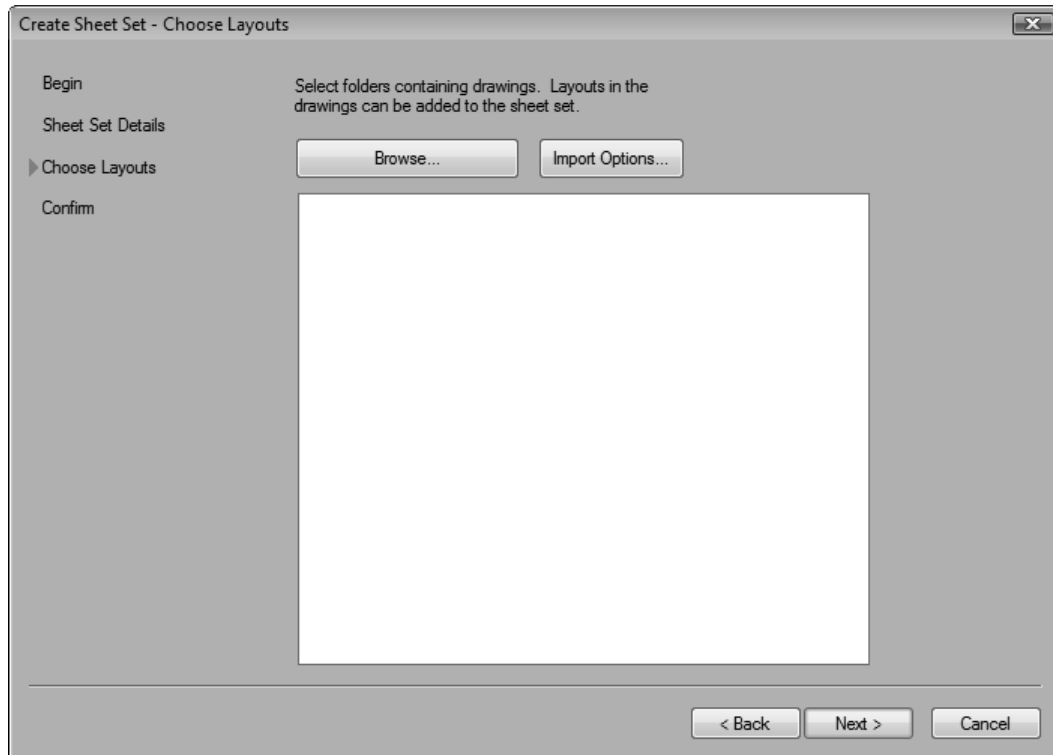


Figure 1-55 The **Choose Layouts** page of the **Create Sheet Set** dialog box



Tip

You can remove the folders from the list box in the **Choose Layouts** page by selecting them and pressing the **DELETE** key.

When you select a folder, all the drawings in it and all the initialized layouts in the drawings have a check mark on their left. This suggests that all these drawings and layouts will be included in the sheet set. You can clear the check box of the folder to clear all the check boxes and then select the check boxes of only the required drawings and layouts. You can modify the import options by using the **Import Options** dialog box, which is displayed by choosing the **Import Options** button.

After selecting the layouts to be included, choose the **Next** button to display the **Confirm** page similar to that shown in Figure 1-53. This page lists all the layouts that will be included in the sheet set. Choose **Finish** to complete the process of creating the sheet set.

Adding a Subset to a Sheet Set

For a better and more efficient organization of a sheet set, it is recommended that you add subsets to the sheet set. For example, consider a case where you have created a sheet set called **Mechanical Drawings**, in which you want to store all the mechanical drawings. In this sheet set, you can create subsets such as **Bolts**, **Nuts**, **Washers**, and so on and place the sheets of bolts, nuts, and washers for a more logical organization of the sheet set.

To add a subset to a sheet set, right-click on the sheet set or subset and choose **New Subset** from the shortcut menu. The **Subset Properties** dialog box is displayed, see Figure 1-56.

Enter the name of the subset in the **Subset name** field. Also, specify the location for saving the DWG file and the template for creating the sheets using this dialog box. If you specify **Yes** in

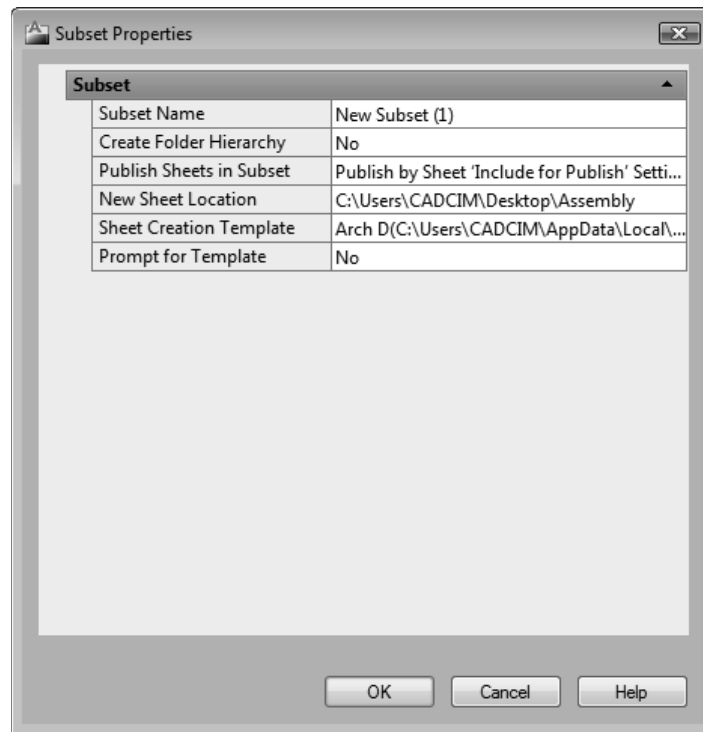


Figure 1-56 The Subset Properties dialog box

the **Create Folder Hierarchy** field, a new folder will be created under the sheet set. If you specify **Yes** in the **Prompt for template** check box, which will prompt you to select the template for the drawings. Choose **OK** after configuring all the parameters. A new subset will be added to the sheet set or the subset that you selected.

Adding Sheets to a Sheet Set or a Subset

To add a new sheet to a sheet set or a subset, right-click on it in the **Sheet Set Manager** window and choose **New Sheet** from the shortcut menu. The **New Sheet** dialog box is displayed. In this dialog box, enter the number and the title of the sheet, along with the file name. You can also set the path of the folder and the sheet template to be used, using this dialog box. Choose **OK** after configuring all the parameters. A new sheet will be added to the sheet set or the subset that you selected.

Archiving a Sheet Set

AutoCAD allows you to archive a sheet set as a zip file, a self-extracting executable file (exe), or a file folder. All files related to the sheet set are automatically included in the zip file. To archive a sheet set, right-click on its name in the **Sheet Set Manager** and choose **Archive** from the shortcut menu. After AutoCAD gathers the archive information, the **Archive a Sheet Set** dialog box will be displayed, as shown in Figure 1-57.

Before archiving the sheet set, you can modify the archiving options by using the **Modify Archive Setup** dialog box, as shown in Figure 1-58. This dialog box is displayed when you choose the **Modify Archive Setup** button. Using the **Archive package type** drop-down list, you can specify whether the archived file is a zip file, a self-extracting executable file (exe), or a file folder. You can also specify the format, in which you want to save the files. You can select the current release format, AutoCAD 2007/LT 2007, AutoCAD 2004/LT 2004, or AutoCAD 2000/LT 2000 formats for archiving the files.

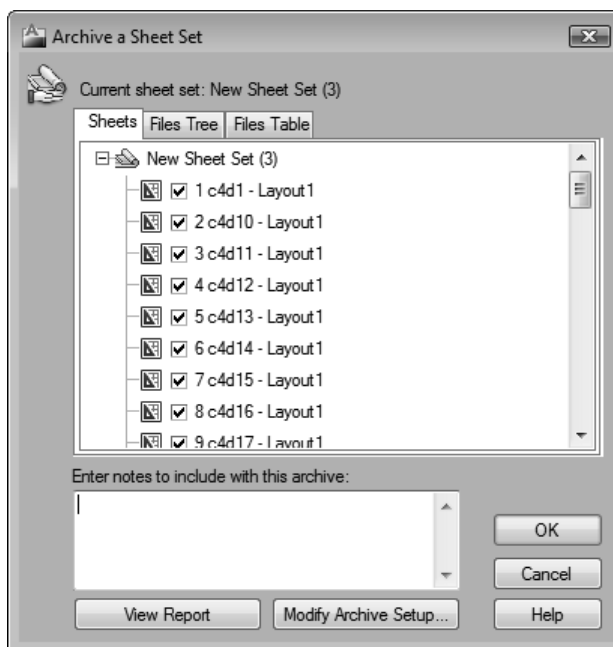


Figure 1-57 The Archive a Sheet Set dialog box

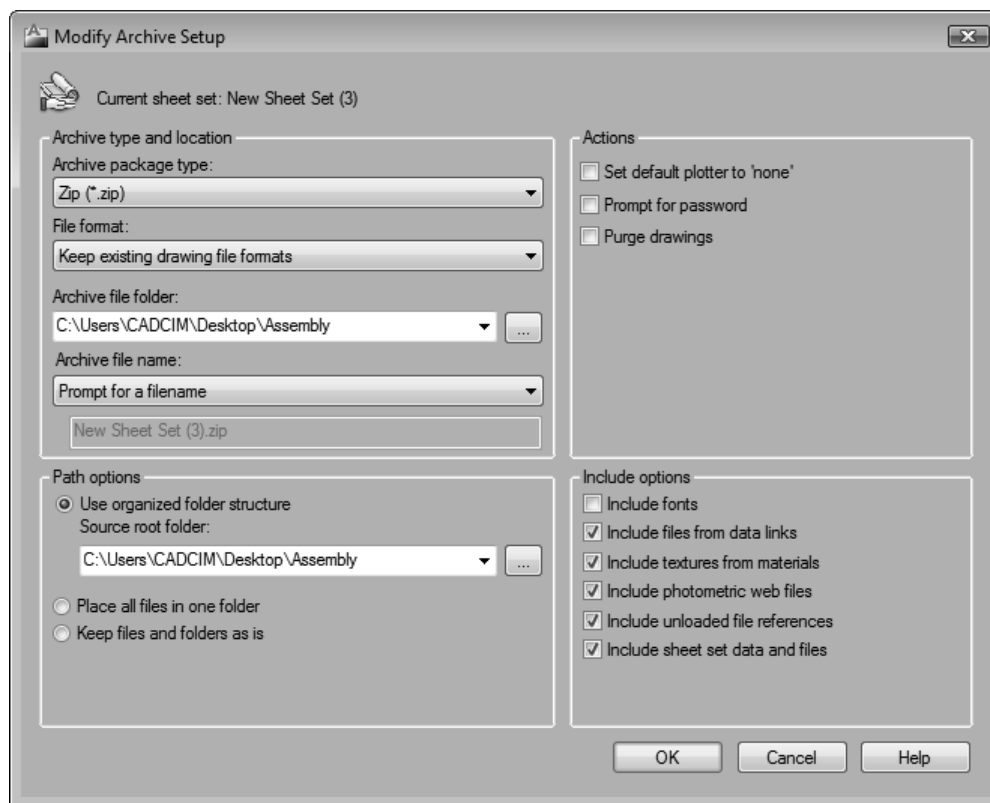


Figure 1-58 The Modify Archive Setup dialog box

After setting the parameters, choose the **OK** button from the **Archive a Sheet Set** dialog box. The standard save dialog box will be displayed, which can be used to specify the name and the location of the resultant file.

Resaving all Sheets in a Sheet Set

The **Sheet Set Manager** allows you to easily resave all sheets in a sheet set. To save all sheets in a sheet set again, right-click on the name of the sheet set in the **Sheet Set Manager** and choose **Resave All Sheets** from the shortcut menu, as shown in Figure 1-59. All the sheets in the sheet set will be resaved once again.

CREATING AND MANAGING WORKSPACES

A workspace is defined as a customized arrangement of **Ribbon**, toolbars, menus, and window palettes in the AutoCAD environment. You can create your own workspaces, in which only specified toolbars, menus, and palettes are available. When you start AutoCAD, by default, the **2D Drafting & Annotation** workspace is the current workspace. You can select any other predefined workspace from the **Workspace** drop-down list available in the title bar, next to the **Application Menu**, see Figure 1-60. You can also set the workspace from the flyout that will be displayed on choosing the **Workspace Switching** button on the Status Bar or by choosing **Tools > Workspaces > Name of the Workspace** from the menu bar. You can also choose the workspace using the **Workspaces** toolbar.

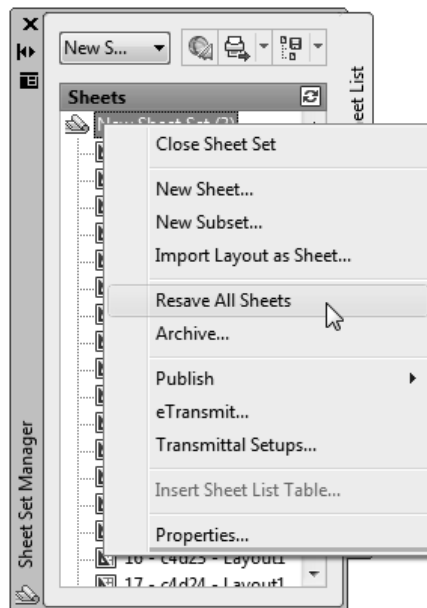


Figure 1-59 Resaving all sheets in a sheet set using the Sheet Set Manager

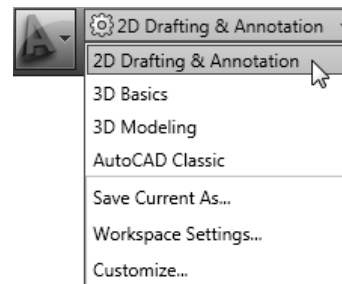


Figure 1-60 The predefined workspaces

Creating a New Workspace

To create a new workspace, customize the **Ribbon** and invoke the palettes to be displayed in the new workspace. Next, select the **Save Current As** option from the **Workspace** drop-down list in the titlebar; the **Save Workspace** dialog box will be displayed, as shown in Figure 1-61. Enter the name of the new workspace in the **Name** edit box and choose the **Save** button.

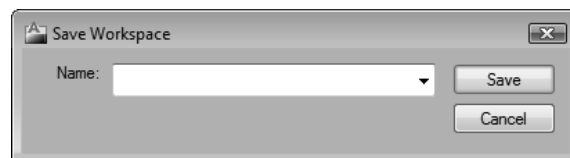


Figure 1-61 The Save Workspace dialog box

The new workspace is now the current workspace and is added to the drop-down list in the title bar. Likewise, you can create workspaces based on your requirement and switch from one workspace to the other by selecting the name from the drop-down list in the **Workspaces** toolbar or the drop-down list in the title bar.

Modifying the Workspace Settings

AutoCAD allows you to modify the workspace settings. To do so, select the **Workspace Settings** option in the **Workspace** drop-down list in the title bar; the **Workspace Settings** dialog box will be displayed, as shown in Figure 1-62. All workspaces are listed in the **My Workspace** drop-down list. You can make any of the workspaces as My Workspace by selecting it in the **My Workspace** drop-down list. You can also choose the **My Workspace** button from the **Workspaces** toolbar to change the current workspace to the one that was set as My Workspace in the **Workspace Settings** dialog box. The other options in this toolbar are discussed next.

Menu Display and Order Area

The options in this area are used to control the display and the order of display of workspaces in the **Workspace** drop-down list. By default, workspaces are listed in the sequence of their creation. To change the order, select a workspace and choose the **Move Up** or **Move Down** button. To control the display of the workspaces, you can select or clear the check boxes. You can also add a separator between workspaces by choosing the **Add Separator** button. A separator is a line that is placed between two workspaces in the **Workspace** drop-down list in the title bar, as shown in Figure 1-63.



Figure 1-62 The **Workspace Settings** dialog box

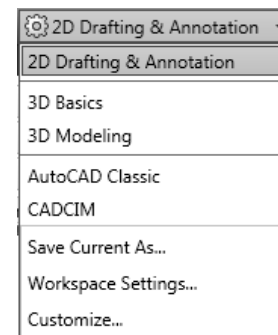


Figure 1-63 The **Workspace** drop-down list after adding separators

When Switching Workspaces Area

By default, the **Do not save changes to workspace** radio button is selected in this area. This ensures that while switching the workspaces, the changes made in the current workspace will not be saved. If you select the **Automatically save workspace changes** radio button, the changes made in the current workspace will be automatically saved when you switch to the other workspace.

AutoCAD'S HELP

Titlebar: ? > Help

Shortcut Key: F1

Command: HELP or ?



You can get the on-line help and documentation about the working of AutoCAD 2011 commands from the **Help** menu in the title bar, see Figure 1-64. You can also access the

Help menu by pressing the F1 function key. From the previous release of AutoCAD, a new **InfoCenter** bar has been added in the menu bar that will help you search information by using certain keywords, see Figure 1-65. The options in the **Help** menu and the **InfoCenter** bar are discussed next.

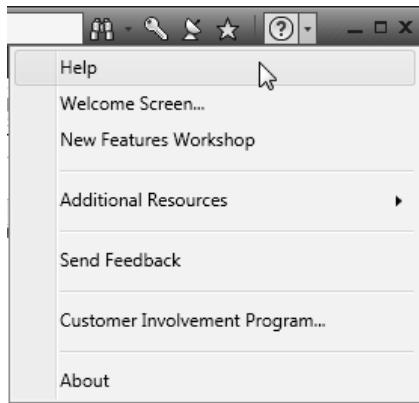


Figure 1-64 The Help menu

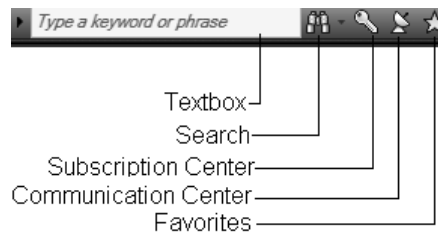


Figure 1-65 The InfoCenter bar

Help Menu

Help

On choosing the **Help** option, the **AutoCAD 2011 Help** window will be displayed. If you choose this option, when the system is not connected to Internet, **AutoCAD 2011 Help** window will have the index option, as shown in Figure 1-66.

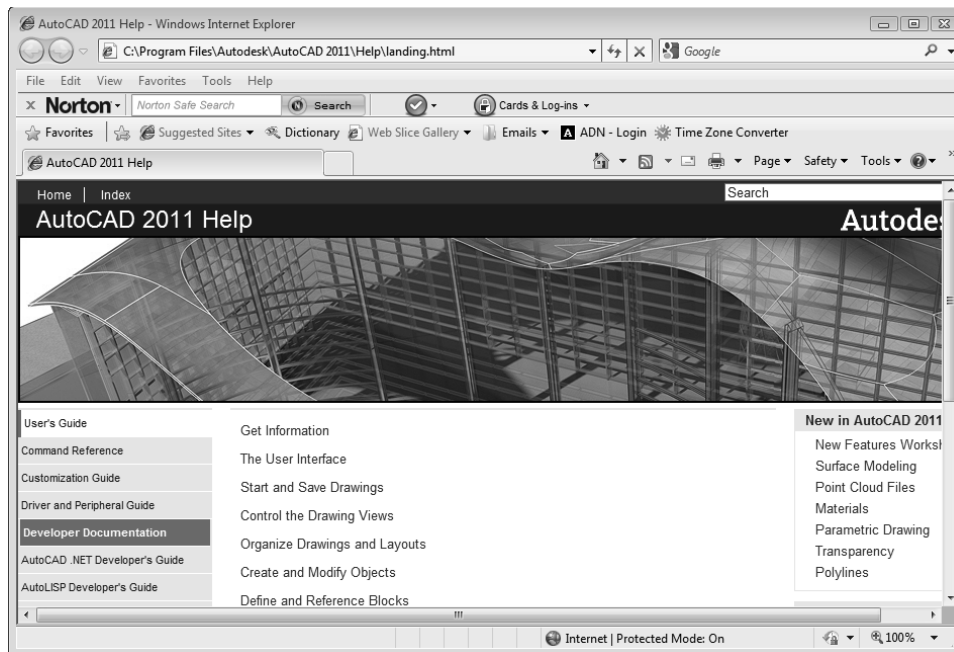


Figure 1-66 The AutoCAD 2011 Help window

You can use this window to access help on different topics and commands. It has two links: **Home** and **Index**, and a **Search** box, to display the corresponding help topics. If you are in the middle of a command and require help regarding it, choosing the **Help** option will display information about that particular command in the window.

Home. This link redirects to the page that displays the help topics, which are organized by

categories, pertaining to different sections of AutoCAD such as User's Guide, Command Reference, and so on. To select a category, click on the corresponding icon; the page associated with that category will be displayed.

Index. This link redirects to the page that displays the complete index (search keywords) in alphabetical order. To display information about an item or a command, type the word or command name in the edit box and press ENTER. Now, if you scroll down the list, you will notice that the names that contains the word used for search are highlighted. Click on the required topic to display the information about it.

Search. When you type any word and then press ENTER, a list of matching words is displayed. Scroll the list, click on the topic to display the related help. You can also use the **Advanced Search Options** to further narrow down the search.

Welcome Screen

This option is used to display the **Welcome Screen**, which is also displayed on starting AutoCAD. You can use this screen to learn features through video. To learn a feature click on the corresponding icon.

New Features Workshop

This option gives you an list of all new features in AutoCAD 2011 (Figure 1-67). When you choose a topic on the left, the description of the feature improvements will be displayed in the right pane.

New Features Workshop

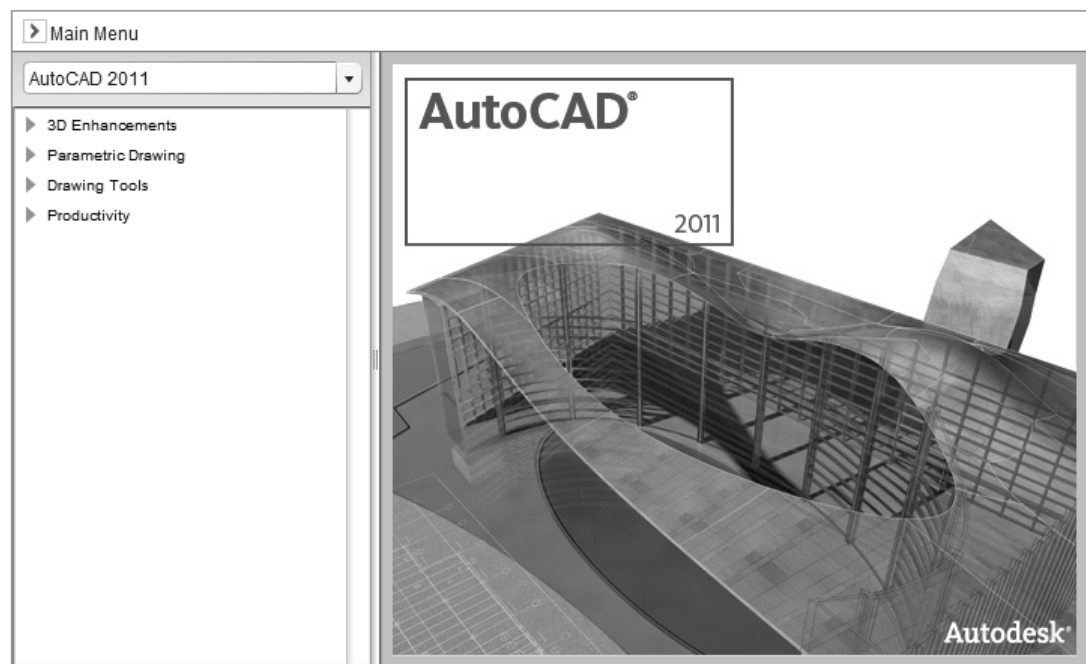


Figure 1-67 The New Features Workshop window

Additional Resources

This utility connects you to the **Support Knowledgebase**, **Online Training Resources**, **Online Developer Center**, **Developer Help**, and **Autodesk User Group International** Web pages and Web sites. The **Developer Help** option provides a detailed help on customizing AutoCAD.

Customer Involvement Program

This option is used to share information about your system configuration and uses of Autodesk products with Autodesk. The collected information is used by Autodesk for the improvement of Autodesk software.

About

This option gives you information about the Release, Serial number, Licensed to, and also the legal description about AutoCAD.

InfoCenter Bar

InfoCenter

InfoCenter is an easy way to get the desired help documentation. Choose the **InfoCenter** button from the **InfoCenter** bar and enter the keywords or questions to be searched in the textbox; the result will be displayed as a link in the drop-down panel, as shown in Figure 1-68. To display the required information in the **User's Guide** window, click on any one of the search topics from the drop-down panel.

Communication Center

Choose the **Communication Center** button to display the drop-down panel that contains the information regarding software updates and other products of Autodesk. You can also access the information about subscriptions, articles, tips, and patches of the software using the **Communication Center** button.

Favorites

Choose this button from the **InfoCenter** bar to display the drop-down panel showing the list of favorite links. You can mark any link displayed on the **InfoCenter** and the **Communication Center** as favorite. To do so, click on the favorite symbol displayed on the right of each search result in the **InfoCenter** or **Communication Center** drop-down panel. To remove the entry from the favorites, click on the red cross displayed on the right of each favorite entry in the favorite drop-down panel.

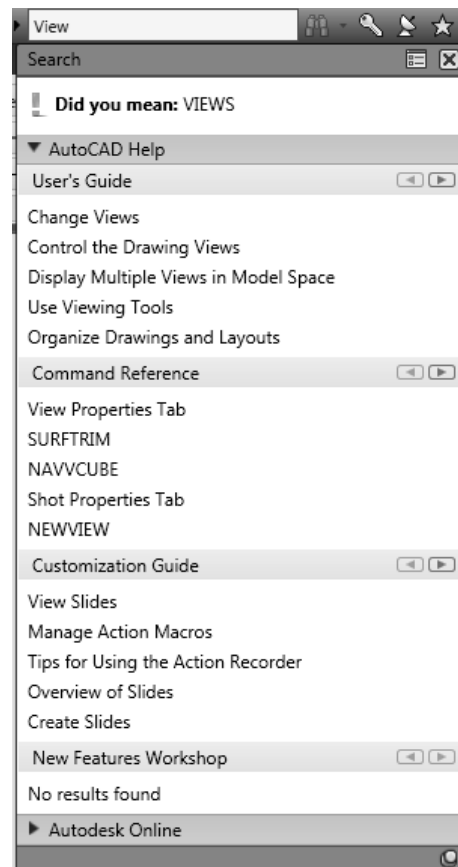


Figure 1-68 The display of **InfoCenter** search results

ADDITIONAL HELP RESOURCES

1. You can get help for a command while working by pressing the F1 key. The **Help** html containing information about the command is displayed. You can exit the dialog box and continue with the command.
2. You can get help about a dialog box by choosing the **Help** button in that dialog box.
3. Some of the dialog boxes have a **question mark** (?) button at the top right corner just adjacent to the **close** button. When you choose this button the ? gets attached to the cursor. You can then drop it on any item in the dialog box to display information about that particular item.

4. Autodesk has provided several resources that you can use to get assistance with your AutoCAD questions. The following is a list of some of the resources:
 - a. Autodesk Web site <http://www.autodesk.com>
 - b. AutoCAD Technical Assistance Web site <http://www.autodesk.com/support>
 - c. AutoCAD Discussion Groups Web site <http://discussion.autodesk.com/index.jspx>
 - d. Autodesk Press Web Site <http://www.cengage.com/cad/autodeskpress>
5. You can also get help by contacting the author, Sham Tickoo, at stickoo@calumet.purdue.edu and tickoo525@gmail.com.
6. You can download AutoCAD drawings, programs, and special topics by registering yourself at the author's Web site by visiting: <http://www.cadcim.com/stlogin.aspx>

Self-Evaluation Test

Answer the following questions and then compare them to those given at the end of this chapter:

1. You can press the F3 key to display the **AutoCAD** text window, which displays the previous commands and prompts. (T/F)
2. You cannot create a new sheet set using the **Sheet Set Manager**. (T/F)
3. If a drawing was partially opened and saved previously, it is not possible to open it again with the same layers and views. (T/F)
4. If the current drawing is unnamed and you save the drawing for the first time, the **Save** tool will prompt you to enter the file name in the **Save Drawing As** dialog box. (T/F)
5. You can archive a sheet set by right-clicking on the name of the sheet set in the **Sheet Set Manager** and choosing _____ from the shortcut menu.
6. The _____ displays a message and an alert whenever Autodesk provides the latest information regarding software updates and their other products.
7. If you want to work on a drawing without altering the original drawing, you must select the _____ option from the **Open** drop-down list in the **Select File** dialog box.
8. The _____ enables you to open only a selected view or a selected layer of a selected drawing.
9. You can use the _____ command to close the current drawing file without actually quitting AutoCAD.
10. The _____ system variable can be used to change the time interval for automatic save.

Review Questions

Answer the following questions:

1. The shortcut menu invoked by right-clicking in the command window displays the most recently used commands and some of the window options such as **Copy**, **Paste**, and so on. (T/F)
2. It is possible to open an AutoCAD 2002 drawing in AutoCAD 2011. (T/F)
3. The file name that you enter to save a drawing in the **Save Drawing As** dialog box can be 255 characters long, but cannot contain spaces and punctuation marks. (T/F)
4. You can close a drawing in AutoCAD 2011 even if a command is active. (T/F)
5. Which one of the following combination of keys should be pressed to hide all toolbars displayed on the screen?
 - (a) CTRL+3
 - (b) CTRL+0
 - (c) CTRL+5
 - (d) CTRL+2
6. Which one of the following combination of keys should be pressed to turn on or off the display of the **Tool Palettes** window?
 - (a) CTRL+3
 - (b) CTRL+0
 - (c) CTRL+5
 - (d) CTRL+2
7. Which of the following commands is used to exit from the AutoCAD program?
 - (a) **QUIT**
 - (b) **END**
 - (c) **CLOSE**
 - (d) None of these
8. Which of the following options in the **Startup** dialog box is used to set the initial drawing settings before actually starting a new drawing?
 - (a) **Start from Scratch**
 - (b) **Use a Template**
 - (c) **Use a Wizard**
 - (d) None of these
9. When you choose **Save** from the **File** menu or choose the **Save** tool in the **Quick Access** toolbar, which of the following commands is invoked?
 - (a) **SAVE**
 - (b) **LSAVE**
 - (c) **QSAVE**
 - (d) **SAVEAS**
10. AutoCAD has provided _____ as an easy and convenient way of placing and sharing hatch patterns and blocks in the current drawing.
11. By default, the angles are positive if measured in the _____ direction.

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12. You can change the size of toolbars by placing the cursor anywhere on the _____ of the toolbar where it takes the shape of a double-sided arrow.
13. To differentiate the template files from the drawing files, the template files have the _____ extension, whereas the drawing files have the _____ extension.
14. You can also use _____ and _____ instead of dragging and dropping the objects from one drawing to another while multiple drawings are opened.
15. The _____ page of the **AutoCAD 2011 Help** window displays the help topics that are organized by categories pertaining to different sections of AutoCAD.

Answers to Self-Evaluation Test

1. F, 2. F, 3. F, 4. T, 5. Archive, 6. Communication Center, 7. Open Read-Only, 8. Partial Open, 9. CLOSE, 10. SAVETIME