



# AutoCAD *starter guide*



Eliminate the overwhelm and  
get to grips with AutoCAD

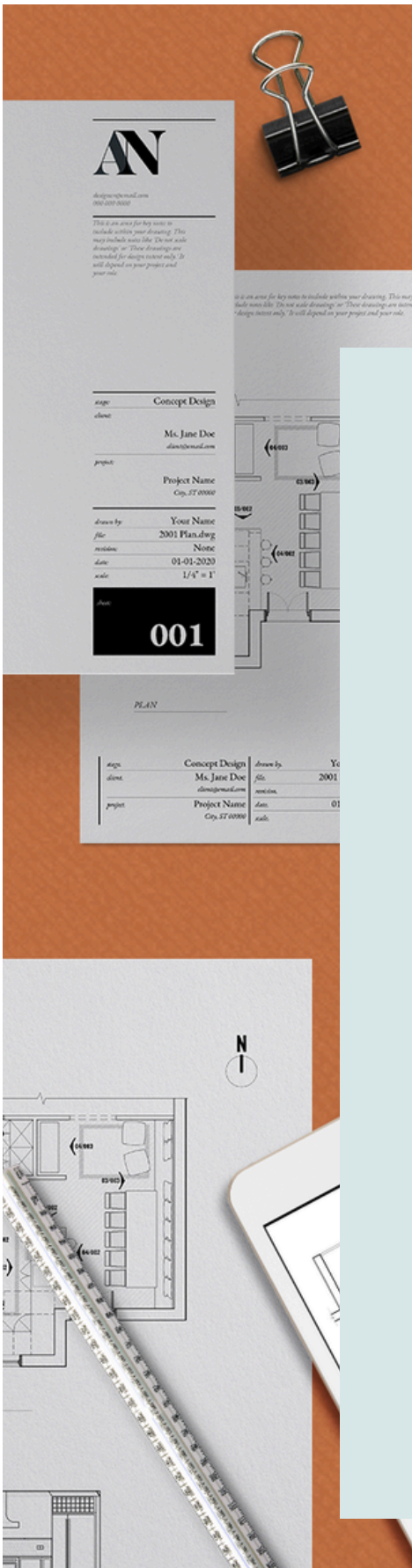
# Why AutoCAD *still matters*

If you're working in interior design (or even an adjacent role like FF&E, styling, or space planning), AutoCAD remains one of the most essential tools in your workflow. Despite newer tools entering the scene, AutoCAD continues to be the industry standard for 2D technical drawings.

Here's why:

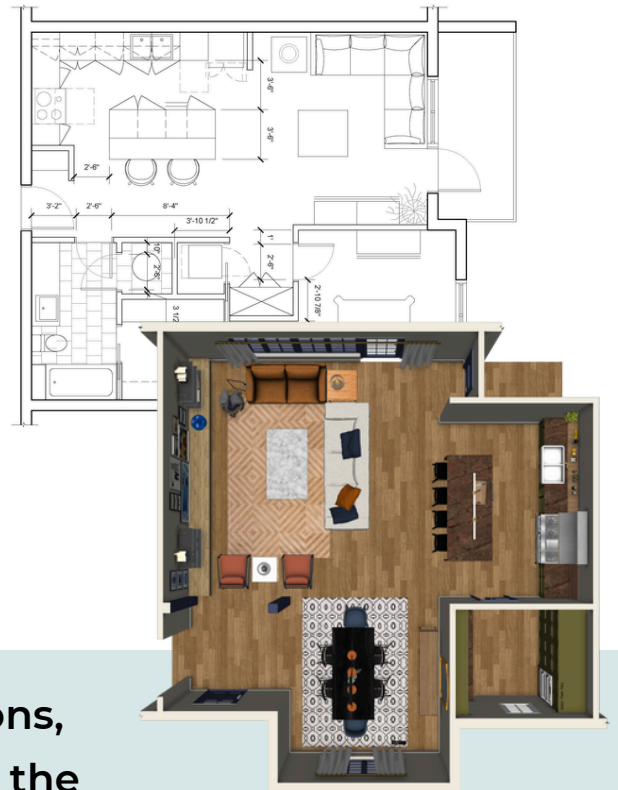
- **Widely Used:** Most firms, consultants, and contractors expect AutoCAD files.
- **Precision:** Ideal for drawing to scale with fine detail.
- **Compatibility:** Plays well with Revit, SketchUp, and other design tools.
- **Professional Output:** Produces clean, clear, scalable layouts that meet industry standards.

Forget the myth that AutoCAD is outdated — it's a powerhouse, especially when paired with a smart workflow tailored to interiors.



# *A note about 2D vs 3D in AutoCAD*

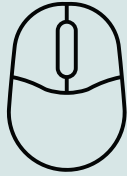
While AutoCAD does offer 3D modeling tools (in the full version), interior designers typically use other software like SketchUp (or Revit if they're working on large commercial designs) to visualize their designs in 3D. That said, 2D drawings created in AutoCAD serve as the foundation for those 3D models.



**Your detailed floor plans, elevations, and sections in AutoCAD provide the precise technical communication needed for construction, fabrication, and collaboration with architects, contractors, etc. These 2D documents are the bridge between your design ideas and their real-world execution — and mastering them is essential for a smooth project workflow.**

# Tools

## *You Need to Work Efficiently*



### **Use a Scroll-Wheel Mouse (Not a Touchpad)**

A scroll-wheel mouse makes navigating AutoCAD dramatically easier. It allows:

- Zooming in and out with the wheel
- Panning by clicking and holding the wheel
- Greater precision and speed

Touchpads slow you down and cause unnecessary frustration. A good wired or wireless mouse is a low-cost, high-impact upgrade. (Trust me, your fingertips and wrists will thank you.)

### **AutoCAD LT Is Enough (For Most Interior Designers)**

While full AutoCAD includes some extra features like 3D tools and advanced collaboration options, AutoCAD LT covers 99% of what interior designers need:

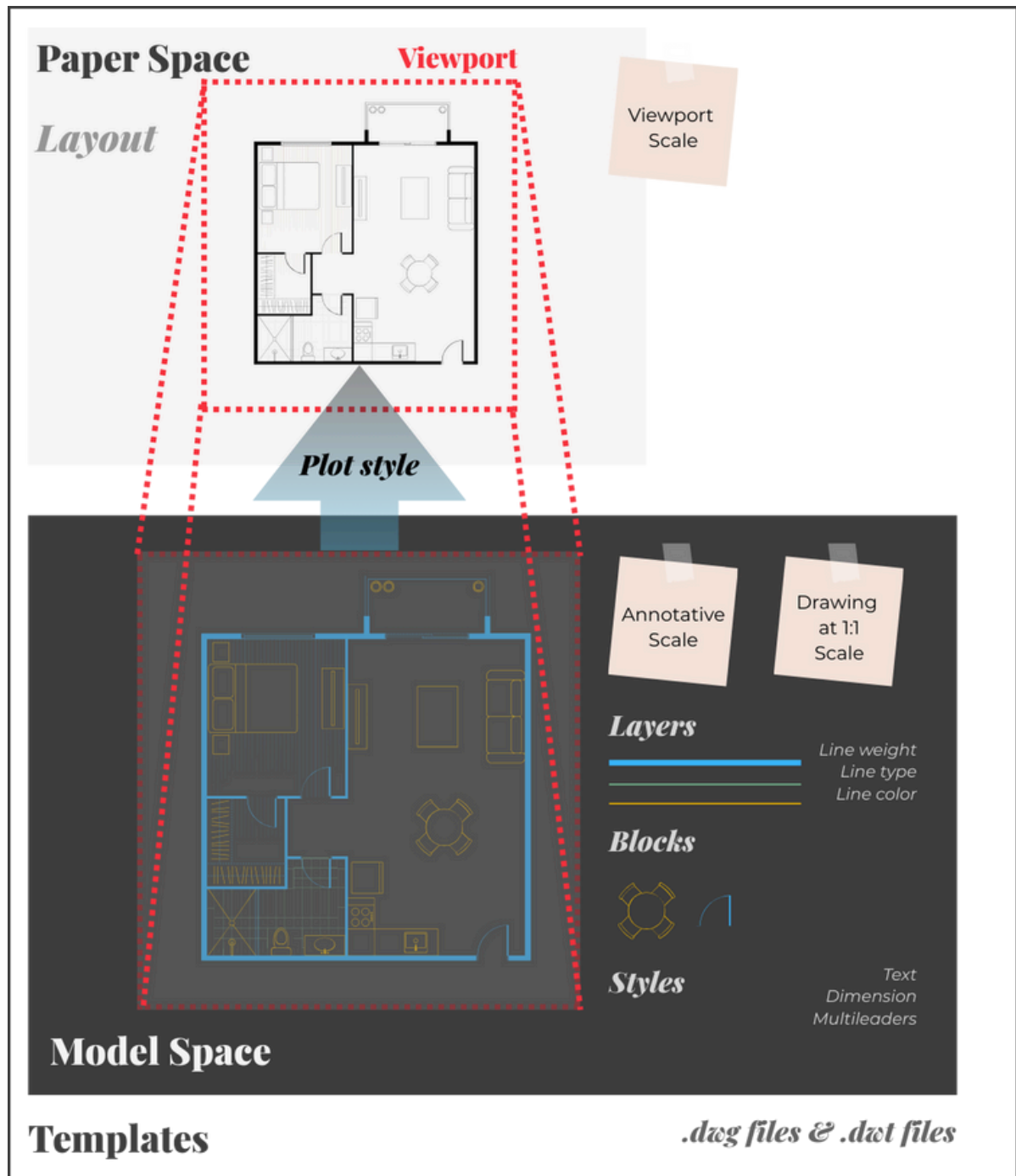
- Drawing in 2D
- Working with layers, blocks, styles, and viewports
- Printing and plotting
- Templates and custom settings

It's also much more affordable. Unless you're working in architecture or engineering, LT is your go-to.



# How AutoCAD works

Think of AutoCAD as a digital drawing board with powerful layers of logic underneath. Understanding the building blocks will help you feel more confident and efficient. Use the diagram below to visualize how the major elements fit together.



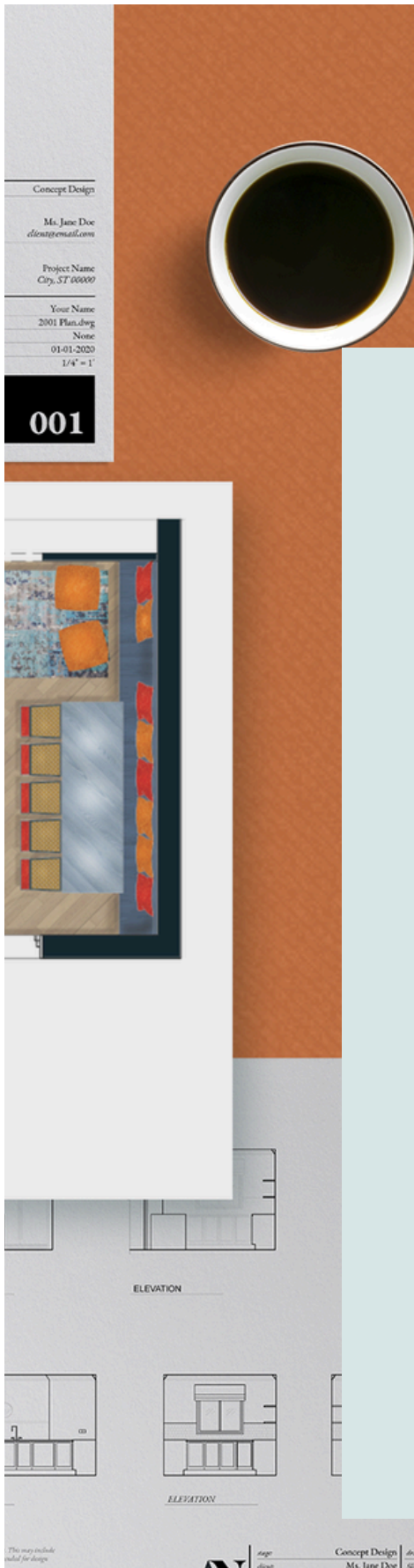
# *The Core Concepts*

## Model Space vs. Paper Space

- **Model Space** is where you draw everything at full scale (1:1). This is where your detailed floor plans and design drawings live.
- **Paper Space** is where you create layouts for printing and presentation. You use Viewports in Paper Space to 'look into' Model Space and display your drawings at the correct scale on a sheet.

## Viewports & Scales

- Viewports are like windows that show a portion of your model.
- Each viewport can be set to a specific **Viewport Scale** (e.g. 1:50, 1:20), allowing multiple views of your model at different scales on one sheet.
- Using **Annotative Scales** ensures that text, dimensions, and symbols appear at consistent sizes, no matter what scale the viewport is.



## Layers

- Layers help organize your drawing. Think of them like transparent overlays: you might have separate layers for walls, furniture, text, dimensions, and electrical.
- You can control lineweight, color, linetype, and visibility for each layer, which improves clarity and editing control.

## Blocks

- Blocks are grouped sets of objects — like a furniture symbol or bathroom fixture — that you can reuse throughout your drawing.
- Changing one instance of a block updates all other instances, saving time and maintaining consistency.
- Blocks can be nested, dynamic, and even annotative.

## Styles (Text, Dimension, Leaders)

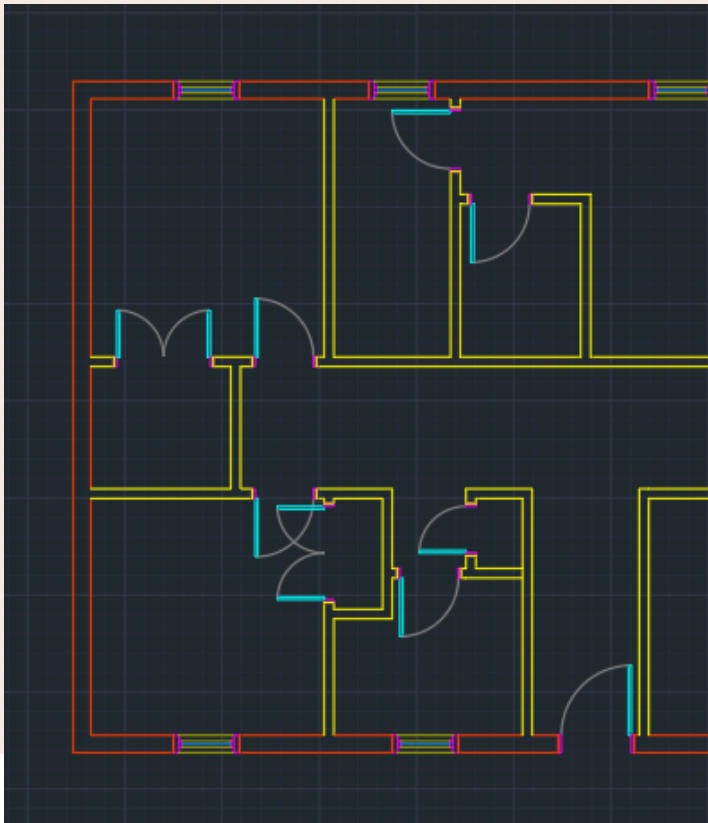
- Styles control how annotations appear — fonts, arrow sizes, dimension line placement, etc.
- Text styles ensure legibility and professionalism.
- Dimension and leader styles help maintain visual consistency across your sheets.

## Plot Styles

- Plot styles control how your drawing prints: lineweights, colors, screening, etc.
- Most interior designers use a monochrome plot style to convert screen colors to black-and-white print settings.
- This lets you assign color on-screen for visual organization, but still print clearly.

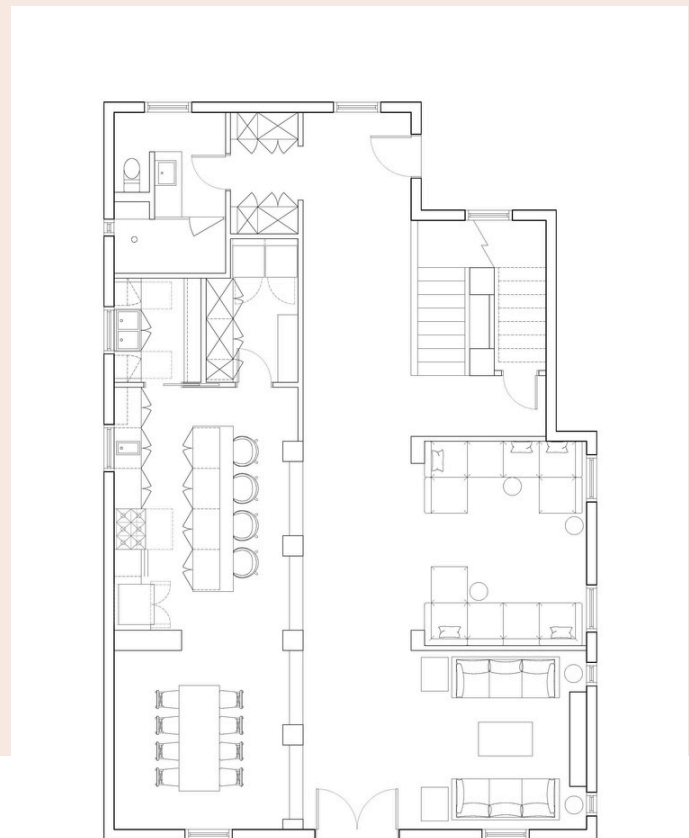
## Annotative vs. Non-Annotative

- Annotative objects scale automatically with the viewport. This means your dimensions and notes will always appear at a readable size.
- Non-annotative objects must be scaled manually — a more advanced and error-prone workflow.



## Templates

- A template is a starting point for every project.
- It includes pre-set layers, text and dimension styles, viewports, title blocks, and plot styles.
- Starting with a well-designed template ensures consistency and saves hours of setup time. (Templates = your future self's best friend.)





# How It All Connects

These building blocks work **together** to make AutoCAD efficient:

- You draw once in Model Space (to scale) using organized **Layers** and reusable **Blocks**.
- You annotate with text, dimensions, etc. in appropriate **Styles** that adapt to different **Viewport Scales** using **Annotative** settings.
- You place your drawings onto printable **Layouts** in **Paper Space**, using **Viewports**, which act as windows into Model Space.
- You apply **Plot Styles** to ensure the drawing prints with the correct weights and line types.
- You manage everything inside a structured **Template**, which keeps your workflow consistent.



# *Understanding Commands in AutoCAD*

## **Commonly Used Drawing Commands**

- L – Line
- REC – Rectangle
- C – Circle
- PL – Polyline
- H – Hatch

## **Commonly Used Modify Commands**

- M – Move
- CO or COPY – Copy
- RO – Rotate
- TR – Trim
- EXT – Extend
- MI – Mirror

At the heart of AutoCAD is the Command Line — the place where nearly every action starts.

Whether you're drawing lines, editing objects, or setting up layouts, you'll use commands to get the job done.

## **What Are Commands?**

- Commands are typed instructions that tell AutoCAD what to do.
- Every drawing and editing tool in AutoCAD is associated with a command (e.g. L for Line, M for Move, C for Circle).
- You can type commands directly into the command line, click them in the ribbon, or right-click to access common options.








## **Why Learn Commands?**

- **Speed:** Typed commands are faster than clicking through menus.
- **Precision:** You can input exact values and coordinates.
- **Workflow Control:** Many commands have sub-options you'll miss with buttons alone.

  
*Pro Tip:*

**Start small.** You don't have to memorize everything — just begin with the commands you use the most. Over time, your muscle memory will take over (and you'll feel like a wizard every time you fly through a drawing).

# My Top Tips for Learning AutoCAD *Faster*

-  **Use Typed Commands** – Learning the key commands (like L for line, M for move) speeds up your workflow.
-  **Work Sequentially, Build Workflows** – Start with drawing, then annotate, then set up sheets. It keeps things organized.
-  **Use Templates from the Start** – Don't reinvent the wheel every project. Templates build in your standards.
-  **You Don't Need to Know Everything** – Focus on learning the tools you'll actually use in your day-to-day work. It's not true to think you have to master it all before you can actually produce good drawings. Don't overwhelm yourself unnecessarily.
-  **Practice Real-World Projects** – Don't just follow generic CAD tutorials showing how to draw cogs in a machine. Recreate plans or layouts for your own home, dream projects, etc. to practice with the software for interiors.
-  **Keep Layer Properties and the Properties Panels Open** – This is my preferred way to set up the interface. It's a powerful way to edit and understand any selected object.
-  **Zoom Extents Regularly** – Helps you find your drawing if you get "lost" in space. (Yes, we've all been there. It's like your model ghosted you, but really it's just hiding 15,000 units off-screen.)

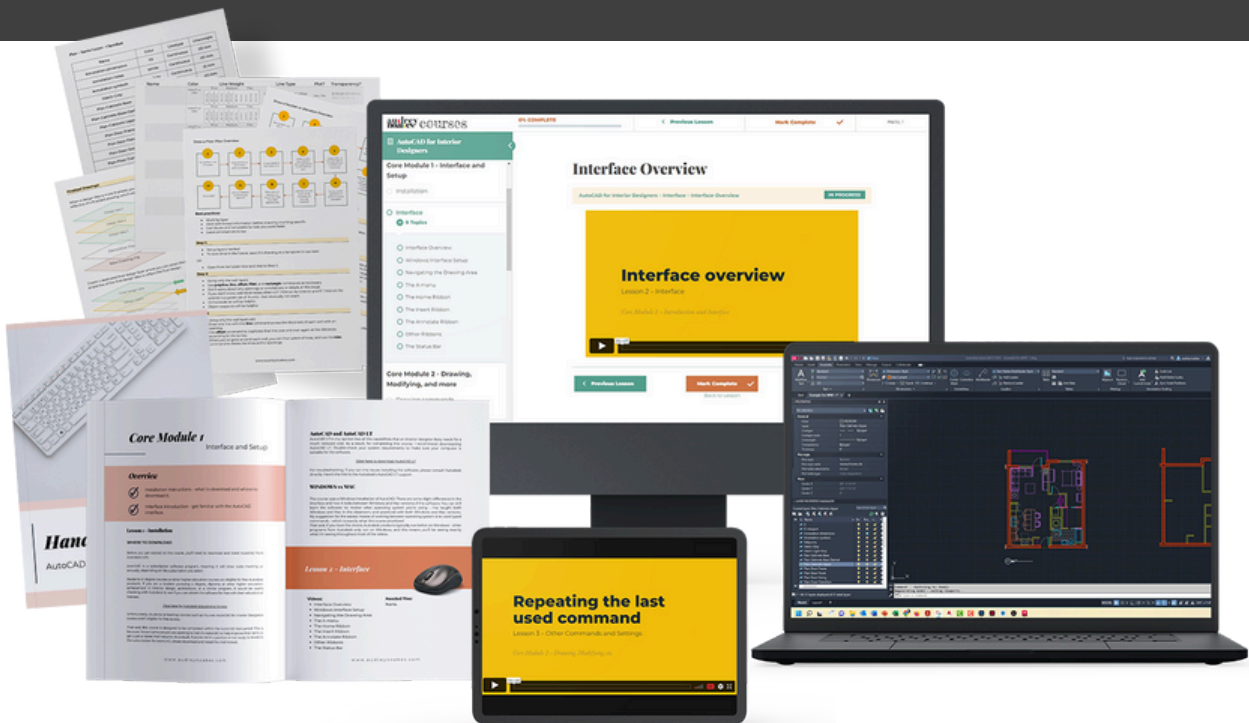
# *Your next step*

Ready to take your AutoCAD skills to the next level — without the overwhelm?

**My course, AutoCAD for Interior Designers, was built to help you:**

- Learn the tools that matter most for interiors
- Follow clear, structured lessons with relevant design projects
- Use templates and files to work smarter (not harder)

**No fluff. No generic training. Just the skills you need to produce beautiful, professional drawings.**



***LEARN MORE***



# About Me

**Hi, I'm Audrey.**

I'm an interior design educator who's helped hundreds of students and professionals gain confidence using design software. I believe learning AutoCAD doesn't have to be overwhelming — especially when you have the right support.

Let's make the technical side of design feel simple (and even fun).

Connect with me:

[www.audreynoakes.com](http://www.audreynoakes.com) |

[Youtube](#) | [Pinterest](#) | [Instagram](#)

(ah, I'm working up the courage to start posting on there!)



A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Audrey Noakes'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline.

**audrey  
noakes**