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Overview Features Tech specs Reviews FAQ Showcase Extend Buying guide

Hidden gem #5
Spot Healing Brush with
Content-Aware Fill

Now you see it. Now you don't. Make power lines and other distractions disappear almost magically with the new Content-Aware option for the Spot Healing Brush.

Watch the video > See more hidden gems >

What's new in Photoshop?
The newest version of Adobe® Photoshop® CS5 software redefines digital imaging with breakthrough tools for photography editing, superior image selections, realistic painting, and more. And now, use

★★★★★
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Get Lightroom 4 for US\$99 when purchased with Photoshop CS5.

Student & teacher pricing >

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so what is Photoshop?

so what is Photoshop?

Photoshop is a pixel-based image editing software.

what can I do with it?

what can I do with it?

Resize photographs

what can I do with it?

Resize photographs

Adjust color

what can I do with it?

Resize photographs

Adjust color

Adjust contrast

what can I do with it?

Resize photographs

Adjust color

Adjust contrast

Rotate images

what can I do with it?

Resize photographs

Adjust color

Adjust contrast

Rotate images

Retouch minor flaws

what can I do with it?

Resize photographs

Adjust color

Adjust contrast

Rotate images

Retouch minor flaws

Print with crop marks

what should I avoid?

what should I avoid?

Extreme saturation and color

what should I avoid?

Extreme saturation and color

Over contrast

what should I avoid?

Extreme saturation and color

Over contrast

Digital collage (combining images)

what should I avoid?

Extreme saturation and color

Over contrast

Digital collage (combining images)

Photoshop filters

what should I avoid?

Extreme saturation and color

Over contrast

Digital collage (combining images)

Photoshop filters

Loss of clarity

what does pixel-based mean?

Every image is made up of small squarish dots called **pixels**. (almost invisible until you zoom in.)

All digital photographs are made up of pixels.

Pixelated = Image lacks clarity

what is resolution?

Measure of the total number of pixels displayed

Resolution determines the fine-ness of the image.





dots per inch



300 dpi

300 pixels (or dot)

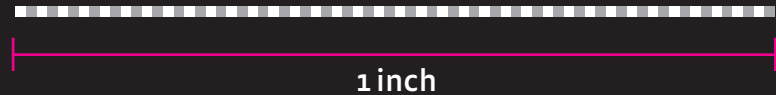


1 inch



72 dpi

72 pixels (or dots)



1 inch

For example, a 300 dpi image has 300 dots placed in a line within a span of 1 inch.

printing

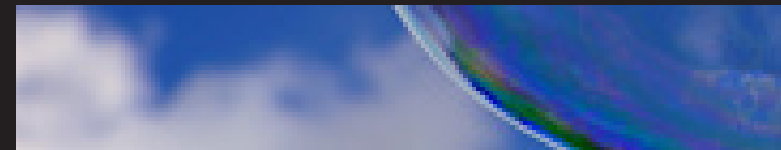
An image with a high resolution contains more pixels than an image with a low resolution.

Higher resolution images can reproduce more detail and subtler color transitions than lower resolution image because of the density of pixels.

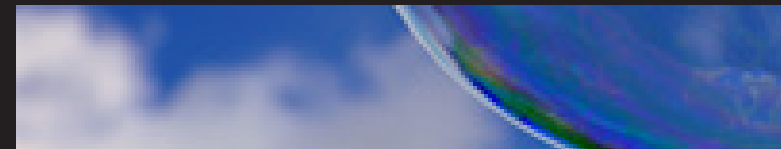
Enlarging a small area in a photograph reduces the quantity of pixels and makes it unclear.



≤ 72 dpi — never print



≤ 180 dpi — avoid, if possible



180–240 dpi — ok, but test it



240–300 dpi — **GO!** but test anyway.

color modes

There are two different color mode systems for creating/reproducing color:

color modes

There are two different color mode systems for creating/reproducing color:

CMYK

color modes

There are two different color mode systems for creating/reproducing color:

CMYK

RGB

CMYK versus RGB

CMYK (Cyan-Magenta-Yellow-Black) is the four-color process used to print a color image by commercial printers.



CMYK VERSUS RGB

CMYK (Cyan-Magenta-Yellow-Black) is the four-color process used to print a color image by commercial printers.

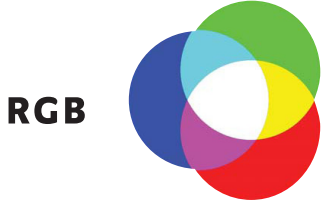


CMYK VERSUS RGB

CMYK (Cyan-Magenta-Yellow-Black) is the four-color process used to print a color image by commercial printers.



RGB (Red-Green-Blue) color mode is used for display devices such as computer monitors and televisions.

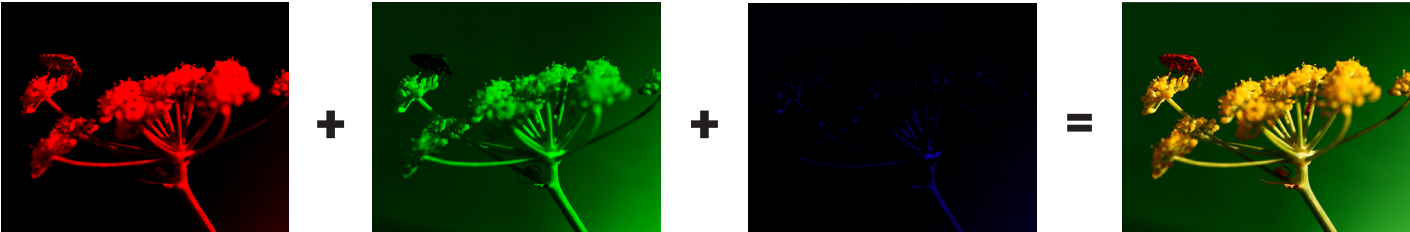
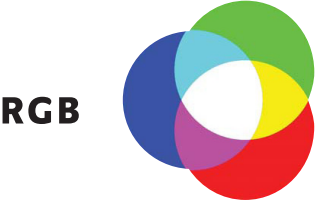


CMYK VERSUS RGB

CMYK (Cyan-Magenta-Yellow-Black) is the four-color process used to print a color image by commercial printers.

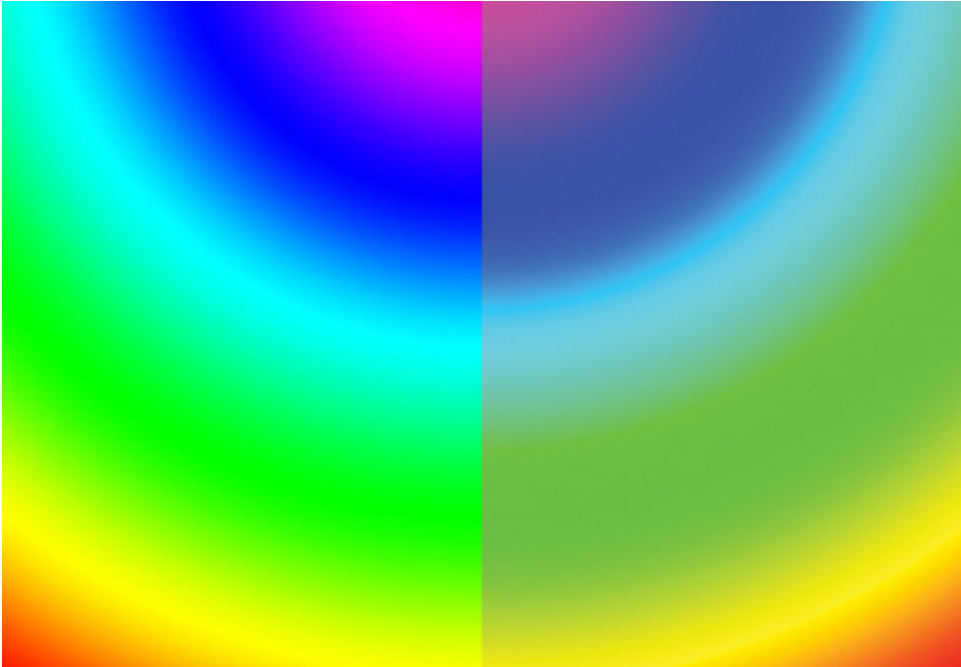


RGB (Red-Green-Blue) color mode is used for display devices such as computer monitors and televisions.



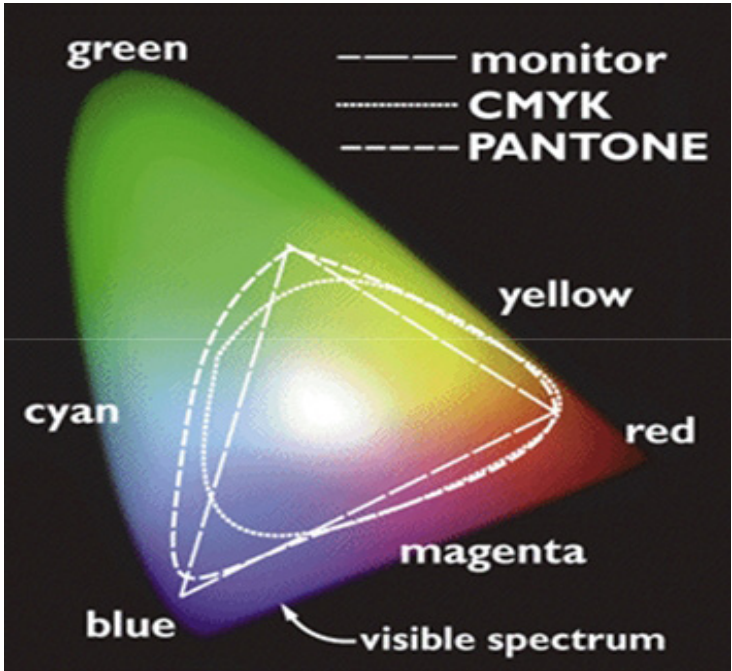
CMYK VERSUS RGB

This is why colors on a screen image are often different when printed. The two modes produce color in different ways. **Make sure to test print!**



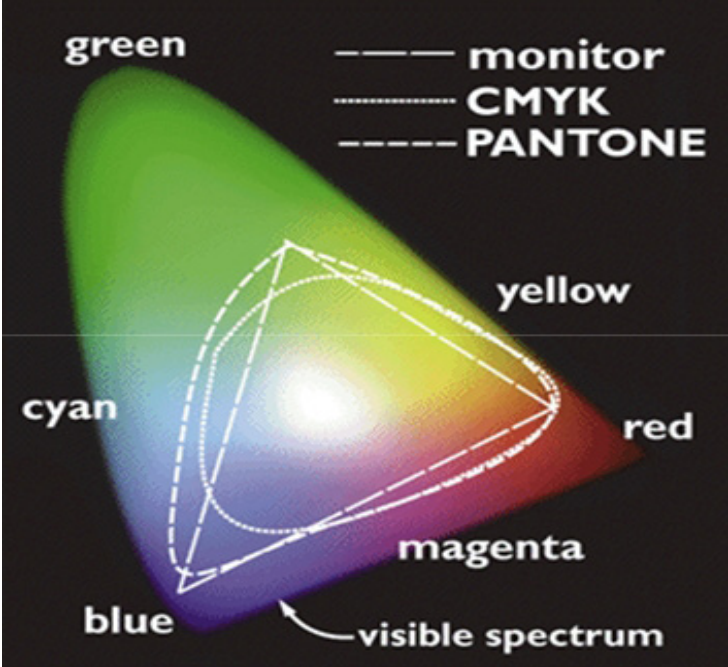
RGB

CMYK



CMYK VERSUS RGB

This is why colors on a screen image are often different when printed. The two modes produce color in different ways. **Make sure to test print!**



saving

TIFF : Print

This file format is mainly for storing images, including photographs and line art.

It keeps the original file uncompressed, thus retaining all the image resolution and color information.

TIFF is the standard file saving method for print.

JPEG : Screen

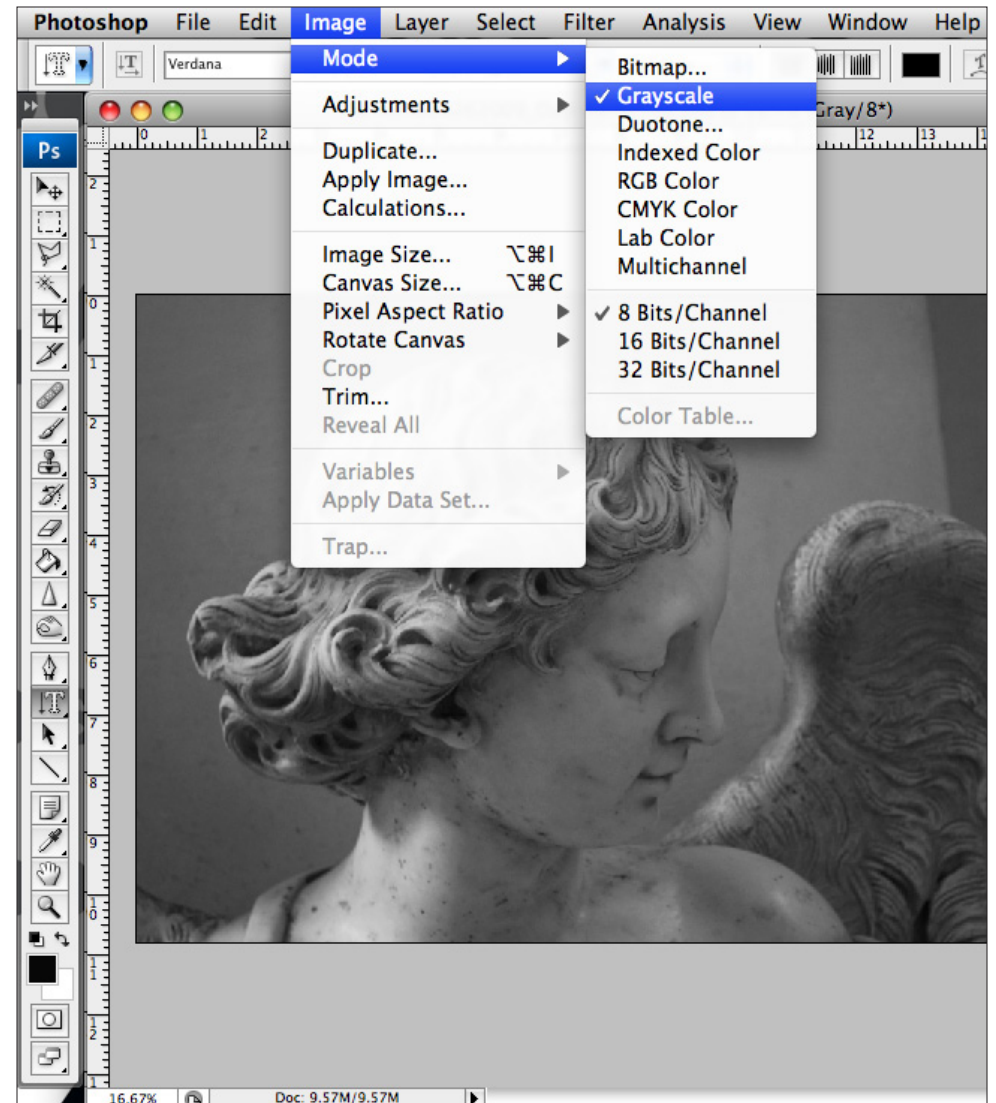
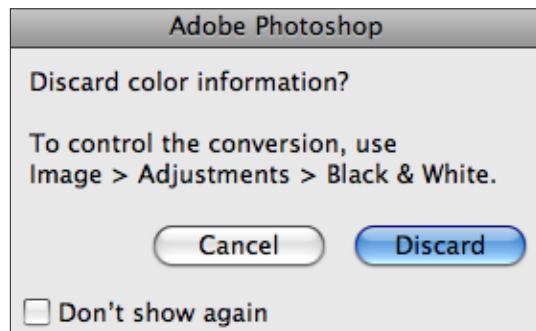
This file format is best in terms of file compression. A JPEG will compress a file to (40%–80%) of its original size.

But JPEGs compress by discarding color and resolution information. So each time you save/resave a JPEG, you lose more information.

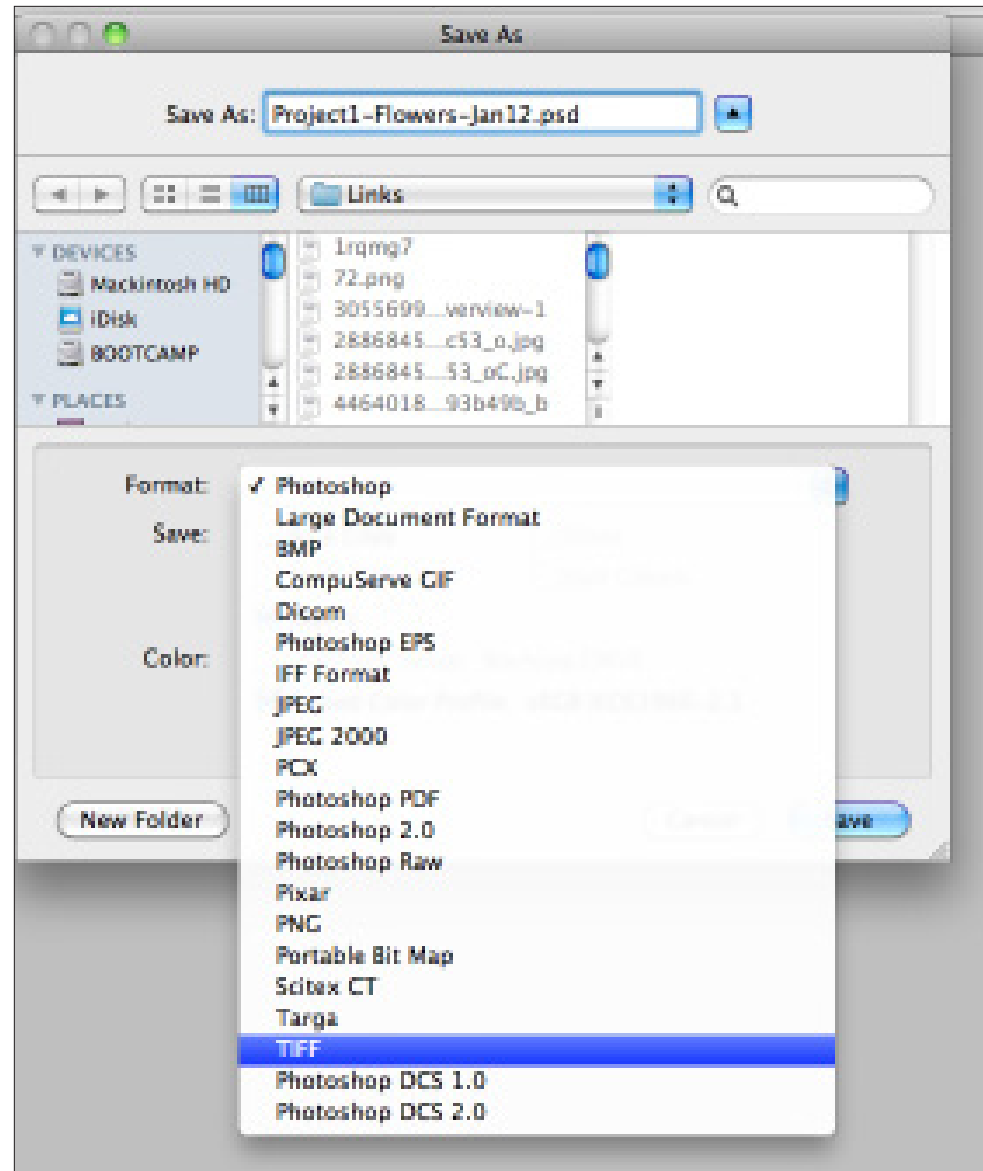
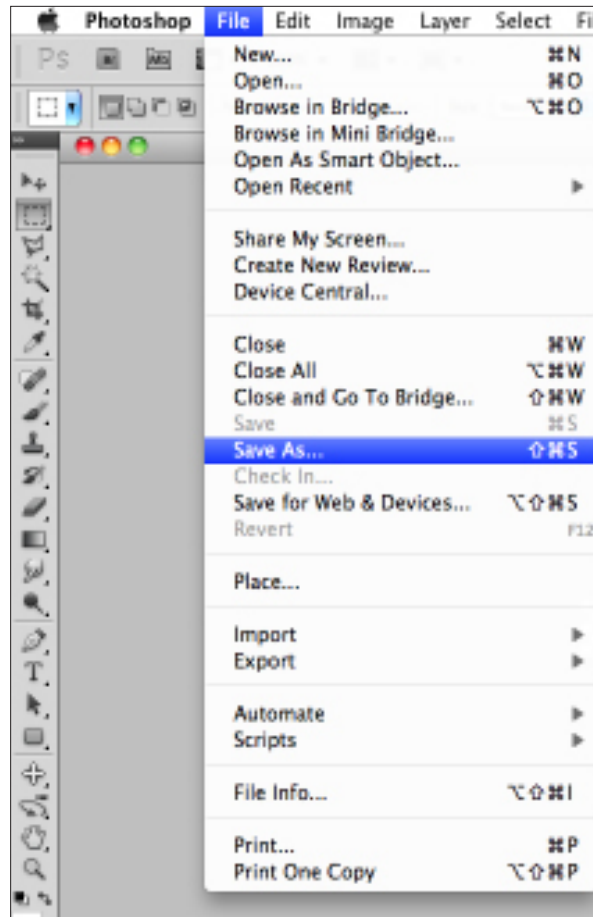
JPEG is a standard format for screen viewing.

grayscale

Grayscale will remove all of the color information in the image. When printing, use CMYK or Grayscale.



saving



printing: always test!

JPEG
72 dpi



Looks fine on the monitor

TIFF
300 dpi



Looks good on the monitor

JPEG
72 dpi



Blurry and faded colors in print

TIFF
300 dpi

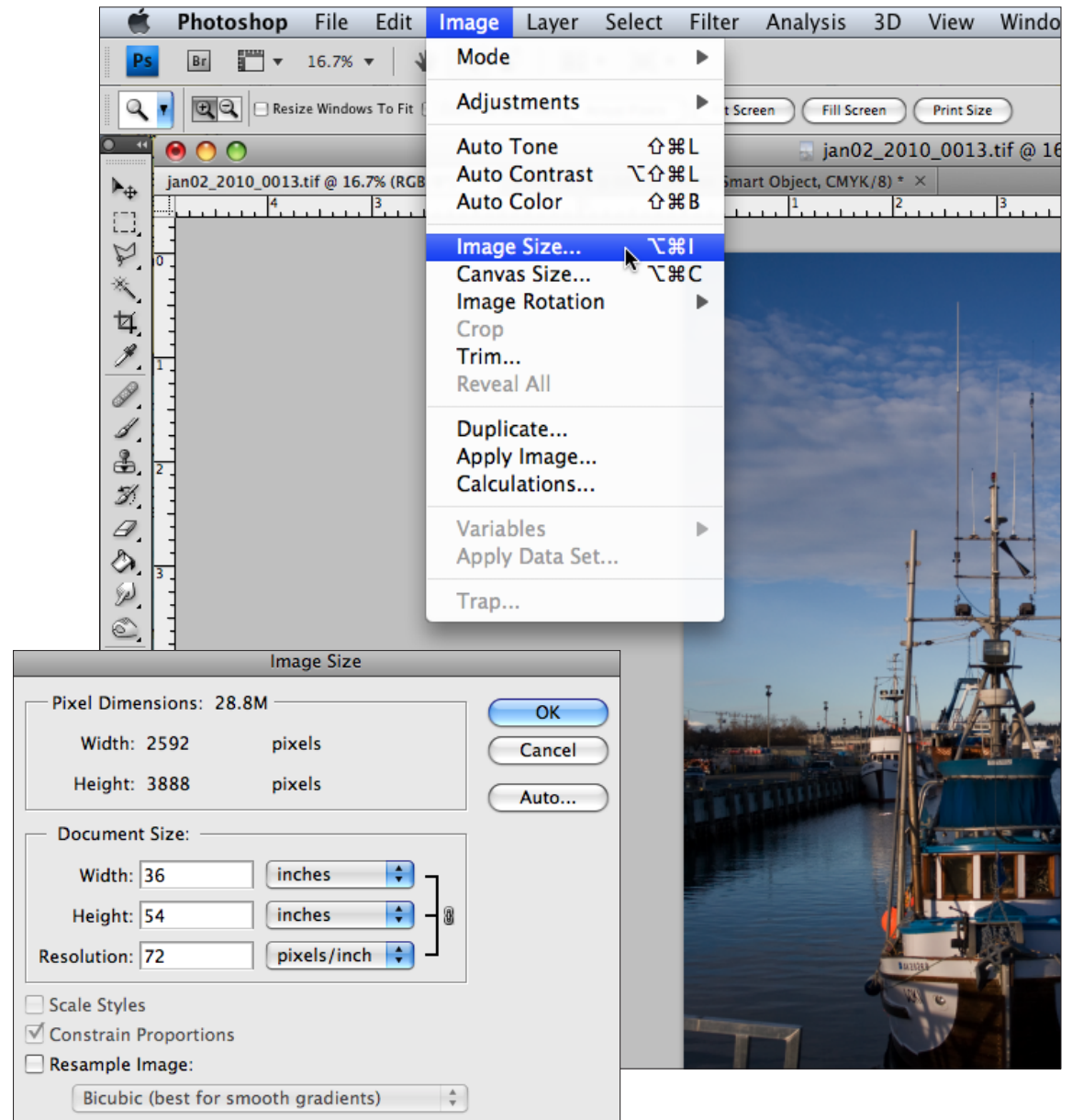


Prints clear.
Colors and contrast might vary.

resizing

The size of the image you take from the camera differs from the one you plan to print.

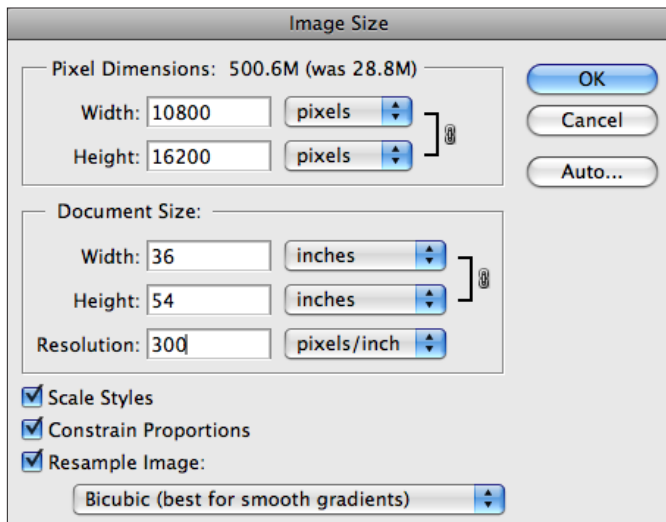
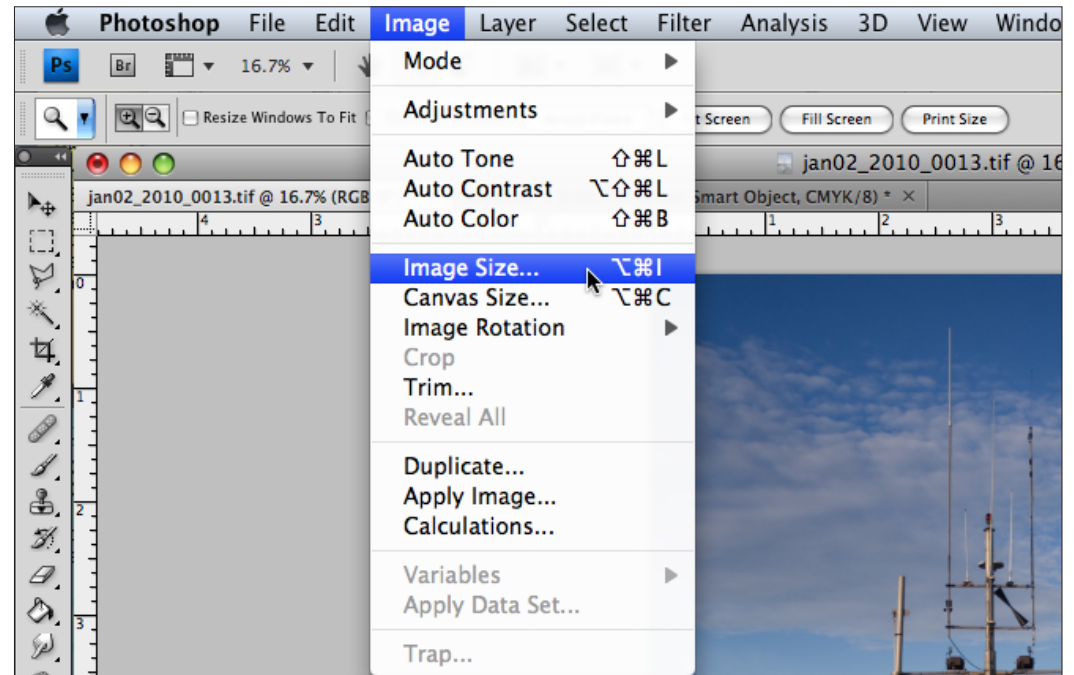
For Project 1, keep the image size 6.25 x 9.25 inches so you have an extra 0.125 inch on either side to bleed.



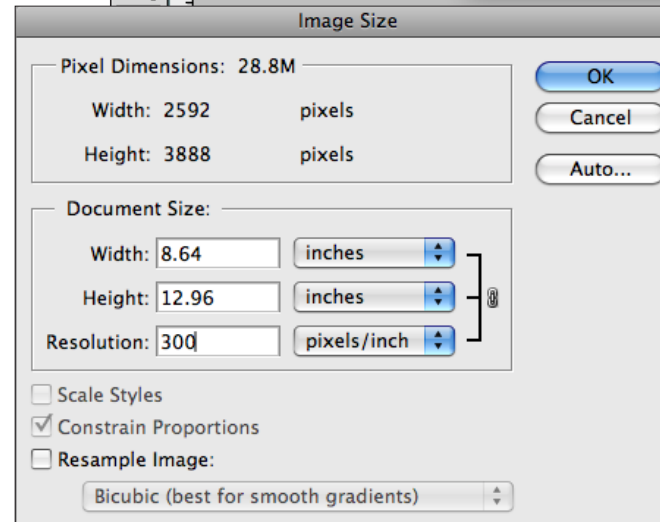
resizing

Always check the Constrain Proportions checkbox. When either the width or height is changed, the other dimension will change too. This will ensure that your image doesn't distort when you resize it.

Don't check the Resample image checkbox.



WRONG



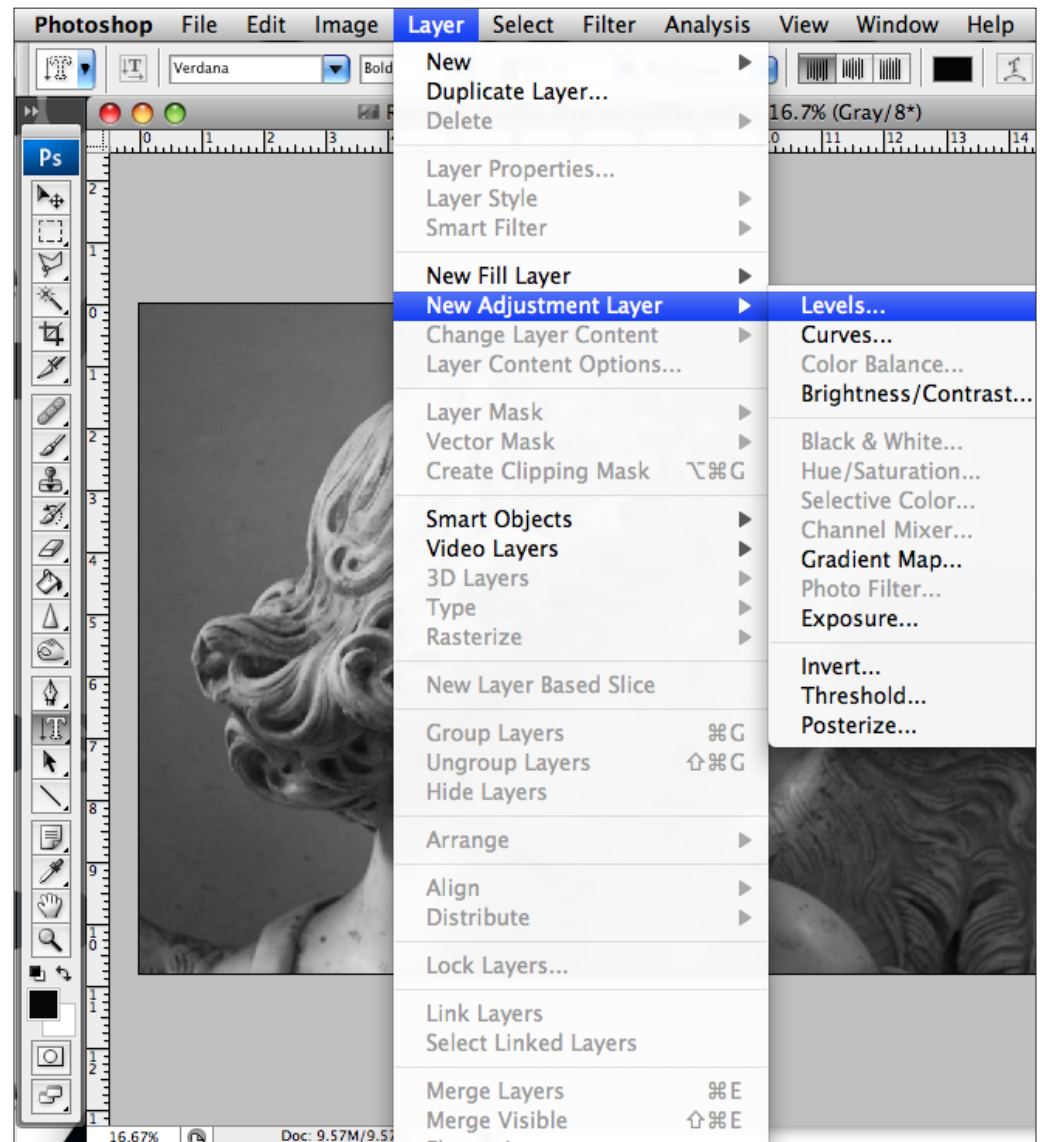
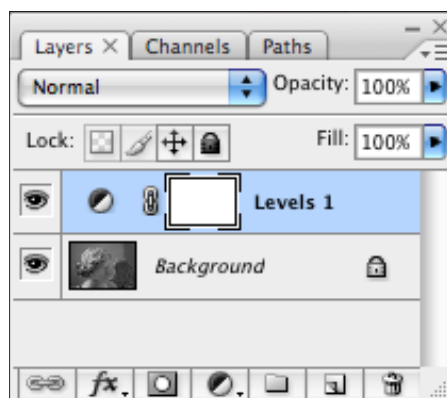
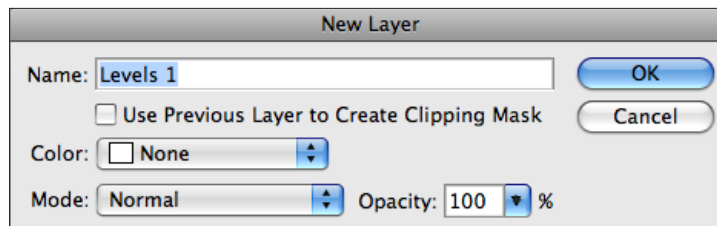
RIGHT

Adjustments: Levels

Sometimes a photograph looks dull or flat due to lack of contrast.

By adjusting the levels, you proportionately alter the number of light and dark pixels.

Always save a copy of the original image before manipulating it.



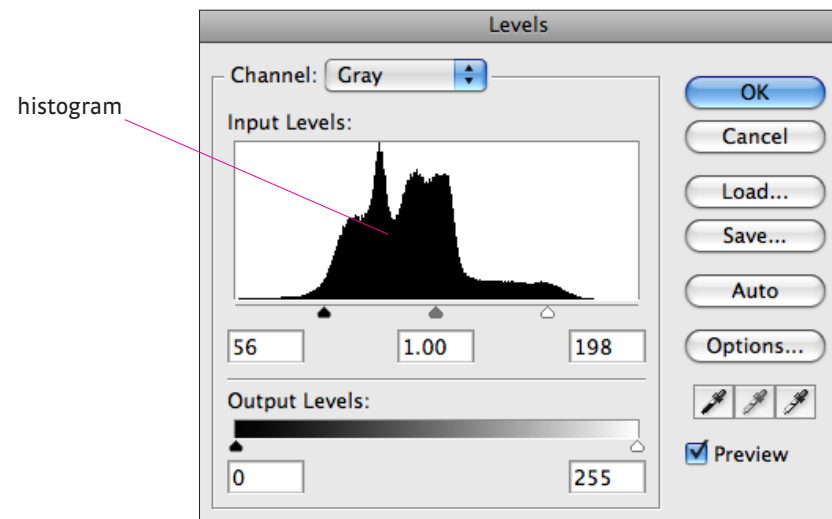
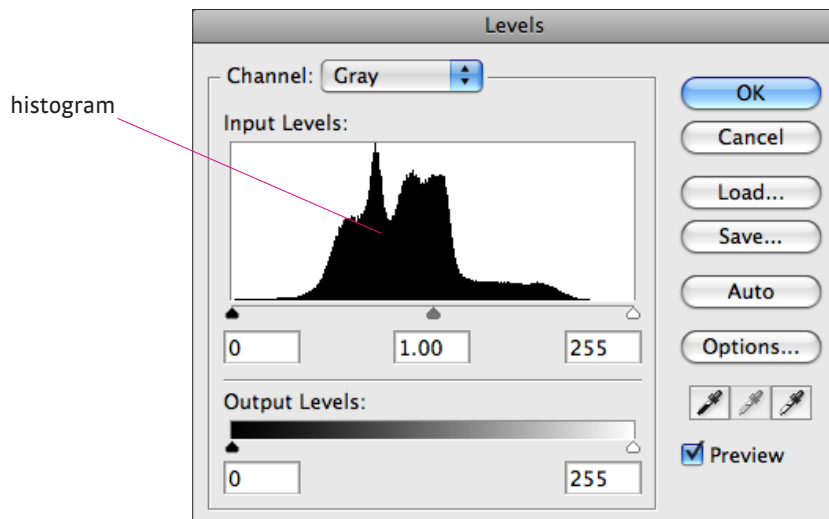
Adjustments: Levels



BEFORE



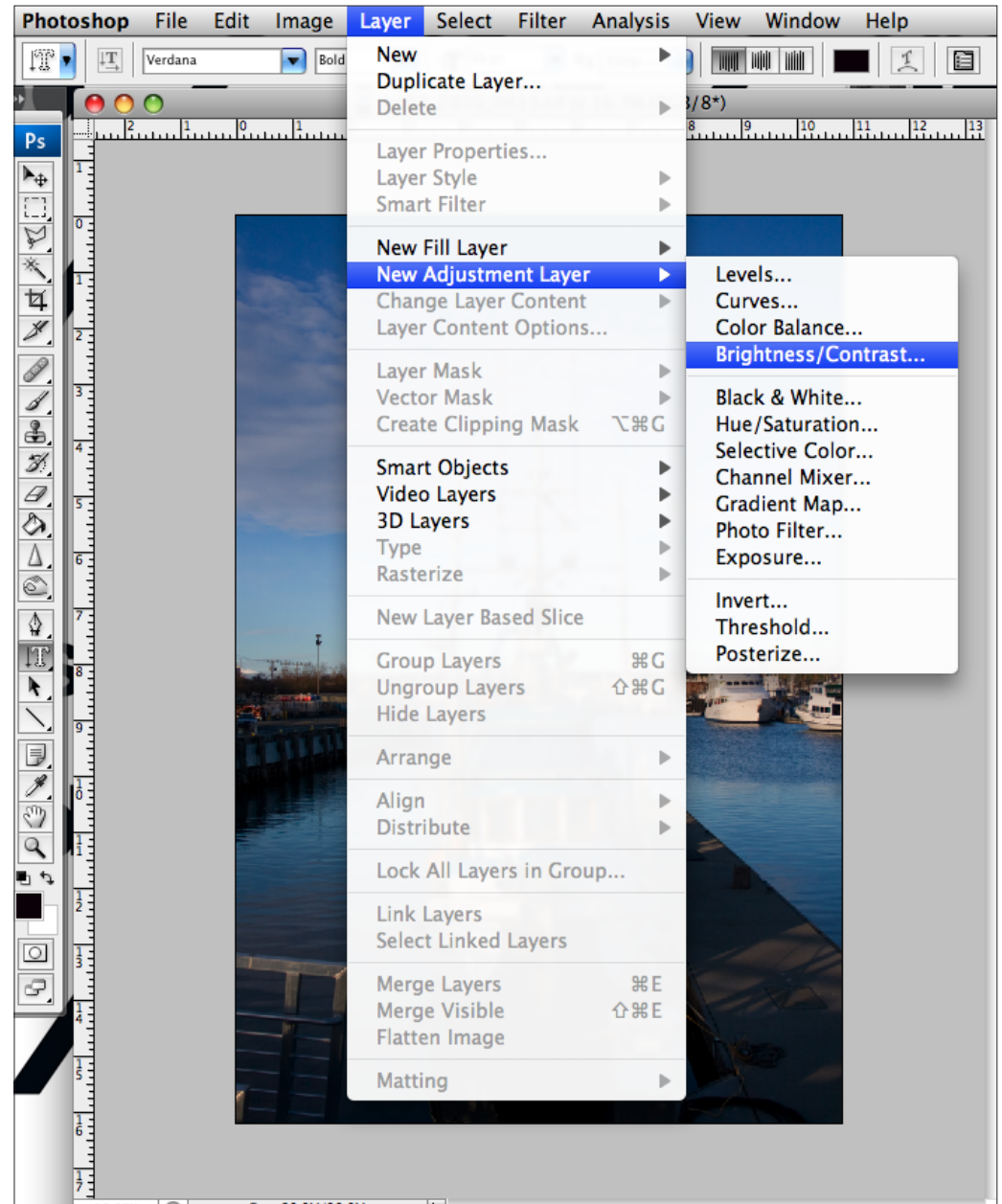
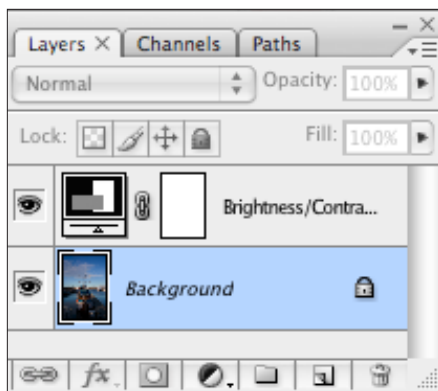
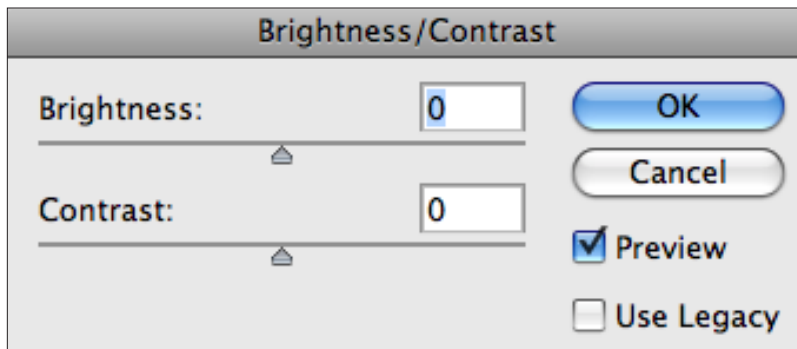
AFTER



Adjustments: Brightness/contrast

The higher the brightness value, the brighter and lighter (whiter) the image.

Contrast works by highlighting or dulling the lights and darks in your image.

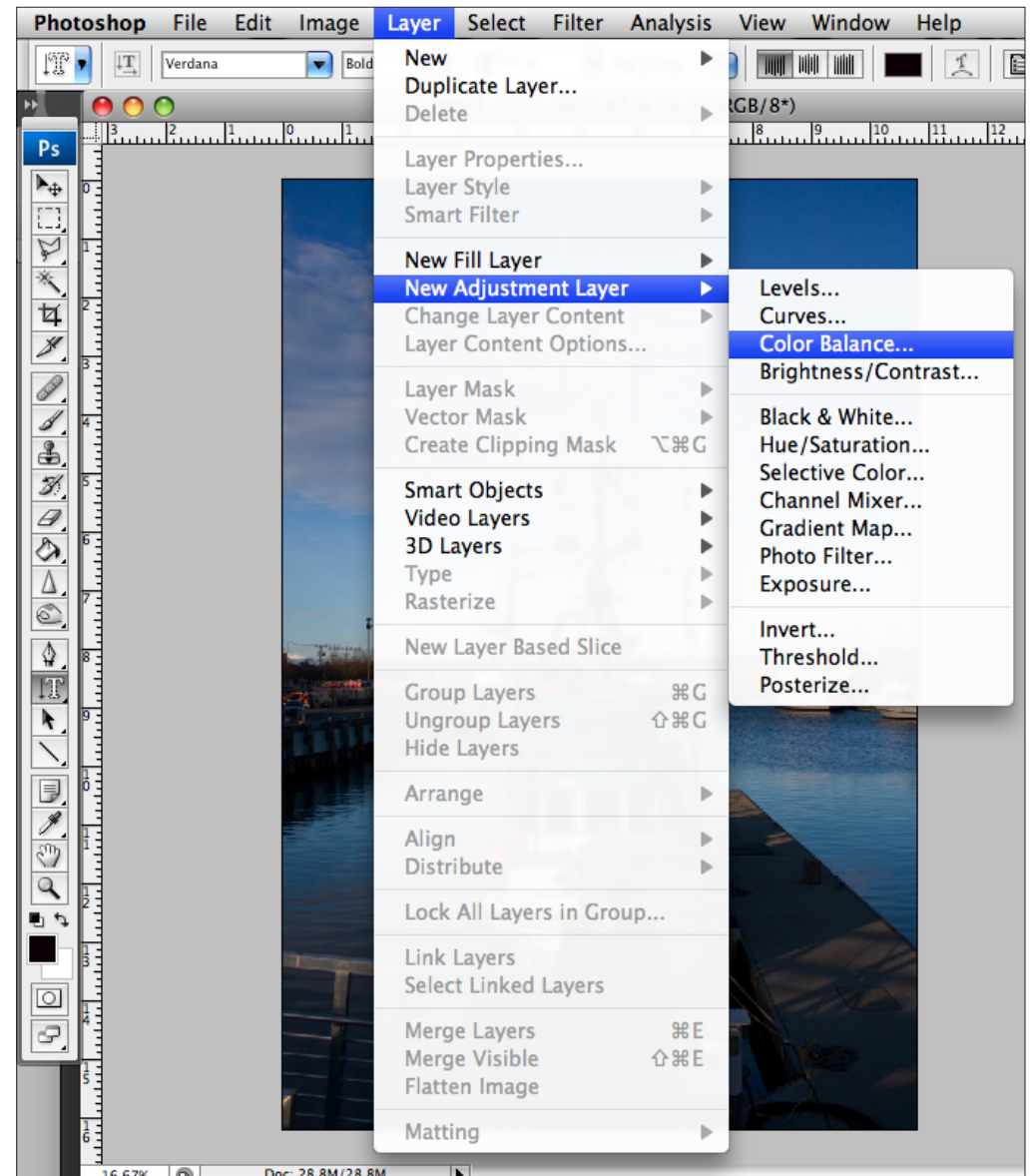
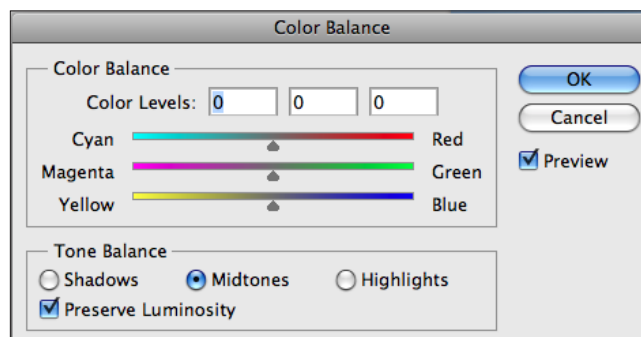


Adjustments: Color balance

The color balance palette allows you to specifically change the tonal colors of the image.

Clicking and dragging the sliders left or right will change the tonal color of the entire image to that specific color.

You can adjust the shadows, midtones, or highlights of an image individually as well.

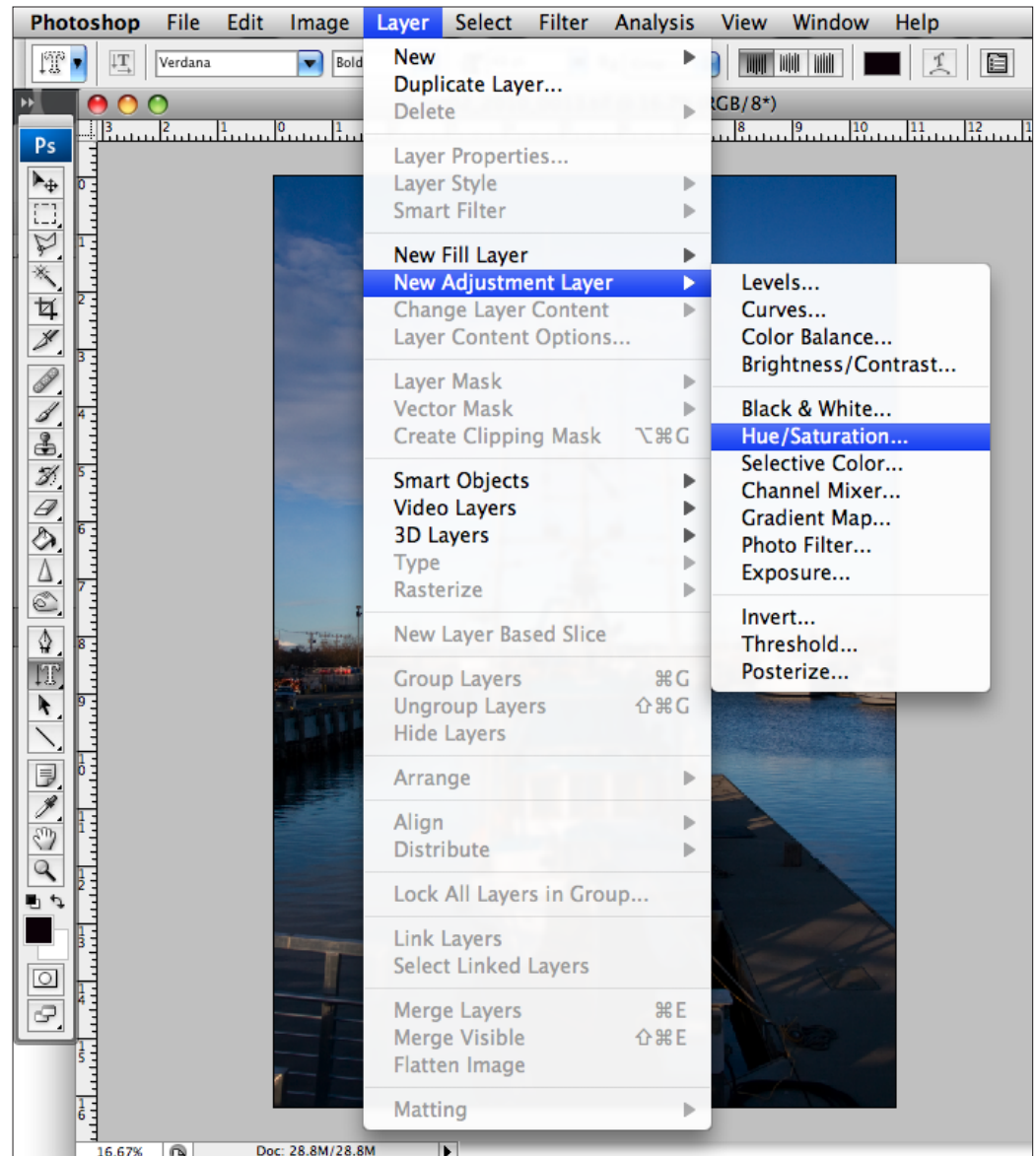
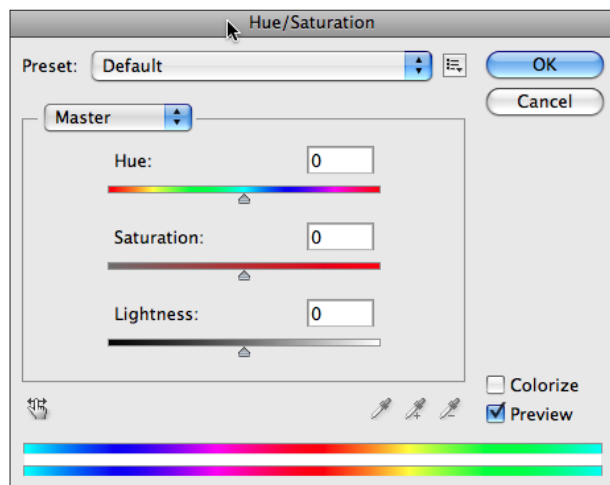


Adjustments: Hue/Saturation

You can increase the intensity of the color within the saturation palette.

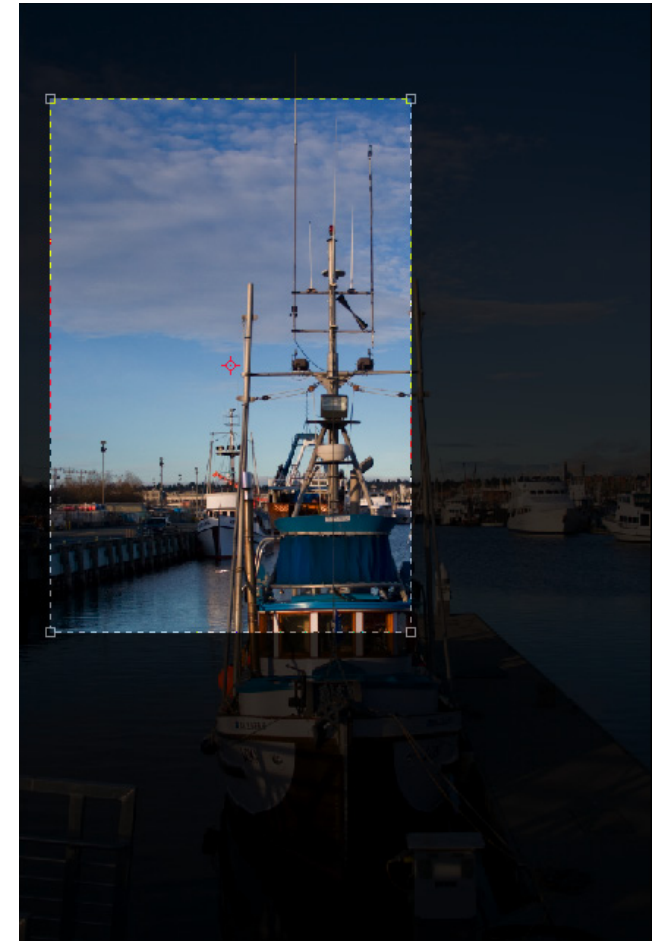
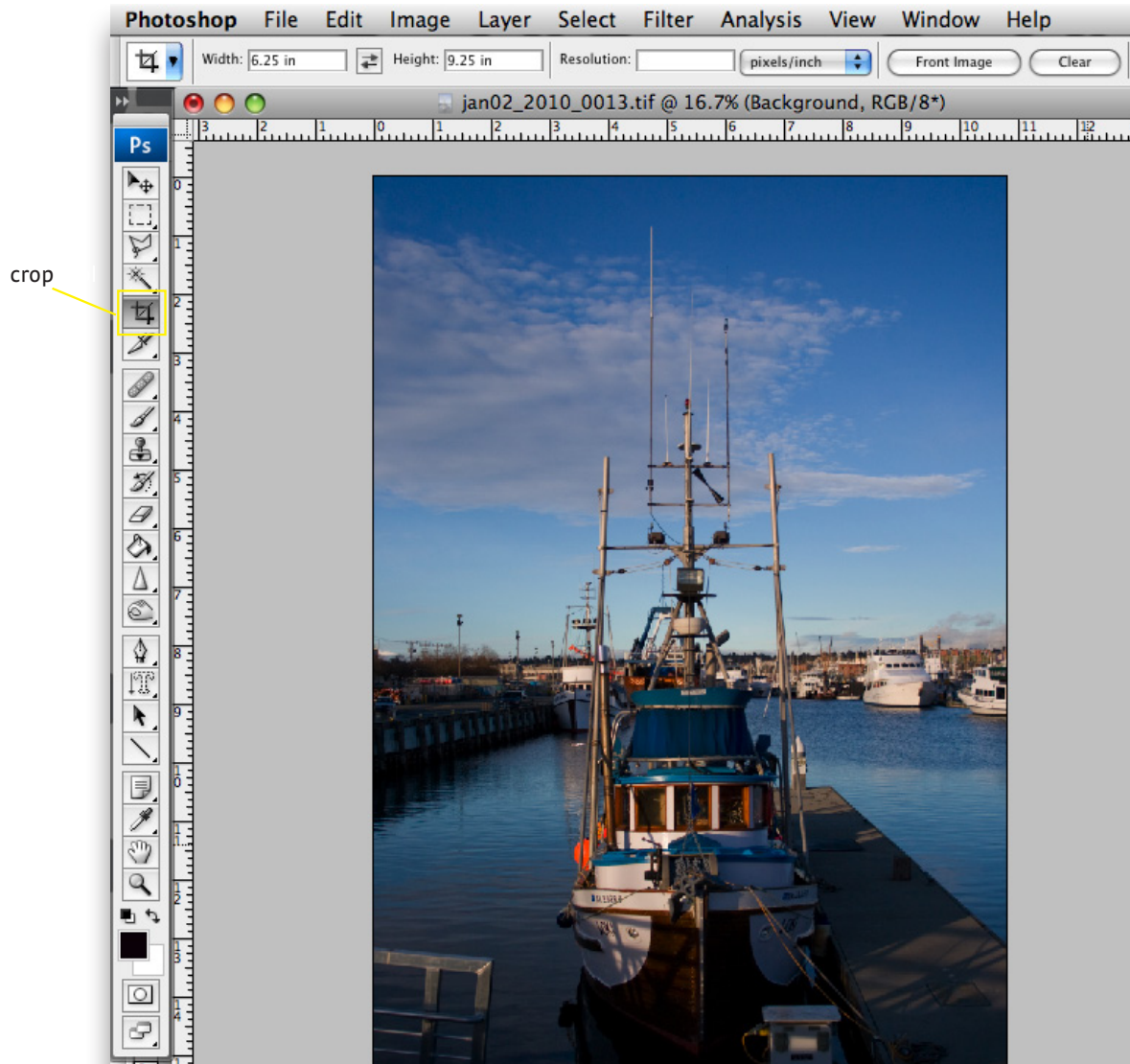
Clicking and dragging the sliders to the left or right will change the color intensity of the whole image.

It may not offer much control, and may adversely affect print quality so it's best used sparingly.



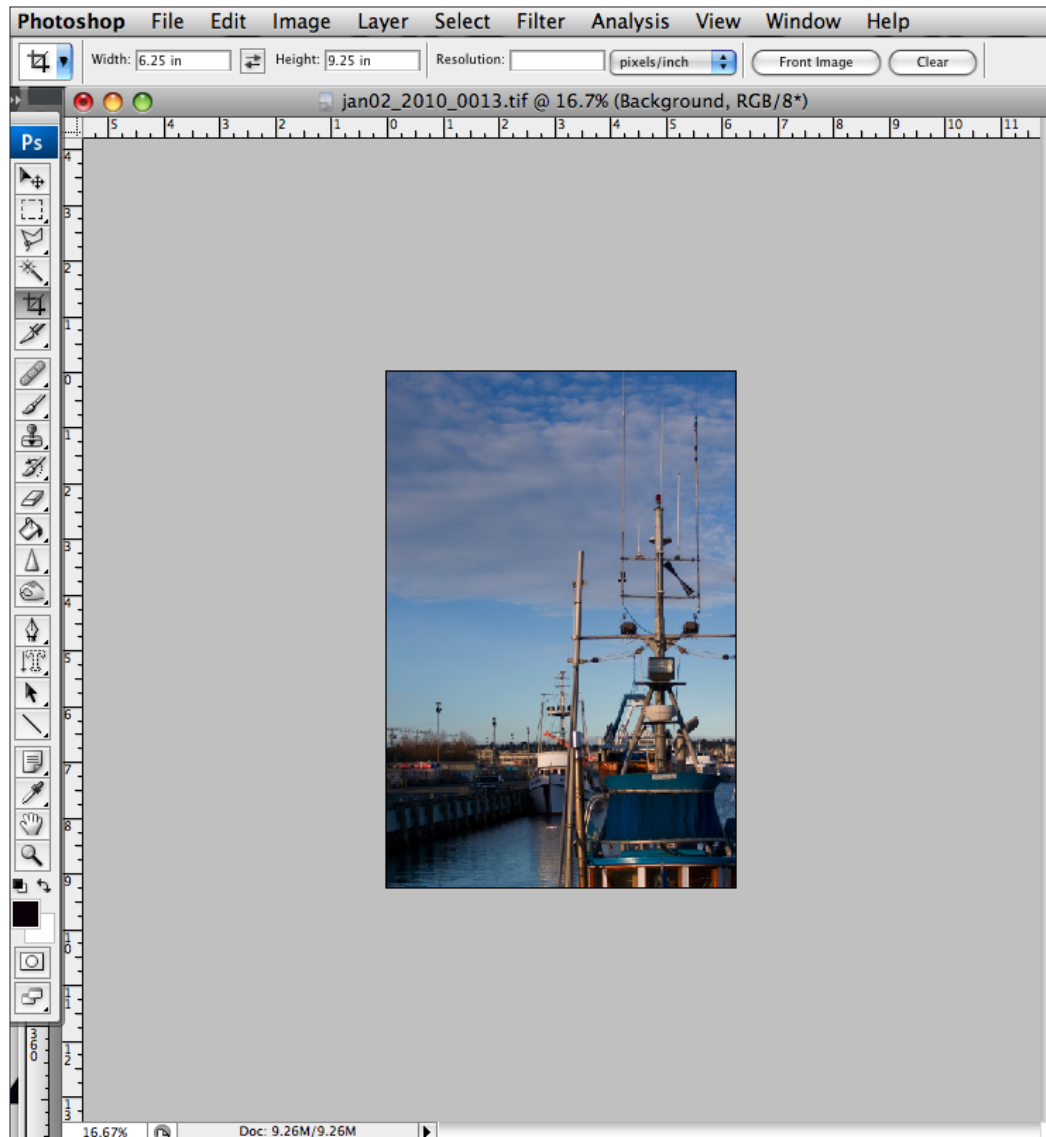
Cropping

This tool allows you to remove large sections of the image.

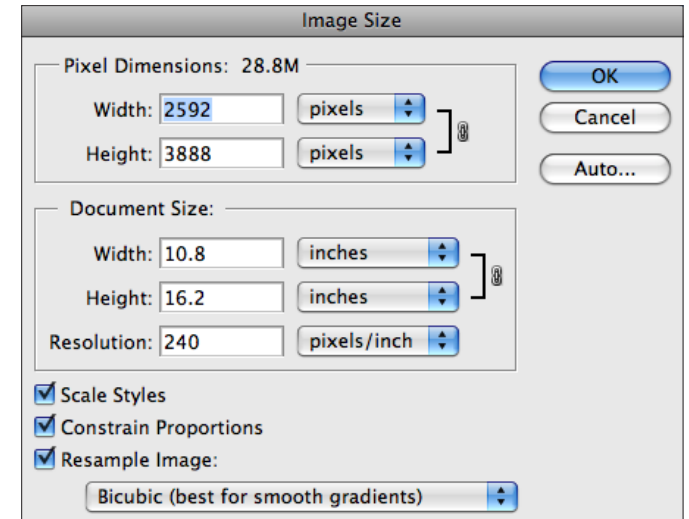


Click and drag Crop Tool around desired area.

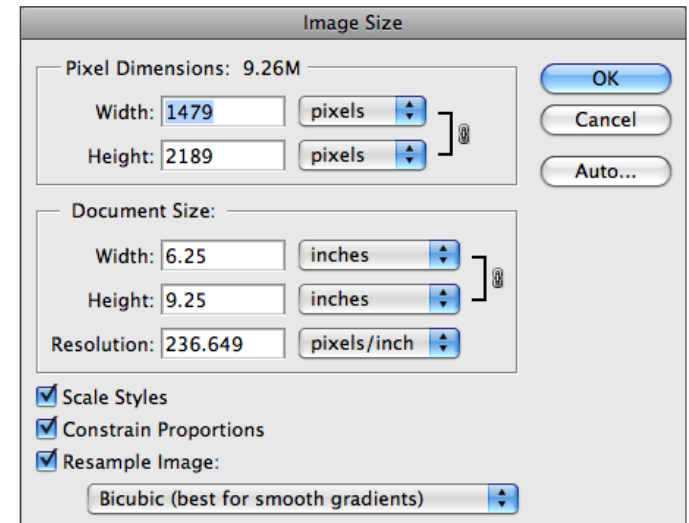
Cropping



Double Click inside area



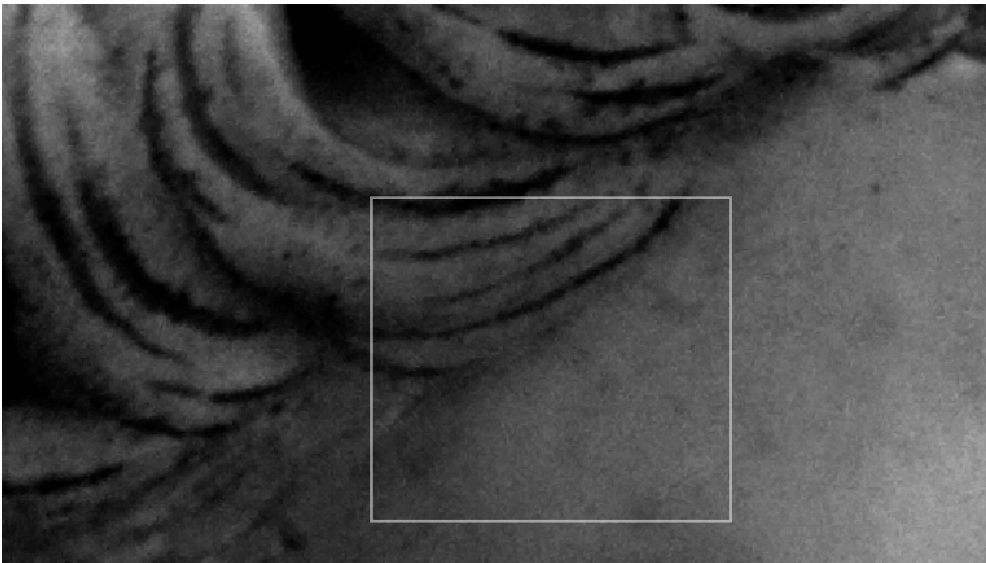
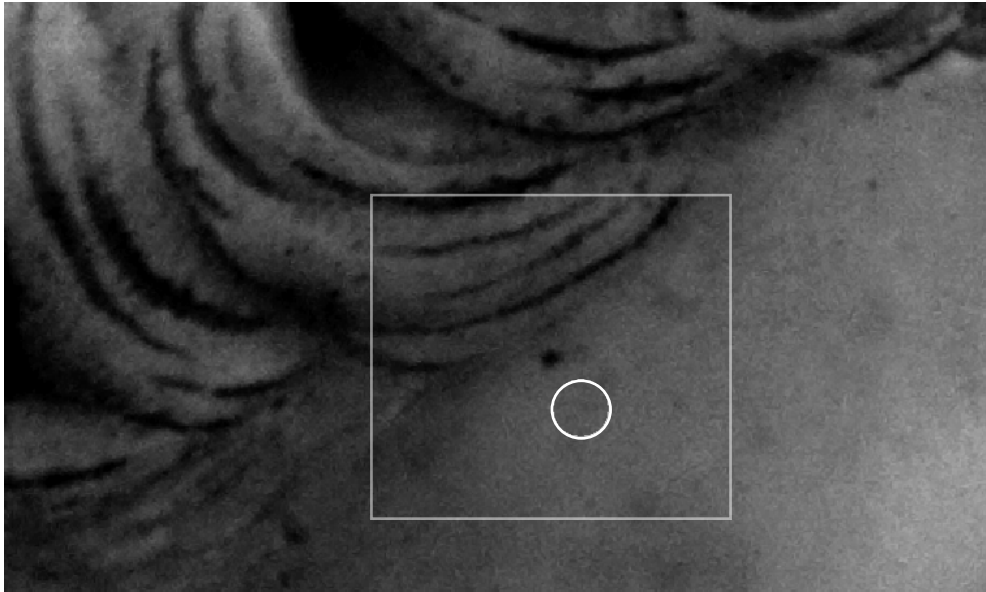
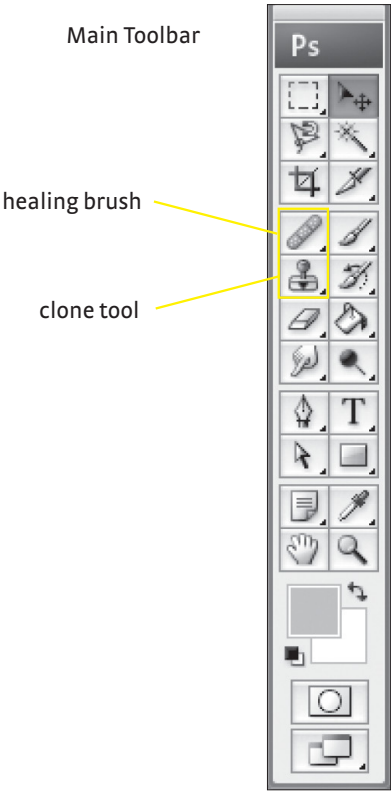
BEFORE



AFTER

Retouching

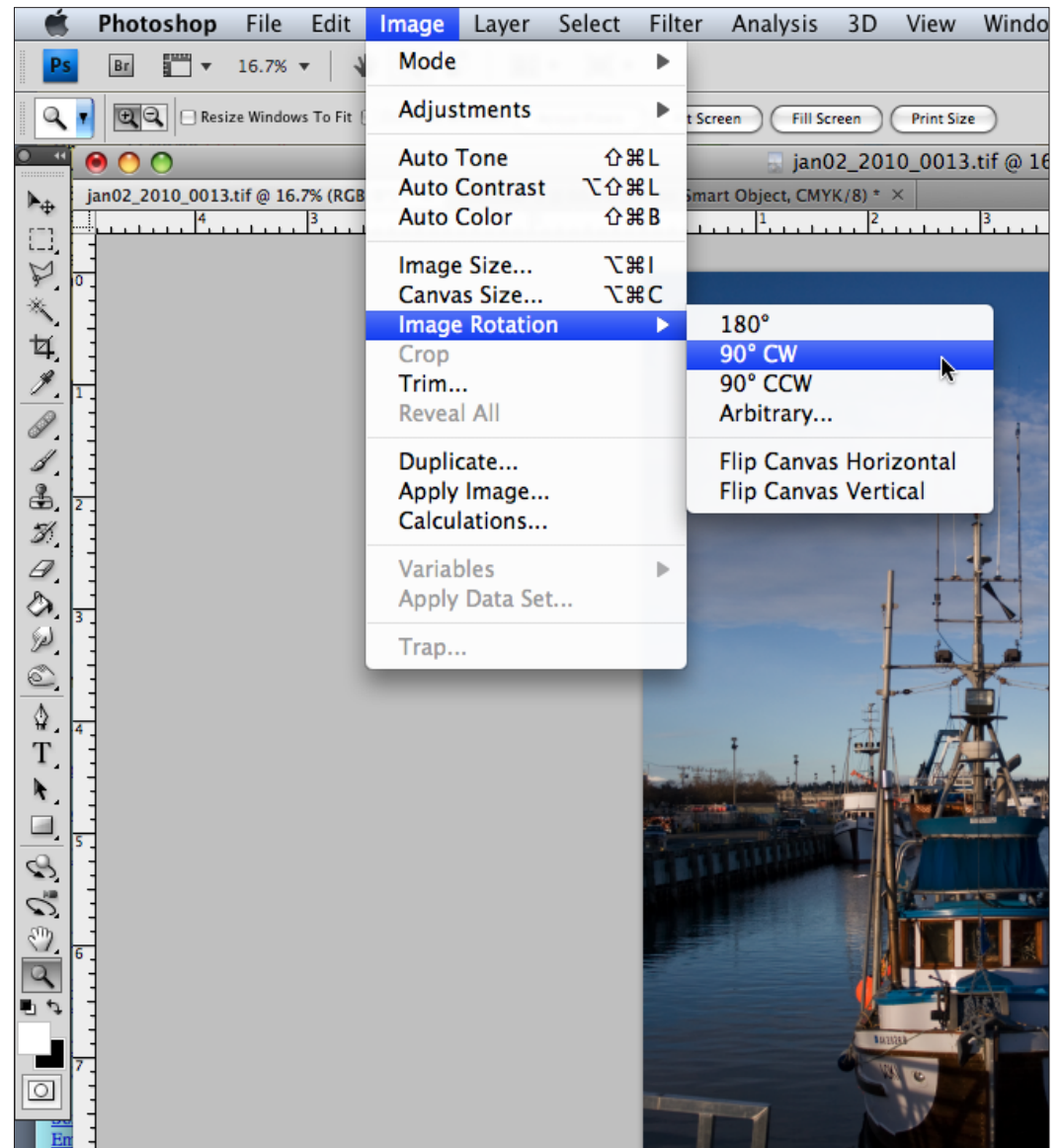
The clone tools and healing tools allow you to copy part of an image by holding down the <Alt> key while clicking on an image, then using the tool in another area.



Rotate

Rotating your image can help look at your composition differently.

Subtle changes in rotation also help control straight lines in your picture.



Crop marks

Crop marks can be added in the printer dialog box.
Remember the bleed!

