



PHOTOSHOP

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WHAT IS PHOTOSHOP?

- **Photoshop** is a graphics editing program that works with raster or pixelated graphics that is developed and published by Adobe Systems Incorporated.
- *Photoshopped* (or just *Shopped*) have become verbs that are sometimes used to refer to images edited by Photoshop, or any image manipulating program.
- "Photoshop" is also used as a noun to refer to image editing programs in general.

POPULAR FEATURES

- The **.PSD** or Photoshop Document, stores an image that might include layers, masks, color spaces, ICC profiles, transparency, text, alpha channels, spot colors, clipping paths, and duotone settings.
- Photoshop's popularity means that the **.PSD format** is widely used, and can be exported to and from Adobe Illustrator, Adobe Premiere Pro, After Effects, and Adobe InDesign.
- **Photoshop is a pixel-based image editor.**
- Photoshop uses color models RGB, lab, CMYK, grayscale, binary bitmap, and duotone.
- Photoshop has the ability to read and write raster and vector image formats such as .EPS, .PNG, .GIF and .JPEG.

GETTING STARTED

File > New...

1. **Select the size of the document that you want to create.**
2. **Pay special attention to your resolution.**
 - If you're creating an image for the web
 - 72-150 dots per inch (dpi) will suffice.
 - If you're creating something that will be printed
 - 300-600 dpi will be your option.

RGB COLOR MODE

RGB color – (**Red**/**Green**/**Blue**) lists a value between 0 and 255 for each color channel.

(0, 0, 0) the absence of color, is **black**.

(255, 255, 255) the presence of all colors, is white

- RGB color mode is primarily for the Web
- Web = 72-150 dpi

CMYK COLOR MODE

CMYK color = (Cyan/Magenta/Yellow/Black) lists a percentage of each color channel.

- This is called 4-color printing
- Print = 300-600 dpi

THE WORKSPACE

Tabbed Document windows. The *Document window* displays the file you're working on. Document windows can be tabbed and, in certain cases, grouped and docked.

Application bar. The *Application bar* across the top contains a workspace switcher, menus (Windows only), and other application controls. On the Mac for certain products, you can show or hide it using the Window menu.

The *Application frame* groups all the workspace elements in a single, integrated window that lets you treat the application as a single unit. When you move or resize the Application frame or any of its elements, all the elements within it respond to each other so none overlap. Panels don't disappear when you switch applications or when you accidentally click out of the application. If you work with two or more applications, you can position each application side by side on the screen or on multiple monitors.

If you are using a Mac and prefer the traditional, free-form user interface, you can turn off the Application frame.

Panel title bar. Four panel groups appear in the vertical dock. *Panels* help you monitor and modify your work. An example would be the Layers panel. Panels can be grouped, stacked, or docked.

Control panel. The *Control panel* or Option bar displays options for the currently selected tool.

Tools panel. The *Tools panel* contains tools for creating and editing images, artwork, page elements, and so on. Related tools are grouped.

THE TOOLS

1. **When you start Photoshop, the Tools panel appears on the left side of the screen. You can adjust the placement of the Tools.**
2. **Some tools in the Tools panel have options that appear in the options bar.**

Tools let you use: type, select, paint, draw, sample, edit, move, annotate, view, adjust foreground/background colors, go to Adobe Online, and work in different color modes.

If a Tool has an arrow, that means that Tool has options beneath the current display.

You can view information about any tool by positioning the pointer over it and hovering with your mouse. The name of the tool appears in a *tool tip* below the pointer.

THE TOOLS

[Selection tools gallery](#)

[Crop and slice tools gallery](#)

[Retouching tools gallery](#)

[Painting tools gallery](#)

[Drawing and type tools gallery](#)

[Notes, measuring and navigation tools gallery](#)

[3D tools \(Photoshop Extended\)](#)

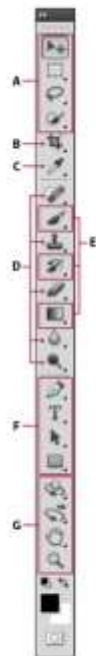
[Selecting and displaying tools](#)

[Using the options bar](#)

[Create and use tool presets](#)

TOOLS PANEL OVERVIEW

Tools panel overview



A Selection tools

- **Move (V)***
- **Rectangular Marquee (M)**
 - Elliptical Marquee (M)
 - ⌵ Single Column Marquee
 - ⌵ Single Row Marquee
- **Lasso (L)**
 - ⌵ Polygonal Lasso (L)
 - ⌵ Magnetic Lasso (L)
- **Quick Selection (W)**
 - ⌵ Magic Wand (W)

B Crop and slice tools

- **Crop (C)**
 - ⌵ Slice (C)
 - ⌵ Slice Select (C)

C Measuring tools

- **Eyedropper (I)**
 - ⌵ Color Sampler (I)
 - ⌵ Ruler (I)
 - ⌵ Note (I)
 - ⌵ Count (I)†

D Retouching tools

- **Spot Healing Brush (J)**
 - ⌵ Healing Brush (J)
 - ⌵ Patch (J)
 - ⌵ Red Eye (J)
- **Clone Stamp (S)**
 - ⌵ Pattern Stamp (S)

- **Eraser (E)**
 - ⌵ Background Eraser (E)
 - ⌵ Magic Eraser (E)
- **Blur**
 - ⌵ Sharpen
 - ⌵ Smudge
- **Dodge (O)**
 - ⌵ Burn (O)
 - ⌵ Sponge (O)

E Painting tools

- **Brush (B)**
 - ⌵ Pencil (B)
 - ⌵ Color Replacement (B)
 - ⌵ Mixer Brush (B)
- **History Brush (Y)**
 - ⌵ Art History Brush (Y)
- **Gradient (G)**
 - ⌵ Paint Bucket (G)

F Drawing and type tools

- **Pen (P)**
 - ⌵ Freeform Pen (P)
 - ⌵ Add Anchor Point
 - ⌵ Delete Anchor Point
 - ⌵ Convert Point
- **Horizontal Type (T)**
 - ⌵ Vertical Type (T)
 - ⌵ Horizontal Type Mask (T)
 - ⌵ Vertical Type Mask (T)

- **Path Selection (A)**
 - ⌵ Direct Selection (A)
- **Rectangle (U)**
 - ⌵ Rounded Rectangle (U)
 - ⌵ Ellipse (U)
 - ⌵ Polygon (U)
 - ⌵ Line (U)
 - ⌵ Custom Shape (U)

G Navigation & 3D tools

- **3D Object Rotate (K)†**
 - ⌵ 3D Object Roll (K)†
 - ⌵ 3D Object Pan (K)†
 - ⌵ 3D Object Slide (K)†
 - ⌵ 3D Object Scale (K)†
- **3D Rotate Camera (N)†**
 - ⌵ 3D Roll Camera (N)†
 - ⌵ 3D Pan Camera (N)†
 - ⌵ 3D Walk Camera (N)†
 - ⌵ 3D Zoom Camera (N)†
- **Hand (H)**
 - ⌵ Rotate View (R)
- **Zoom (Z)**

■ Indicates default tool * Keyboard shortcuts appear in parenthesis † Extended only

SELECTION TOOLS

The marquee tools make rectangular, elliptical, single row, and single column selections.

The Move tool moves selected selections, layers, and guides.

The lasso tools make freehand, polygonal (straight-edged), and magnetic (snap-to) selections.

The Quick Selection tool lets you quickly “paint” a selection using an adjustable round brush tip.

The Magic Wand tool selects similarly colored areas and ‘grows’ if needed.

CROP & SLICE TOOLS

The Crop tool trims images.

The Slice tool creates slices.

The Slice Select tool selects slices.

RETOUCHING TOOLS I

The Spot Healing Brush tool removes blemishes and objects.

The Healing Brush tool paints with a sample or pattern to repair imperfections in a image.

The Patch tool repairs imperfections in a selected area of an image using a sample or pattern.

The Red Eye tool removes the red reflection caused by a flash.

The Clone Stamp tool paints with a sample of an image.

The Pattern Stamp tool paints with part of an image as a pattern.

The Eraser tool erases pixels and restores parts of an image to a previously saved state.

RETOUCHING TOOLS II

The Background Eraser tool erases areas to transparency by dragging.
The Magic Eraser tool erases solid-colored areas to transparency with a single click.

The Blur tool blurs hard edges in an image.

The Sharpen tool sharpens soft edges in an image.

The Smudge tool smudges data in an image.

The Dodge tool lightens areas in an image.

The Burn tool darkens areas in an image.

The Sponge tool changes the color saturation of an area.

SIMPLE PHOTO RE-TOUCHING

Suppose that we want to re-touch
Lime Cat.

Maybe we don't like the brown
spot on Lime Cat's lime.

We want to remove the blemish.

We can use the *rubber stamp* tool, to paint with the
green lime pixels to cover up the brown pixels.



USING THE RUBBER STAMP TOOL

- To use the rubber stamp tool, first select a “brush” size that looks appropriate for the error that you’re correcting.
- The rubber stamp is a cloning tool, and you don’t want your cloning area to be too large.
- Next, select the area that you wish to clone by holding down the option key while you click the mouse over that area.
- Now, “dip” the mouse in short strokes over the area that you wanted to cover up (i.e. The brown spot on the lime)

LOOK AT THE DIFFERENCE!

The one on the right has been re-touched.



PAINTING

- **The Brush tool** paints brush strokes.
- **The Pencil tool** paints hard-edged strokes.
- **The Color Replacement tool** replaces a selected color with a new color.
- **The Mixer Brush tool** Simulates realistic painting techniques such as blending canvas colors and varying paint wetness.
- **The History Brush tool** paints a copy of the selected state or snapshot into the current image window.
- **The Art History brush tool** paints with stylized strokes that simulate the look of different paint styles, using a selected state or snapshot.
- **The gradient tools** create straight-line, radial, angle, reflected, and diamond blends between colors.
- **The Paint Bucket tool** fills similarly colored areas with the foreground color.

DRAWING/TYPE

- **The path selection tools** make shape or segment selections showing anchor points, direction lines, and direction points.
- **The type tool** create type on an image.
- **The type mask tools** create a selection in the shape of type.
- **The pen tools** let you draw smooth-edged paths.
- **The shape tools and Line tool** draw shapes and lines in a normal layer or a shape layer.
- **The Custom Shape tool** makes customized shapes selected from a custom shape list.

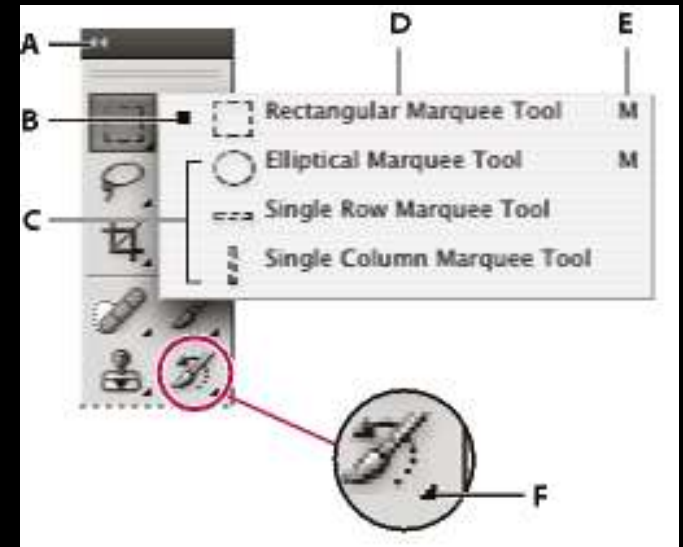
NAVIGATION

- **The Eyedropper tool** samples colors in an image.
- **The Color Sampler tool** displays color values for up to four areas.
- **The Ruler tool** measures distances, locations, and angles.
- **The Hand tool** moves an image within its window.
- **The Zoom tool** magnifies and reduces the view of an image.
- **The Count tool** counts objects in an image. (Photoshop Extended only)
- **The Rotate View tool** non-destructively rotates the canvas.
- **The Note tool** makes notes that can be attached to an image.

SELECTING

To Select a tool

- Click a tool in the Tools panel.
- If there is a small triangle at a tool's lower right corner, hold down the mouse button to view the hidden tools. Then click the tool you want to select.
- Press the tool's keyboard shortcut.
- The keyboard shortcut is displayed in its tool tip.
- For example, you can select the Move tool by pressing the V key.
- Pressing and holding a keyboard shortcut key lets you temporarily switch to a tool. When you let go of the shortcut key, Photoshop returns to the tool you were using before the temporary switch.

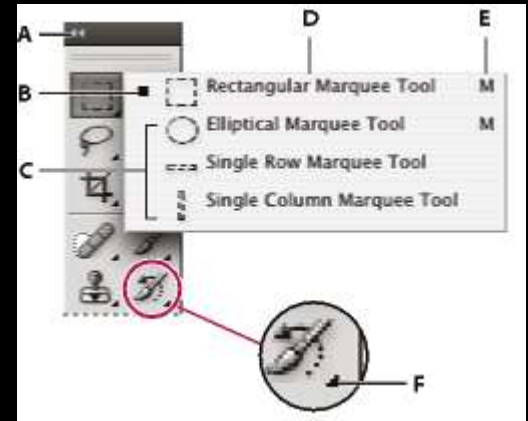


SELECTING

1. Choose Edit > Preferences > General (Windows) or Photoshop > Preferences > General (Mac OS).

2. Deselect Use Shift Key For Tool Switch.

With most tools, you can switch to precise cursors, which appear as cross hairs centered around the hotspot. In most cases, the pointer for a tool is the same as the icon for that tool; you see that pointer when you select the tool.



The default pointer for the marquee tools is the cross-hair pointer; for the text tool, the default pointer is the I-beam; and for the painting tools the default pointer is the Brush Size icon.

SELECTING

1. Choose Edit > Preferences > Cursors (Windows) or choose Photoshop > Preferences > Cursors (Mac OS).

2. Choose tool pointer settings under Painting Cursors or Other Cursors:

Standard. Displays pointers as tool icons.

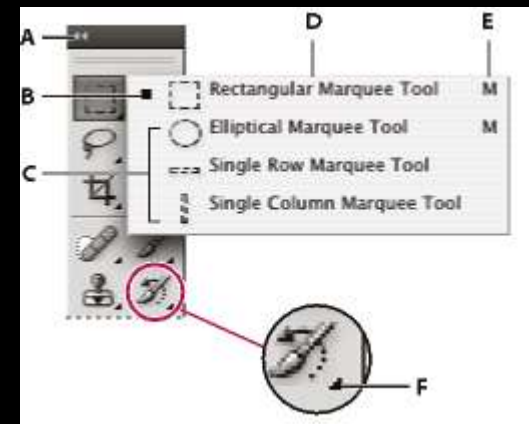
Precise. Displays pointers as cross hairs.

Normal Brush Tip. The pointer outline corresponds to approximately 50% of the area that the tool will affect. This option shows the pixels that would be most visibly affected.

Full Size Brush Tip. The pointer outline corresponds to nearly 100% of the area that the tool will affect, or nearly all the pixels that would be affected.

Show Crosshair In Brush Tip. Displays cross hairs in the center of the brush shape.

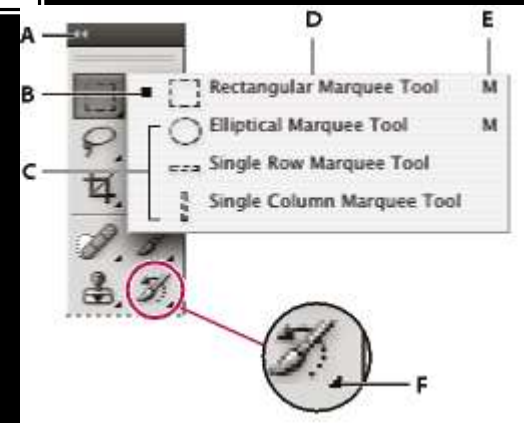
Show Only Crosshair While Painting. Improves performance with large brushes.



SELECTING

The Painting Cursors options control the pointers for the following tools:

Eraser, Pencil, Paintbrush, Healing Brush, Rubber Stamp, Pattern Stamp, Quick Selection, Smudge, Blur, Sharpen, Dodge, Burn, and Sponge tools.



The Other Cursors options control the pointers for the following tools:

Marquee, Lasso, Polygonal Lasso, Magic Wand, Crop, Slice, Patch, Eyedropper, Pen, Gradient, Line, Paint Bucket, Magnetic Lasso, Magnetic Pen, Freeform Pen, Measure, and Color Sampler tools to toggle between standard and precise cursors in some tool pointers, press Caps Lock.

You can resize or change the hardness of a painting cursor by dragging in the image.

As you drag, the painting cursor previews your changes.

OPTION BAR

The options bar appears below the menu bar at the top of the workspace.

The options bar is context sensitive—it changes as you select different tools.

Some settings in the options bar (such as painting modes and opacity) are common to several tools, and some are specific to one tool.

You can move the options bar in the workspace by using the gripper bar, and you can dock it at the top or bottom of the screen.

Tool tips appear when you position the pointer over a tool. To show or hide the options bar, choose Window > Options.

To return tools to their default settings, right-click (Windows) or Control-click (Mac OS) the tool icon in the options bar, and then choose Reset Tool or Reset All Tools from the context menu.

For more information on setting options for a specific tool, search for the tool's name in Photoshop Help.

TOOL PRESETS

Tool presets let you save and reuse tool settings.

You can load, edit, and create libraries of tool presets using the Tool Preset picker in the options bar, the Tool Presets panel, and the Preset Manager.

To choose a tool preset, click the Tool Preset picker in the options bar, and select a preset from the pop-up panel.

You can also choose Window > Tool Presets and select a preset in the Tools Presets panel.

Viewing the Tool Preset picker

- A. Click the Tool Preset picker in the options bar to show the Tool Preset pop-up panel.
- B. Select a preset to change the tool's options to the preset, which applies each time you select the tool until you choose Reset Tool from the panel menu.
- C. Deselect to show all tool presets; select to show presets for only the tool selected in the toolbox.

SPECIAL EFX

How to make drop shadow text with (optional)
sparkles:

Photoshop

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Create a black background
2. Write text (should automatically open in a new layer)
3. Hide background layer so that you can see the text
4. Make a Duplicate Layer. Change the color of the text in this layer to white.
5. Select Gaussian Blur for the Duplicate Layer from the Filter Menu.
6. Move the Duplicate Layer beneath the Text Layer on the layers list. Now feel free to move the Duplicate layer in relation to the Text layer in order to get the drop shadow effect that you want.

LAYERS

- **Layers are, without a doubt, the single most important aspect of Photoshop.** Nothing worth doing in Photoshop can or should be done without layers.
- They're so important that they have their own [Layers panel](#) as well as their own Layer category in the Menu Bar at the top of the screen. You can add layers, delete layers, name layers, rename layers, move layers, adjust layers, mask layers, show and hide layers, blend layers, lock and unlock layers, add effects to layers, group and ungroup layers, and even change the opacity of layers.
- **Layers are the heart and soul of Photoshop.** Best of all, layers are easy to understand, once you wrap your mind around them.

SIMPLE LAYERS

Create a New Document

Go to File > New.

Enter **800 pixels** for the **Width** and **600 pixels** for the **Height**.

Leave the **Resolution** value set to **72 pixels/inch**.

Make sure the **Background Contents** option is set to **White**:

When you're done, click OK to close out of the dialog box.

Your new white-filled document will appear on the screen:

Select the **Rectangular Marquee Tool** from the top of the Tools panel: Click somewhere near the top left corner of your document and drag out a rectangular selection. Don't worry about its exact size or location.

SIMPLE LAYERS

Fill selection with a color.

Go to Edit > Fill.

Change the Use option to Color.

As soon as you choose Color, Photoshop will pop open the **Color Picker** so we can choose the color we want to fill our selection with.

Choose a color from the Color Picker. Any color will do.

Once you've chosen a color, click OK to close out of the Color Picker.

Photoshop fills the selection with your color.

SIMPLE LAYERS

We don't need the selection outline around the rectangle anymore.

Go to Select > Deselect to remove the selection outline from around the rectangle.

Go to Layers > Select New Layer.

With the New Layer selected, click the Marquee Tool and drag out another shape.

Make sure the new selection partly overlaps the original rectangle.

With the second selection added, **Go to Edit > Fill.**

Use a different color for this second shape.

SIMPLE LAYERS

You should now have two rectangles and two layers.

Check your Layers Panel.

The Layers panel should show two layers: the Background layer with your first rectangle and a second layer with your second shape.

You can reorder your layers by clicking and dragging them.

You can turn ON and OFF your layers.

You can Merge or Flatten your layers.

LAYER EFFECTS

Hue is color. Red, green, blue, yellow, and orange are examples of different hues. The different hues have different wave lengths in the light spectrum.

Value is a measurement of the brightness of a color. The brighter a color is, the higher is its value and the more light it emits.

Tint and Shade are terms to describe how a color varies from its original hue. If white is added, the lighter version of the color is called a tint of the color. If black is added the, darker version of the color is called a shade of the color.

LAYER EFFECTS

Saturation is the color's intensity. It is a measurement of how different from pure grey the color is. Saturation is not really a matter of light and dark, but rather how pale or strong the color is. The saturation of a color is not constant, but it varies depending on the surroundings and what light the color is seen in.

Difference is the magnitude between two colors described by redder, bluer, lighter, darker, grayer, or cleaner by means of a specified set of color-difference equations.

Opacity is the ability of a color to prevent the transmission of light.

MAGIC WAND

Suppose that we want to cut Homer Simpson out of his pinkish background?

We can use the magnetic lasso selection tool to trace around the outside of his image.

You'll notice that this is difficult to do.

We will use magic wand to select the pink background.

And then invert our selection so that instead of the background we will be selecting homer.

Save your selection.



USING LAYERS

- Under Layer Options
 - > select New Layer
- Load selection
- Copy & paste 'homer' onto new layer
- Turn background layer on and off
- Save your .psd file or flattened .jpg

IMPORTING

1. Insert Flash Drive or CD into Computer.
2. You will see Drive appear on Desktop.
3. Launch Photoshop.
4. Select File > Open > Browse > Find your File.

SAVING

File > Save As...

The default format for Photoshop files is aptly named “Photoshop Format” or PSD.

Keeping your document in Photoshop format is a good idea if you’re planning to go back and edit it later.

However, if you want to e-mail it or put it on a website, you will want to change the format to something more universal.

PDF, TIFF & EPS

Postscript Data Files or PDF files were developed by Adobe for file-sharing purposes.

PDF files are small and can't be edited, which make them an excellent choice for emailing presentations to students or uploading the original file to the web.

Hires PDF files are great to send to printers.

Encapsulated Postscript or EPS file is a hires image that can be saved and copied into Illustrator or InDesign.

Tagged Image File Format, or TIFF is another file format. A TIFF file is much larger than PDF file and is too large for the web.

GIF, JPEG, PNG

File > Save For Web

Photoshop has a special **Save For Web** feature that allows you to choose between GIF, JPEG, PNG or BMP formats.

It also allows you to choose between “High”, Medium” and “Low” quality resolution. Save For Web optimizes your PSD to be web ready.

WEB RESOURCES

1. Adobe Design Center

This website is run by the makers of Photoshop.

<http://www.adobe.com/designcenter/tutorials/>

2. Graphics Software

Free Photoshop tutorials and tips.

[http://graphicssoft.about.com/od/photoshop/Adobe Photoshop Resources.htm](http://graphicssoft.about.com/od/photoshop/Adobe_Photoshop_Resources.htm)

3. Lynda.com

<http://www.lynda.com>

FINAL ASSIGNMENT

Objective:

Using Adobe Photoshop

Select 3 items from 3 different photos and combine those items into the background of a fourth photo.

Remember to save your selections.

Name your layers.

You can adjust the scale, color, lighting, and channels so that each selection 'fits' into its new photo.

FINAL ASSIGNMENT

Lesson:

1. Using your Selection Tools:

Select 1 element from each photo

Name and Save each selection

Open your background photo

Duplicate your background

Copy and paste each selection onto their own layers

Name the new layers

Make adjustments to each new layer

BOOK RECOMMENDATION

Adobe Photoshop CC Classroom in a Book

http://www.amazon.com/Adobe-Photoshop-CC-Classroom-Book/dp/0321928075/ref=sr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1413831787&sr=1-1&keywords=adobe+photoshop

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Available for private consultation and small classes.

I charge \$65/hr at your house,
\$50/hr at my house,
\$300 for 3, 2 hour sessions.

Please call or text 941-350-6396 or email me at
hammerbonnie@gmail.com