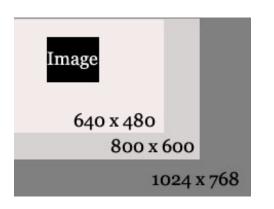
Objective

Scan an image and learn the basics of Photoshop 7.0 including layers, cropping, color definition and adding text.

1. Resolution

A. Image Pixels and Monitor Resolution

i.



- Any image on a computer screen is composed of **pixels**.
- ii. Pixels are squares of light that are fixed in size and do not overlap.
- iii. PPI indicates the number of Pixels Per Inch that compose an image on screen.

iv. Monitor Resolution defines the number of pixels available to display images on a computer screen in width and height.

- v. When Monitor Resolution changes, an image *appears* to shrink in relationship to the viewable area.
- B. DPI and Print Resolution
 - i. Printed images are composed of dots.
 - ii. Dots are circles of ink on paper that may or may not be consistent in size and often overlap each other.
 - iii. DPI indicates the number of Dots Per Inch that compose an image on a physical surface (paper).
 - iv. PPI and DPI are often misunderstood as being interchangeable. They are related but represent different visual effects. PPI determines an image's relative size on screen, while DPI determines image *quality* on the printed page. On screen, an image can be 72 PPI and still look good. Printed, an image requires more information.

2. Getting Started

- A. Quit all open applications.
- B. Select **Adobe Photoshop 7.0** from the **Dock** to start Photoshop.

3. Scanning from the Macintosh using VueScan

- A. Place the object to be scanned face down in the scanner.
- B. Click on the Applications icon on the **Dock** and select **VueScan**.
- C. Click on **Preview** and drag the dotted lines around the selection area you want to scan.
- D. Before you scan the final version, we recommend you set the resolution. Under the **Input tab** on the left side of the screen, select your choice resolution from the **Scan Resolution** drop-down menu.

General guidlines: Use 150 dpi for images for the web and 600 dpi for images for print.

E. Click the **Scan** button. Once the picture has been scanned, Adobe Photoshop will automatically launch and open your scanned image.

Troubleshooting Tips

- If you have problems with the quality of your scan make sure have set the appropriate resolution.
- You can also load the default settings in the event someone before you has tweaked them. From the top menu choose
 File > Default options

Moving Files around on a Macintosh

4. Saving a Photoshop Document onto Scratch

- A. Often times you may need to move from computer to computer and take your files with you. You can use a network share called Scratch as a temporary holding place for your files while you change computers.
- B. Connect to **Scratch** on Calawah by clicking on the network share icon on the **Dock**.
- C. From within Photoshop Select **File > Save As...** to save your file.
 - i. Expand the **Where** option by clicking on the triangle.
 - ii. Select **Scratch** from the far left menu and locate your preferred folder on Scratch or create one for yourself with the **New Folder** button.
 - iii. From the **Format**: pulldown menu Select **Photoshop**.
 - iv. Type a name for your file in the **Name**: box and be sure to name it with a .**psd** extension and hit **Save**
 - v. Until you are done modifying the image, you should continue to save it as a Photoshop Document.

5. Opening an Image from Scratch

- A. Select **File > Open** to open the file you saved onto Scratch
 - i. repeats steps C1 and C2 above to locate your file.
 - ii. Select your file and click **Open**.

6. Saving into the Local Documents Folder

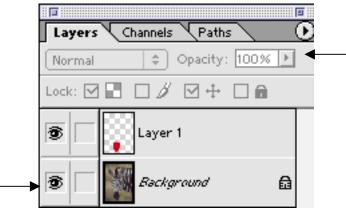
- A. Select File > Save As...
- B. Locate the Documents folder
- C. Click on the **New Folder** icon and name the folder with your name.

- D. Click **Create**.
- E. Click **Save** to save the file into your folder in the Documents
- F. Save both files into your folder in the Documents folder.

Working with images in Photoshop

7. Layers

- A. Layers in Photoshop are like Acetate sheets. Depending on the Layer stacking order layers on top will show above those beneath.
- B. By default the Background Layer is Locked. To begin modifying an image you must either
 - i. unlock it by double clicking on the layer and renaming it OR
 - ii. Duplicate the background layer and work on the copy.
- C. **Select a Layer** in the Layers Palette by clicking on the layer's name. All work you do will only apply to the layer you have selected.



- D. Click on the **eyeball** next to the layer name to 'hide' the layer.
- E. Click in the same area again to turn the **eyeball** back on and show the layer contents.
- F. Modify layer opacity using the slider in the Layers Palette.
- G. Duplicate Layer 1 by selecting **Layer > Duplicate Layer** with the layer to duplicate selected. Give the duplicate layer a new name.

- H. Move layers by selecting and dragging them in the Layers Palette.
- I. Delete layers using the trash can in the Layers Palette.

8. Adjusting an Image

A. Select **Image > Image Size** to check the size of the file in pixels. Be sure units is set to pixels and remember images should be smaller than 640 x 480 pixels for the Web.

Note: The width value will change automatically to keep the image in proper proportion. You may uncheck the **Constrain Proportions** option to resize an image in one dimension only.

B. Select Image > Adjust > Auto Levels and/or Image > Adjust >Auto Contrast to fix color and contrast.

9. Sharpening the Image with a Filter

- A. Select **Filter > Sharpen > Unsharp Mask...** to compensate for loss in detail from scanning.
- B. Many other filters are available for almost endless effects possibilities.

10. Transforming an Image: Rotate, Scale, Skew, Flip...

- A. Select **Edit > Transform** to reveal the transform tools.
- B. **CMD-T** is a quick way to access the **Free Transform** tool.

11. Cropping

- A. Use the crop tool to define the area to crop. \mathbf{L}
- B. Set the crop size using the options toolbar by defining **Width:** and **Height:** in pixels.

Ħ	Width: 640 px Height: 480px	Resolution : pixels/inch 🚖	Front Image Clear
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- C. Move the 'handles' to modify the crop area.
- D. **Double-click** inside the area to be cropped (not the absolute middle) to complete cropping. (Press Escape if you decide not to

crop.) Alternatively, hit **Return** or click on the crop tool and click **Crop**.

12. History

- A. Everything is recorded in the History Palette.
- B. The number of steps you can undo depends on the history states setting. (In the Macintosh Classroom, the number of history states is set to 20.)

13. Defining Colors

A. Choosing colors using the Foreground and Background Color Picker on the Toolbar.



- B. Define absolute black and absolute white with the lower-left icon in the Foreground and Background Color Picker.
- C. Swap the Foreground and Background colors with the doublesided arrows in the Foreground and Background Color picker.
- D. Use the Eyedropper tool to sample a color from the image.

14. Adding Text

- A. Click on the Type tool T.
- B. Click in your image and type text.
- C. Highlight the text and modify color, size and font options in the Options toolbar under the menu bar.
- D. Use the **check box** in the Options toolbar to confirm.
- E. Using the text tool creates a separate layer.
- F. Use the move tool , with the text layer selected, to move the text.

15. Saving

- A. Save your image by selecting **File > Save**.
- B. To save into an image format readable by other applications choose from the Format: dropdown.
 - i. TIFF is an uncompressed file format typically used for print or high quality screen displays.
 - ii. JPEG is a lossy compressed file format commonly used on websites. Note: It's best to use File> Save for Web if your going to be making JPEGs.

16. Quitting

A. Quit Photoshop by selecting **File > Quit** (or command+Q).

17. Photoshop Help and References

- A. Photoshop's Help Menu
- B. Adobe Photoshop Classroom in a Book (available for checkout at the Computer Center Consultant's Desk and the Multimedia Lab).