



DRH

Digital Research Hub

**AutoCAD tutorial**



## Tutorial aims

- What is AutoCAD?
- AutoCAD interface
- Walkthrough: how to create drawings in AutoCAD
- Different commands - **tip: make note of the commands!**
- One-on-one questions



# AutoCAD

- Computer-aided design (CAD) and drafting software
- Has been used by architects and designers for many years
- Files made with AutoCAD have **.dwg** extension
- **Use AutoCAD for:**
  - Creating accurate drawings, site plans, floor plans, building cross-sections and elevations;
  - Creating 3D models (but other software may be more appropriate);
  - Creating anything that needs exact and accurate measurements.

# Examples

Autodesk AutoCAD 2018 Mountview Cabin.dwg

Home Insert Annotate Parametric View Rotate Output Add-ins A360 Express Tools Featured Apps Layout

Line Polyline Circle Arc Move Rotate Trim Copy Mirror Fillet Scale Stretch Array

Text Dimension Leader Table Layer Properties Match Properties

ByLayer ByLayer BYLAYER

Start Mountview Cabin

**UPPER FLOOR PLAN**  
1/8" = 1'-0"

**MAIN FLOOR PLAN**  
1/8" = 1'-0"

**FLAG NOTES**

- 1/2" x 1/4" NEW SHAPETEX FILL ROUND HANDSHOWN WIND-RESIST. 1/4" GRADED LOGS WITH FULL SCABE AND SADDLE NOTCH CORNERS - 8 LOG COURSES, APPROX. 1'-2" HEIGHT.
- FIREPLACE INSERT WITH FRAMED PERIMETER WALLS AND CULTURED STONE FINISH COMPLY WITH MANUFACTURER'S AND CODE REQUIREMENTS.
- LOG STAIR SYSTEM, 1/4" TREADS, 1/4" RISERS TOTAL, ROUGH RISE = 118'-3/4" INCLUDING 8" LOG WALL, 3/4" SPACER, 2x8 SECOND FLOOR JOIST AND 1/4" 1x6 PLYWOOD SECOND.
- 60" x 60" JACOZED TUB, PROVIDE PUMP ACCESS.
- 36" x 60" SHOWER w/ TEMPERED GLASS WALL AT TUB.
- DOUBLE SINKY.
- UPPER LEVEL LOG BEAMS ABOVE, TYP.
- 5-1/2" x 10" LOG COLUMN BY LOG YARD IN FRAMED WALL WITH SETTLING DEVICE, PROVIDE ACCESS AS REQUIRED.
- LOG RAILING, TYP.
- LOG DECK RAILING OPTIONAL OR IF DECK HEIGHT EXCEEDS 30", TYP.
- EMERGENCY ACCESS IN FLOOR - MIN. 30"x30" OR AS REQUIRED BY MECHANICAL ENGINEER. REFER TO MAIN FLOOR FRAMING PLAN. EXACT LOCATION BY CONTRACTOR.
- 8'-0" HIGH CLOSET WITH FRAMED CEILING.
- LOG STAIRS DOWN TO MAIN LEVEL.
- LOG ROOF MEMBERS ABOVE, TYP.
- LOG RAILING, TYP.

**SQ FOOTAGE SUMMARY**

	1:21	5/16"
MAIN FLOOR	1,121	5,276
SECOND FLOOR	898	
DECK/SCREENED PATIO	854	

DOOR SCHEDULE

TO LOG POST SUPPORTING DECK, TYPICAL 8" x 8" ROOF EXTENSION.

**UPPER FLOOR PLAN**  
1/8" = 1'-0"

**MAIN FLOOR PLAN**  
1/8" = 1'-0"

[-] [Custom View] [2D Wireframe]

3D wireframe view of the cabin structure.

**FLOOR PLANS**

**THE MOUNTVIEW**  
STANDARD PLAN #2  
GREATLAND LOG HOMES - ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

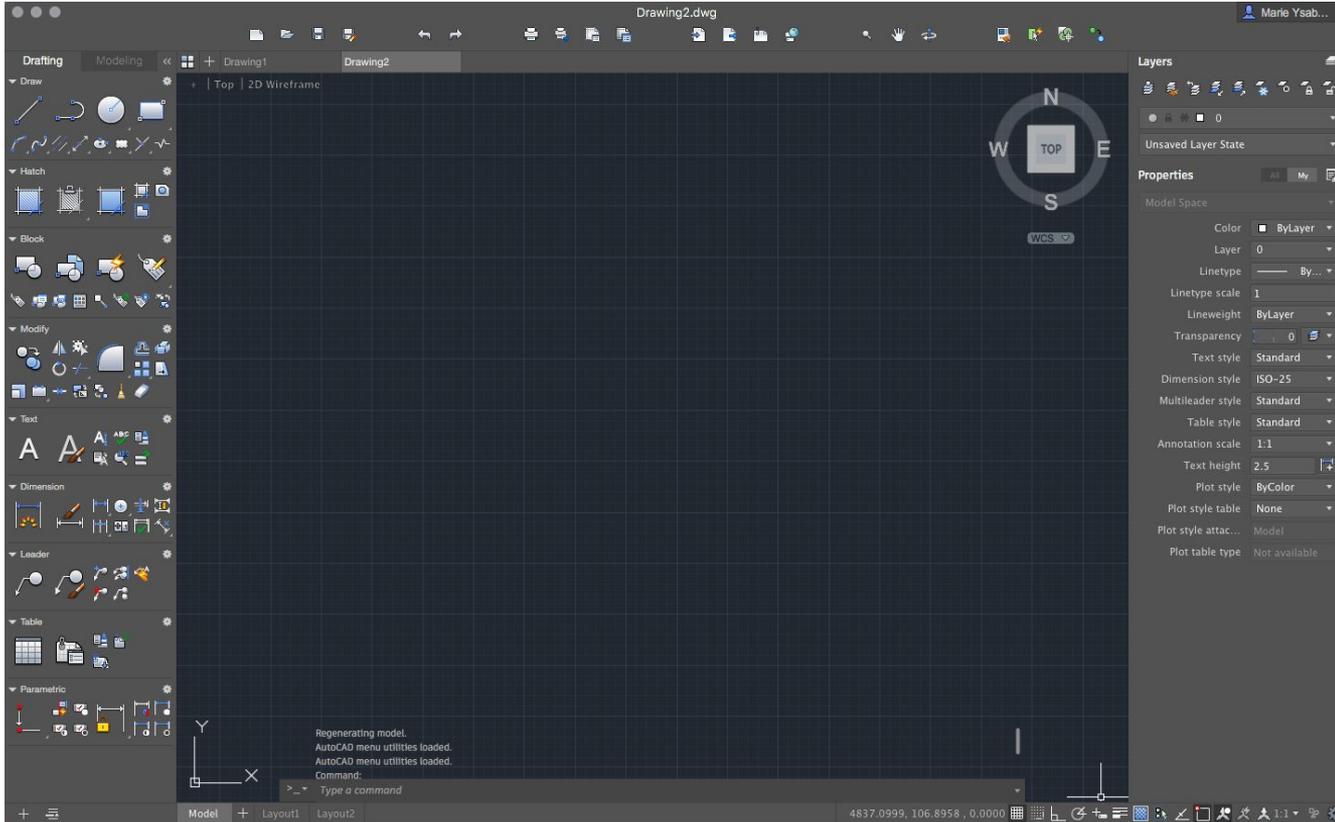
SHEET TITLE: FLOOR PLANS  
PROJECT: THE MOUNTVIEW  
STANDARD PLAN #2  
GREATLAND LOG HOMES - ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Model: ELEVATIONS, FLOOR PLANS, BUILDING SECTION & NOTES

PAPER



# AutoCAD interface



Interface can vary slightly between operating systems; desktop and laptop; and version of AutoCAD.

Image: AutoCAD on Macbook.

**Drawing window:**

- This is where all your objects will appear.
- Usually has a grid for reference.

Regenerating model.  
AutoCAD menu utilities loaded.  
AutoCAD menu utilities loaded.  
Command:

**Ribbon:**

- Series of toolbars, tabs and panels, with tools for creating/modifying your drawing.
- It can be docked in different places, depending on your OS etc.
  - Horizontally at the top
  - Vertically along the left or right
  - Undocked, floating within the drawing area.
- If this is missing, go to your menu bar at the top of screen > Window > Show Palettes

Regenerating model.  
 AutoCAD menu utilities loaded.  
 AutoCAD menu utilities loaded.  
 Command:

Type a command

The screenshot displays the AutoCAD software interface. The main drawing area shows a 2D wireframe of a rectangular object with a circular feature. The interface includes a ribbon with tabs for Drafting, Modeling, and Drawing2. The left side features a vertical toolbar with categories like Draw, Hatch, Block, Modify, Text, Dimension, Leader, Table, and Parametric. The right side has panels for Layers and Properties. The status bar at the bottom shows the current layer as '0' and the command prompt with the text 'Type a command'.

**Status bar.**

- Quick access to commonly used drawing tools/settings
- Toggle settings
- Your precision tools

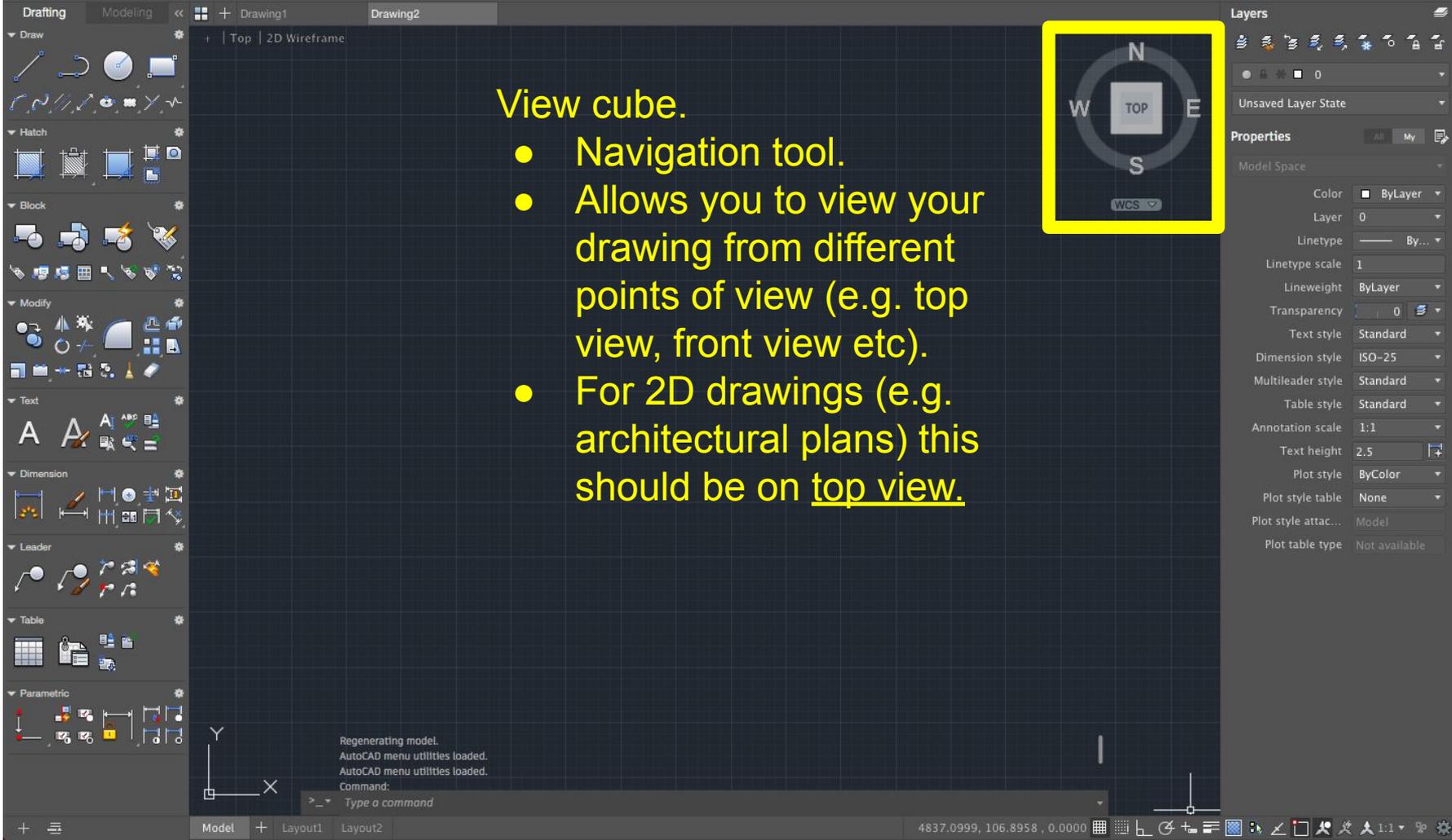
**Model Space and Paper Space tabs**

- AutoCAD works with 2 different “spaces”
- Model: think of it as where you edit your drawing/model
- Paper/Layout: think of it as where you set up your drawing to print/present on paper

Regenerating model.  
 AutoCAD menu utilities loaded.  
 AutoCAD menu utilities loaded.  
 Command:

Model + Layout1 Layout2

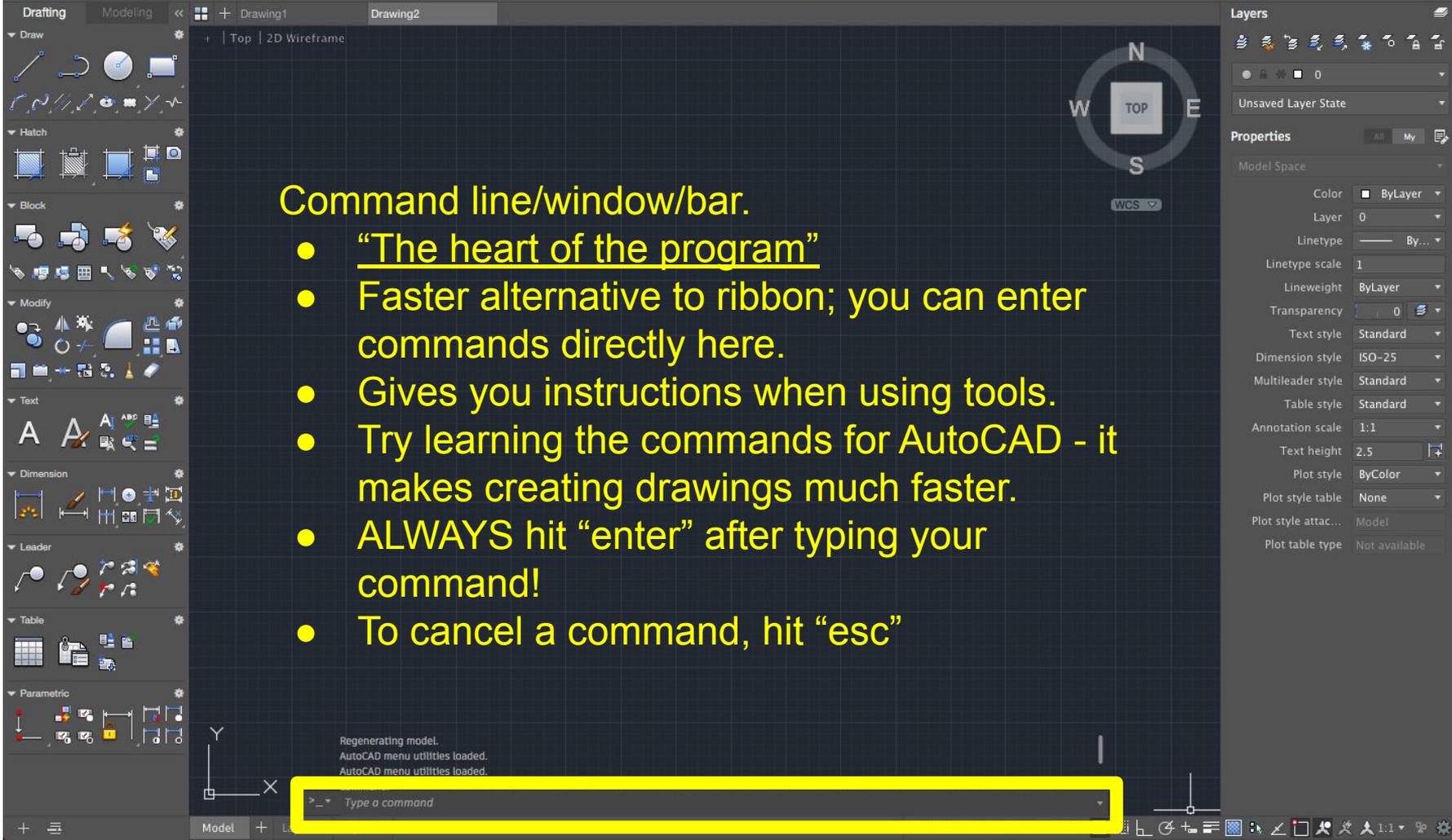
4837.0999, 106.8958, 0.0000



**View cube.**

- Navigation tool.
- Allows you to view your drawing from different points of view (e.g. top view, front view etc).
- For 2D drawings (e.g. architectural plans) this should be on top view.

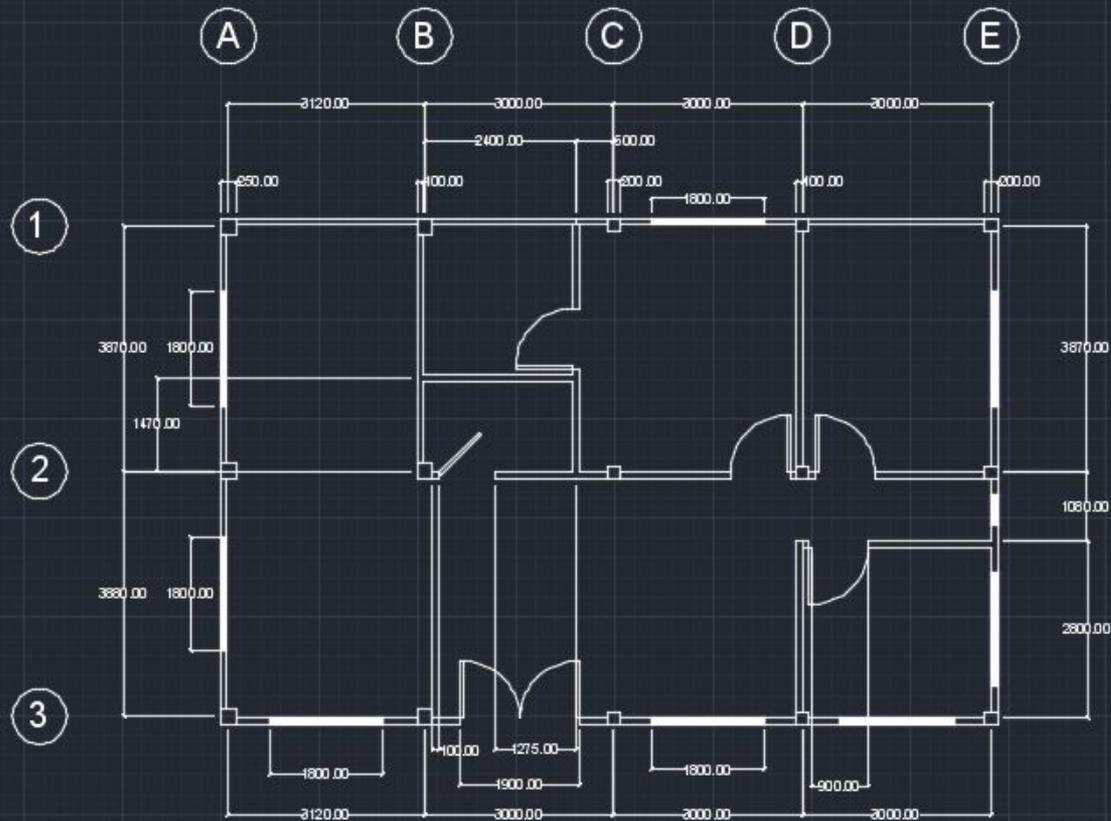
Regenerating model.  
AutoCAD menu utilities loaded.  
AutoCAD menu utilities loaded.  
Command:  
> Type a command



The screenshot shows the AutoCAD software interface. The top ribbon is set to 'Drafting' and 'Modeling'. The main workspace is a 2D wireframe drawing. On the right, there are panels for 'Layers' and 'Properties'. At the bottom, the command line window is highlighted in yellow and contains the text '>\_ Type a command'. The command line window also displays the status 'Regenerating model. AutoCAD menu utilities loaded. AutoCAD menu utilities loaded.'

## Command line/window/bar.

- "The heart of the program"
- Faster alternative to ribbon; you can enter commands directly here.
- Gives you instructions when using tools.
- Try learning the commands for AutoCAD - it makes creating drawings much faster.
- ALWAYS hit "enter" after typing your command!
- To cancel a command, hit "esc"

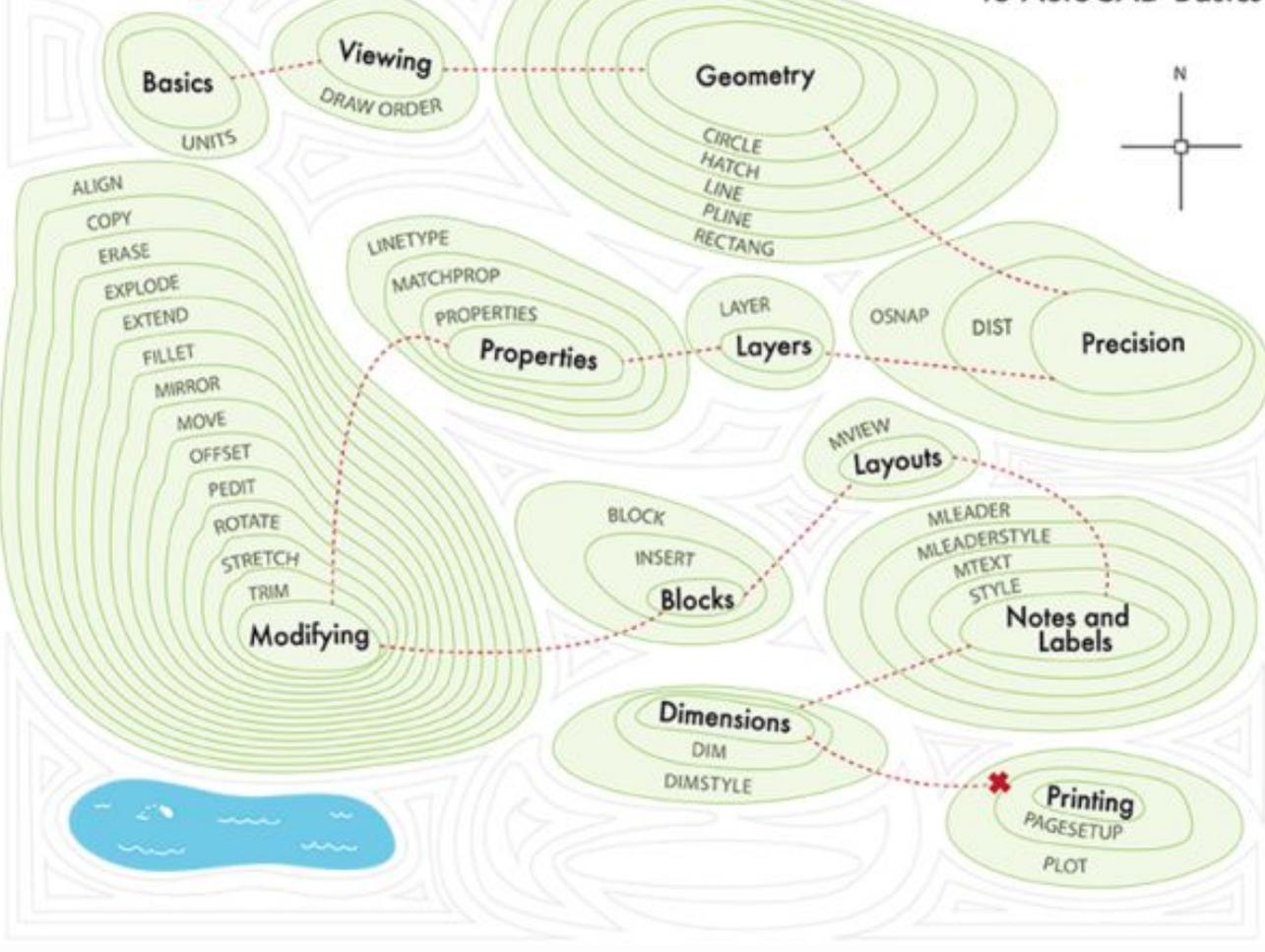


Scale 1:100

How to create an  
architectural  
plan/drawing on  
AutoCAD

# The Hitchhiker's Guide to AutoCAD Basics

Start here ↪



One way to explain the process of creating a drawing on AutoCAD.

Source: The Hitchhiker's Guide to AutoCAD Basics, Autodesk Knowledge Network.



# How to create drawings in AutoCAD

- 1) Basic setup
- 2) Viewing/navigation
- 3) Layers
- 4) Geometry
- 5) Precision
- 6) Additional features



# 1) Basic setup

- **Starting a new file:**

*After launching AutoCAD, click **New/Start Drawing**.*

- **Selecting a template:**

*Choose **acadiso.dwt***

- This template is for 2D drawings with metric units.



# 1) Basic setup (Cont.)

## Units:

AutoCAD is used for **accurate drawings**, so when you first start a drawing, you must decide what the length of one unit represents.

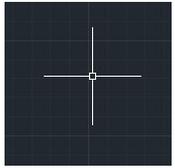
**Command: UNITS** > Enter > a window should pop up.

**Under 'Length':** Type = decimal, Precision = how many decimal places

**'Insertion scale':** Insertion scale units = typically mm for architectural drawings



## 2) Viewing/navigation



- **Select**
  - *Default tool (see image to left)*



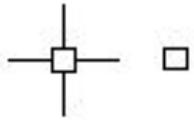
- **Zoom in/out**
  - *By rolling the wheel of your mouse*
  - *Find the zoom tool in the toolbar (see image to left)*
  - **Command: ZOOM**



- **Zoom to the extents of your drawing** *by clicking the mouse wheel twice*
- **Pan (like dragging across your drawing)**
  - *by holding the wheel down and moving your mouse*
  - *Find the pan tool in the toolbar (see image to left)*
  - **Command: PAN**



## 2) Viewing/navigation – The Mouse

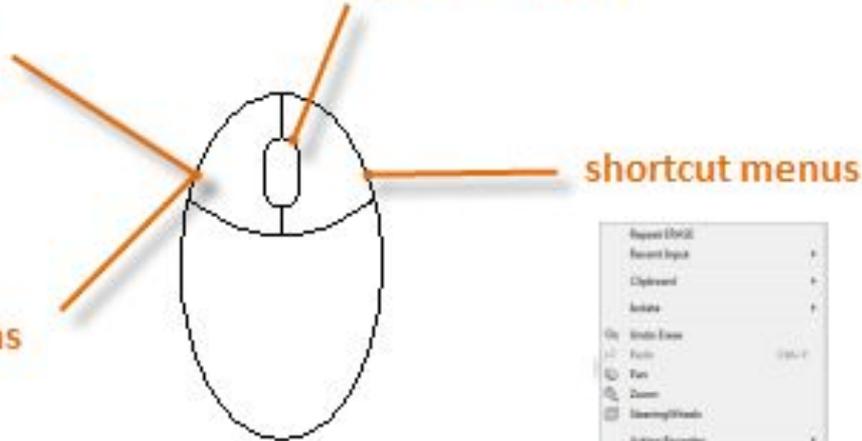


select objects

specify locations



pan and zoom



shortcut menus

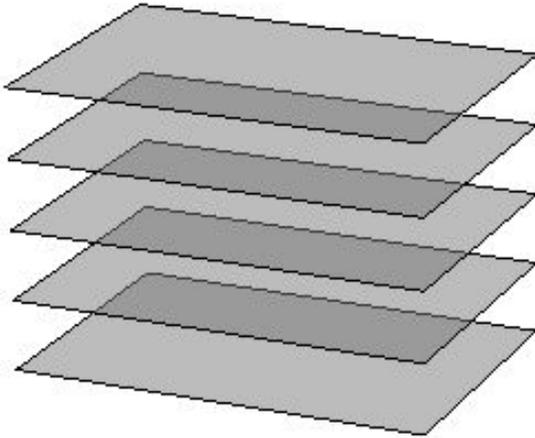


- Highly recommend using a mouse when using AutoCAD.
- For first time users, learning on a desktop is generally easier.

Source: Getting Started > Basics, Autodesk Knowledge Network.



## 3) Layers



Cabinets

Fixtures

Electrical

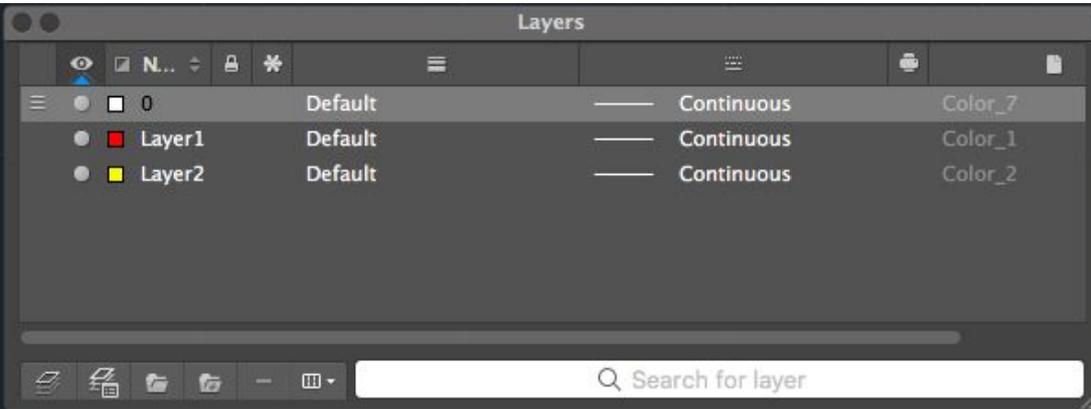
Doors

Floor plan

- **Very important organisation tool**
- Organise your objects through layers.
- You can hide objects you don't need - which is useful for visually complex designs.
- Think of the layers as clear plastic sheets (see diagram).



## 3) Layers



Above: Layer Properties Manager.

- To organise your layers, find **Layer Properties Manager**.
  - **Command: LAYER or LA**
  - *Find the Layers panel.*
- You can assign each layer a colour, name, linetype, line thickness etc.

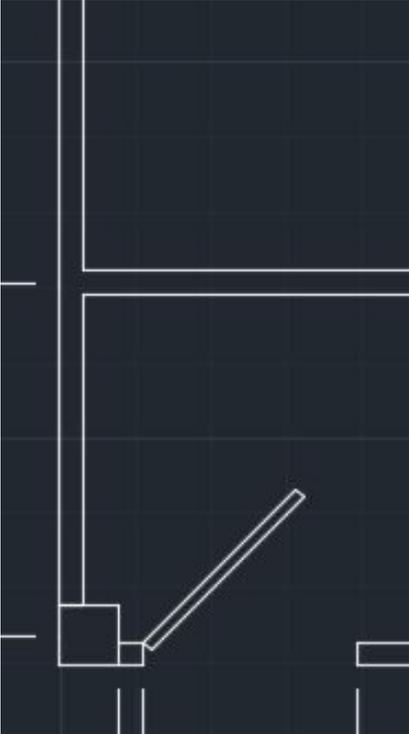


## 4) Geometry

- Architectural drawings use basic geometric objects.
- **Important basic geometric shapes for drawings:**
  - Line
  - Xline
  - Circle
  - Arc
  - Rectangles



## 4) Geometry - Line

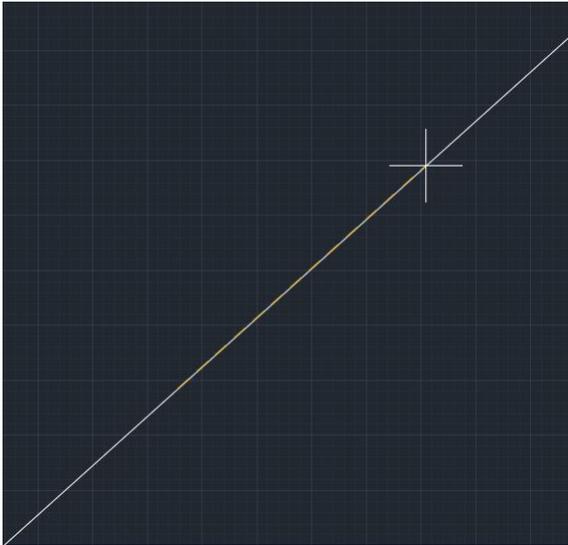


For creating walls, windows, columns, straight-edged objects.

- **Single line:**
  - ***Command: LINE***
- **Multiple connected lines and polygons:**
  - ***Command: PLINE***



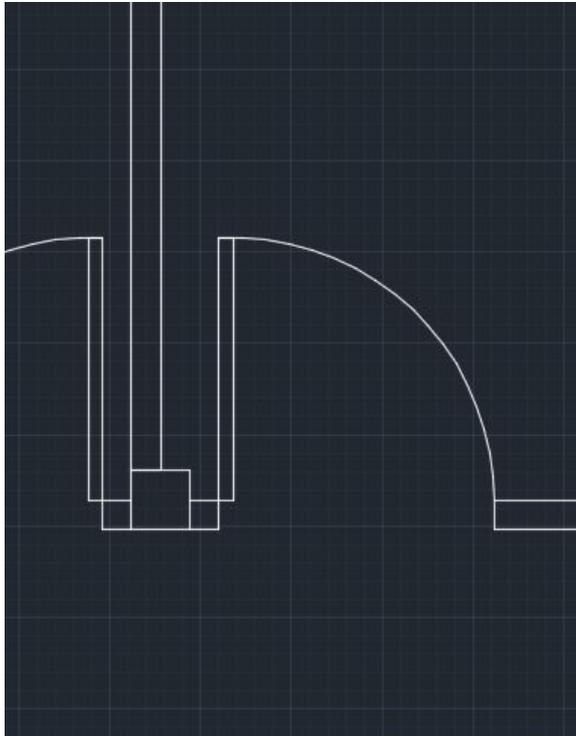
## 4) Geometry - Xline



- Xlines are infinite lines
- Useful for creating construction and reference lines, and for trimming boundaries.
- **Command: XL**
  - *Select two points to set Xline - follow command line instructions*



## 4) Geometry - Circle



Useful for creating doors.

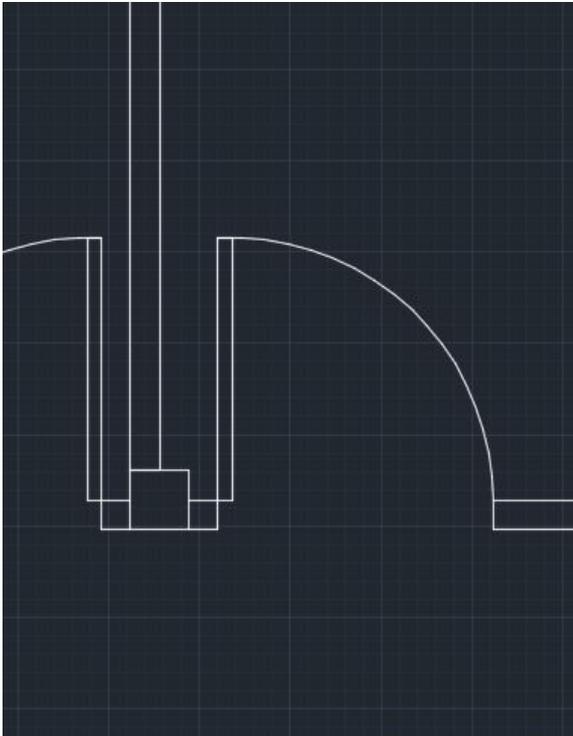
- **Command: CIRCLE**
  - *Then follow instructions:*

```
>_ CIRCLE Specify center point for circle or [3P/2P/Ttr (tan tan radius)]:
```

```
>_ CIRCLE Specify radius of circle or [Diameter]:
```



## 4) Geometry - Arc



Also useful for creating doors.

- **Command: ARC**
  - *Then follow instructions:*

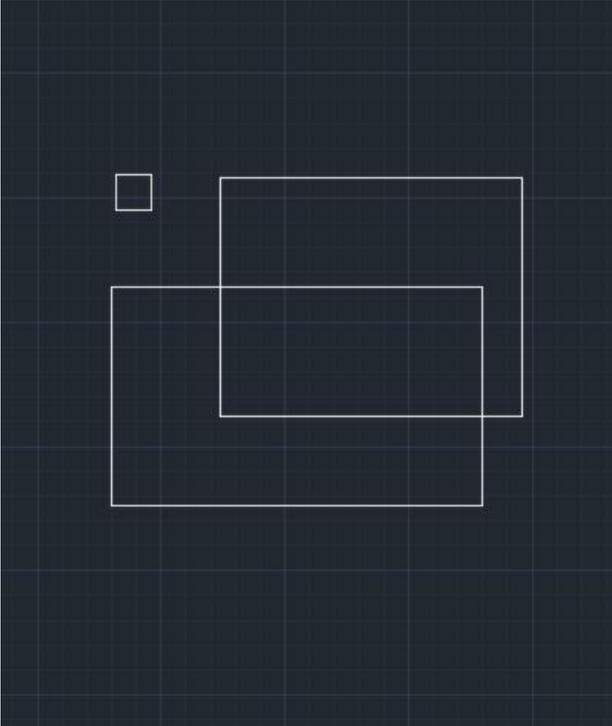
```
>_ ▾ ARC Specify start point of arc or [Center]:
```

```
>_ ▾ ARC Specify second point of arc or [Center/End]:
```

```
>_ ▾ ARC Specify end point of arc:
```



## 4) Geometry - Rectangle



For creating boxes etc.

- **Command: *RECTANG***
- *Follow instructions*

```
>_ > RECTANG Specify first corner point or [Chamfer/Elevation/Fillet/Thickness/Width]:
```

```
>_ > RECTANG Specify other corner point or [Area/Dimensions/Rotation]:
```



## 4) Geometry – Moving objects

- To move objects, *type the **command MOVE***.
- The command line will give you the following instructions to follow.

```
>_ MOVE Select objects:
```

```
>_ MOVE Specify base point or [Displacement] <Displacement>:
```

```
>_ MOVE Specify second point or <use first point as displacement>:
```



## 4) Geometry – Copying objects

- To copy an object, **command: COPY**
- To make a copy of an object but at a certain distance from the original object, *type the **command OFFSET**.*
- Useful for making walls - to add thickness.
- The command line will give you the following instructions to follow:
  - Specify offset distance.
  - Select object you want to offset.



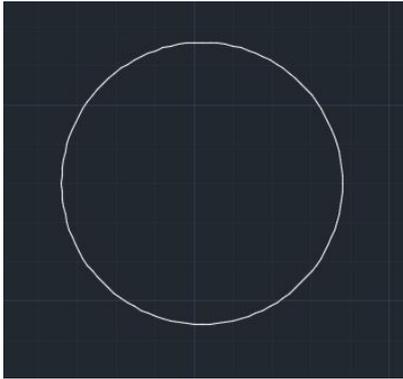
## 4) Geometry – Modifying objects

- To modify an object, you need to use more tools.
- **Command: TRIM**
  - Trims objects.
  - Think of TRIM as using an object to trim or slice parts of another object.
  - Useful for making circles into doors.

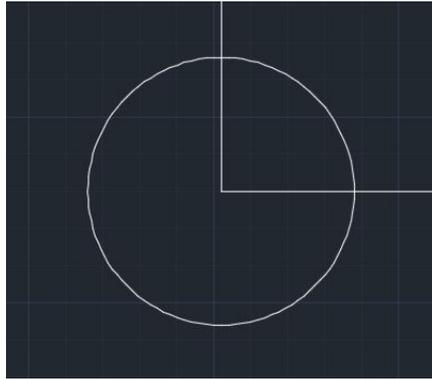


## 4) Geometry – Modifying objects

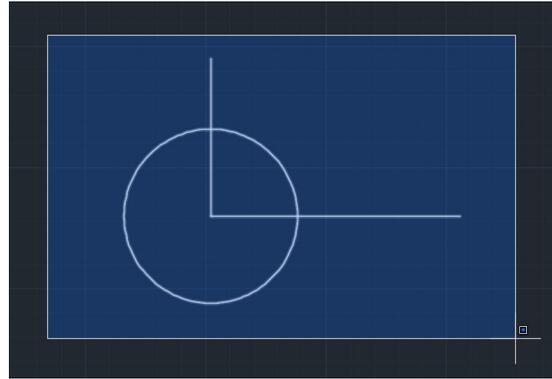
- Using **TRIM** to make a door:



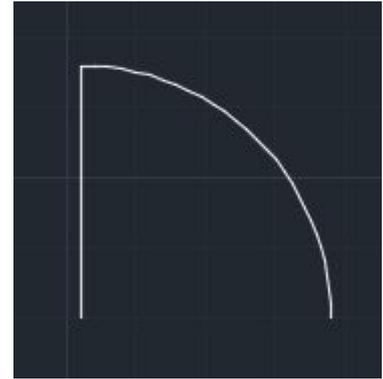
*Create a circle.*



*Add lines from  
centre of circle.*



*Select all  
objects.*

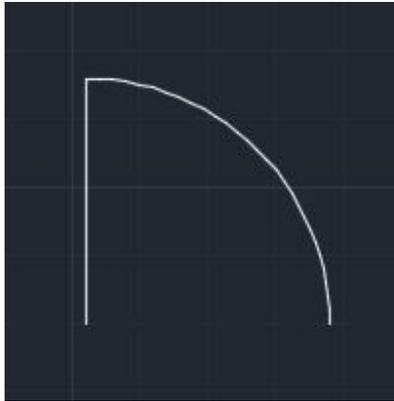


*Select parts you  
want to delete.*

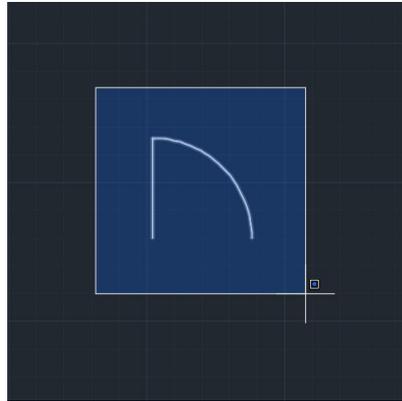


## 4) Geometry – Modifying objects

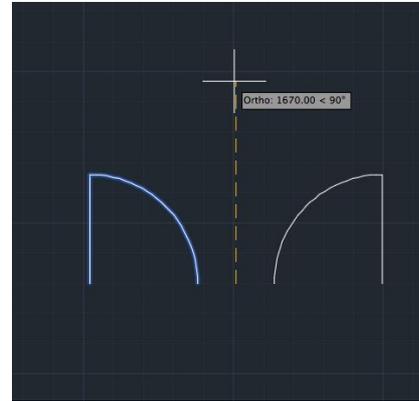
- **Command: MIRROR**
  - Creates a mirrored copy of an object.



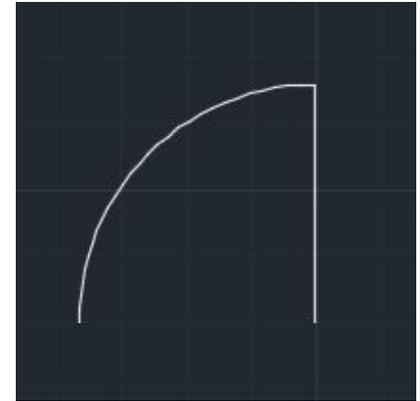
*Identify object.*



*Select object.*



*Identify mirror line.*

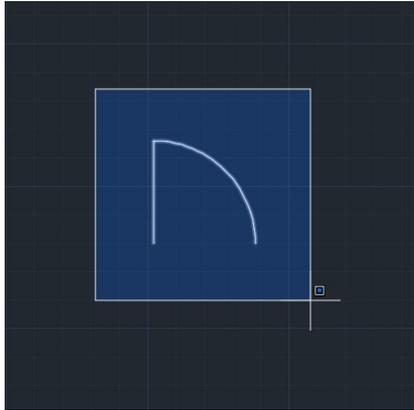


*Mirrored object.*

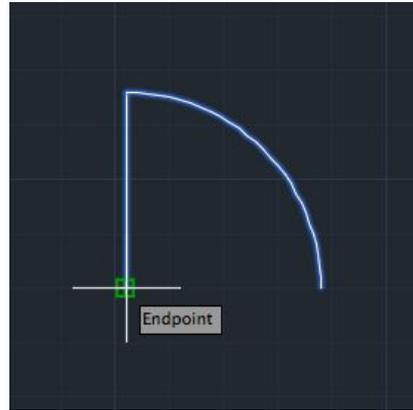


## 4) Geometry – Modifying objects

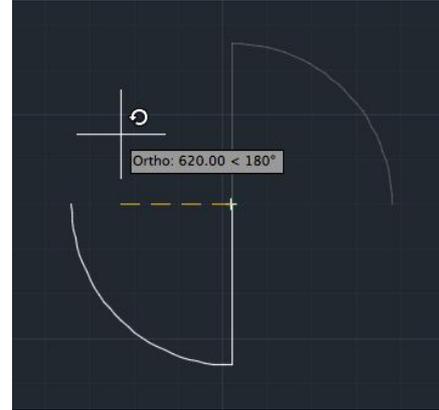
- **Command: ROTATE**
  - Rotates an object.



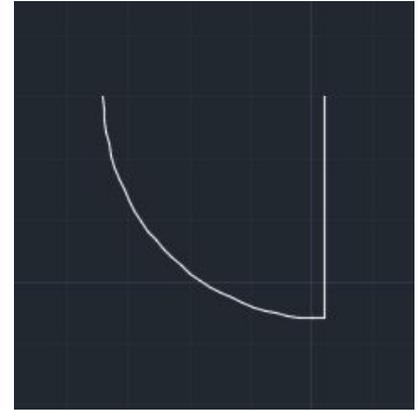
Select object.



Select base point.



Decide rotation.



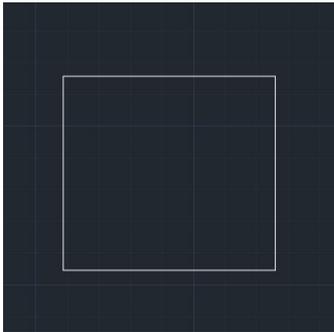
Rotated object.



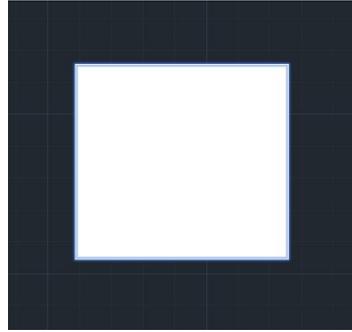
## 4) Geometry – Modifying objects

- **Command: *HATCH***

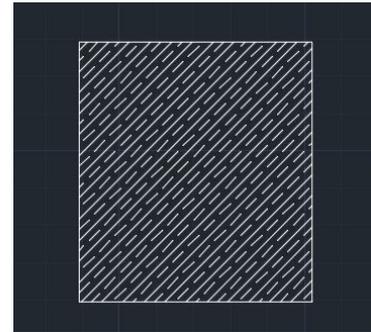
- “Hatches” are used in architectural drawings to represent solid masses and materials to be used.
- Think of *hatch* as adding texture or fill inside a shape.



*Without hatch  
pattern*



*With fill / hatch pattern*





## 5) Precision

- Accuracy and precision is required for architectural drawings.
- **A line may look like it is at 90°, but it could actually be at 89.7°!**
- To make sure your drawings are precise, use precision tools.



## 5) Precision – Tools

- **Polar tracking:** Guides the movement of your cursor in certain directions (horizontal 0° or vertical 90°)
  - *Status bar:* 
- **Locking angles:** Draw lines at a specific angle
  - **Command:** *LINE* > type the angle you want “<ANGLE” e.g. <45
  - OR lock lines at 0° or 90° with **Command:** *ORTHO*
- **Object snaps:** Automatically connect your line to particular points on other objects.
  - *Status bar:* 
  - **Command:** *OSNAP*
  - Hit F3 button



## 5) Precision – Tools

- It is also important to check the accuracy of your objects and lines.
- To do this, use the ***command: DIST***
  - Measures the distance between two points
  - *Follow instructions in the command bar*



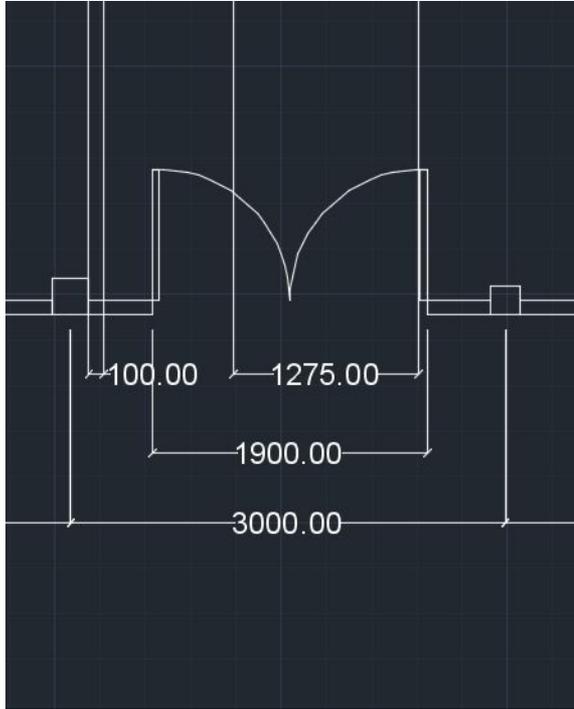
## 6) Additional features

By this point you would have created all the basic shapes on your drawing. However, architectural drawings need more features. You can add these by using a variety of tools, which you can find in the ribbon or by using **commands**:

- **Properties:** colour, line type, line weight (**Command: PROP**)
- **Blocks:** insert downloadable symbols and details (e.g. trees, beds) into your drawings
- **Layout:** arrange your drawing to print (**Layout tab bottom of screen**)
- **Notes and labels:** add text, callouts, annotations (**Command: TEXT**)
- **Dimensions:** show the length of a line



## 6) Additional feature – Dimensions



All architectural drawings should have dimensions. **Dimensions** show exact measurements of lines.

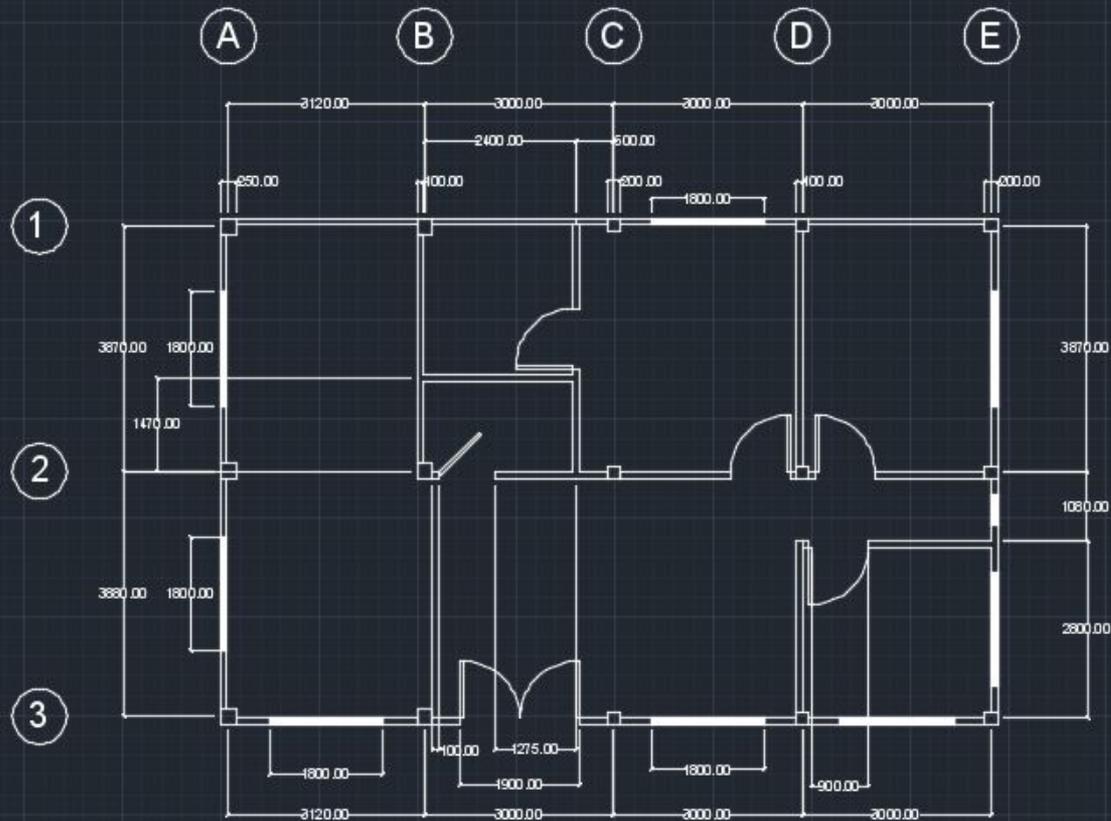
- **Command: DIM**
  - *Select the two endpoints of the line which will be measured.*
- **Command: DIMSTYLE**
  - *Allows you to edit the style of dimensions: font, size, placement etc.*



# What should you have on your architectural drawing?

Once you have finished creating your drawing on AutoCAD, it should typically have the following features:

- Accurate, scaled objects and lines
- Dimensions
- Hatches
- Labels
- Scale
- Title



Scale 1:100

An example of  
an architectural  
plan on AutoCAD



## Recap: AutoCAD interface

FEATURE	DESCRIPTION
Command bar	“The heart of the program”
Status Bar	Displays commonly used tools, especially <b>precision tools</b>
Model & Layout/Paper	2 spaces that AutoCAD works in
Ribbon	Series of toolbars, panels containing the tools we use



# Recap: AutoCAD commands

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
UNITS	Sets up units of measurement for the drawing
HATCH	Adds texture/fill inside an object/shape
LAYER / LA	Opens <b>Layer Properties Manager</b> .
DIMSTYLE	To set the dimension style; font, size, etc.
DIST	Measures distance between two points



# Recap: AutoCAD commands

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
OFFSET	Makes a copy of an object at a certain distance from the original object.
ORTHO	Locks lines at 0° or 90°
OSNAP	Automatically connect your line to particular points on other objects.
PAN	Navigation tool; like dragging across your drawing.



# Tips & how to master AutoCAD

- Practice makes perfect.
- Follow tutorials while simultaneously working on AutoCAD.
- The command line explains what to do – follow its instructions.
- **LEARN THE COMMANDS!**



# Accessing AutoCAD

- AutoCAD is available on all the computers in the ArchPlan building; studios, Level 5 labs etc.
- UoA students can also download AutoCAD for free.
- **How to download AutoCAD:**
  - <https://www.autodesk.com/education/free-software/autocad>
  - Sign in using your University of Auckland email.
  - Free for 3 years.
  - Can be downloaded on up to 2 devices.



# More resources

- For more help, here are some helpful links:
  - <https://knowledge.autodesk.com/support/autocad>
  - **The Hitchhiker's Guide to AutoCAD Basics** ⇒
  - <https://knowledge.autodesk.com/support/autocad/getting-started/caas/CloudHelp/cloudhelp/2018/ENU/AutoCAD-Core/files/GUID-2AA12FC5-FBB2-4ABE-9024-90D41FEB1AC3-htm.html?v=2018>
- For a list of AutoCAD commands/shortcuts:
  - <https://www.autodesk.com/shortcuts/autocad>
  - <https://damassets.autodesk.net/content/dam/autodesk/www/shortcuts/autocad/AutoCAD-Shortcuts-Guide-Autodesk.pdf>
- **For helpful AutoCAD tutorials:**
  - <https://www.lynda.com/>
  - AutoCAD Tips and Tricks: <https://www.lynda.com/AutoCAD-tutorials/AutoCAD-Tips-Tricks/496946-2.html>
- **Timelapse: creating an AutoCAD floor plan**
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YsQXbMjfKRE> (13 mins)
  - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2\\_5pH1GFGAo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2_5pH1GFGAo) (3 mins)

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