



Adobe Photoshop



Apollo Computer Training Centre
(Run By Krishnajothe Trust)



Adobe Photoshop Notes



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Adobe Photoshop

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1. INTRODUCTION ADOBE PHOTOSHOP

What is the use of Photoshop

Adobe Photoshop is a software application for image editing and photo retouching for use on Windows or MacOS computers. Photoshop offers users the ability to create, enhance, or otherwise edit images, artwork, and illustrations. Changing backgrounds, simulating a real-life painting, or creating an alternative view of the universe are all possible with Adobe Photoshop. It is the most widely used software tool for photo editing, image manipulation, and retouching for numerous image and video file formats.

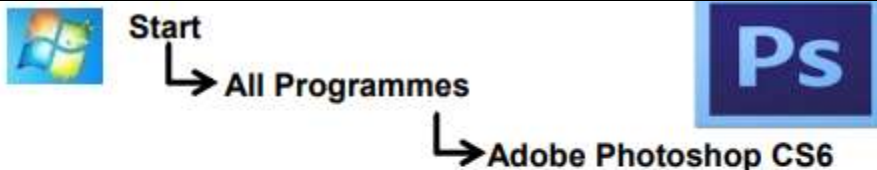
History of Photoshop

Adobe Photoshop was originally developed in 1987 by Thomas and John Knoll, and then Adobe Systems Inc. bought the license to distribute in 1988. Thomas, then in school for his PhD at the University of Michigan, wrote a program on his Macintosh Plus that basically displayed images on a screen and called it Display. His brother John, an employee at industrial Light & Magic, convinced him to make it into a full program. They began to collaborate on it and eventually called it Photoshop, since Image-Pro was already taken. They made a short-term deal with Barneyscan, a scanner manufacturer, to distribute copies of the program with a slide scanner they were selling; Photoshop shipped

File format

Photoshop files have default file extension as .PSD, which stands for "Photoshop Document." A PSD file stores an image with support for most imaging options available in Photoshop. These include layers with masks, transparency, text, alpha channels and spot colors, clipping paths, and duotone settings. This is in contrast to many other file formats (e.g., .JPG or .GIF) that restrict content to provide streamlined, predictable functionality. A PSD file has a maximum height and width of 30,000 pixels, and a length limit of two gigabytes.

Start Photoshop CS6

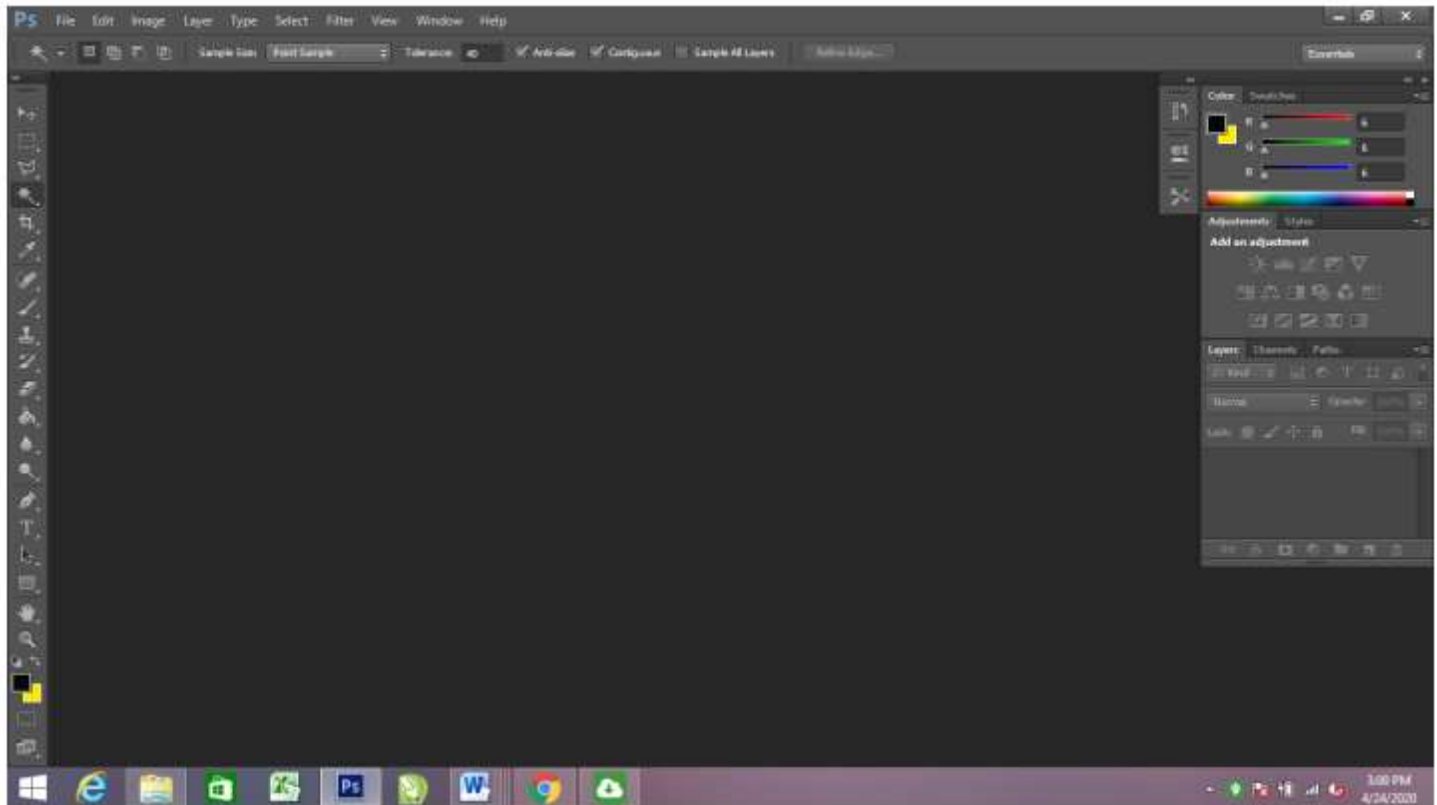


Extension:- .psd (Photo Shop Document)



1. ON SCREEN INTRODUCTION

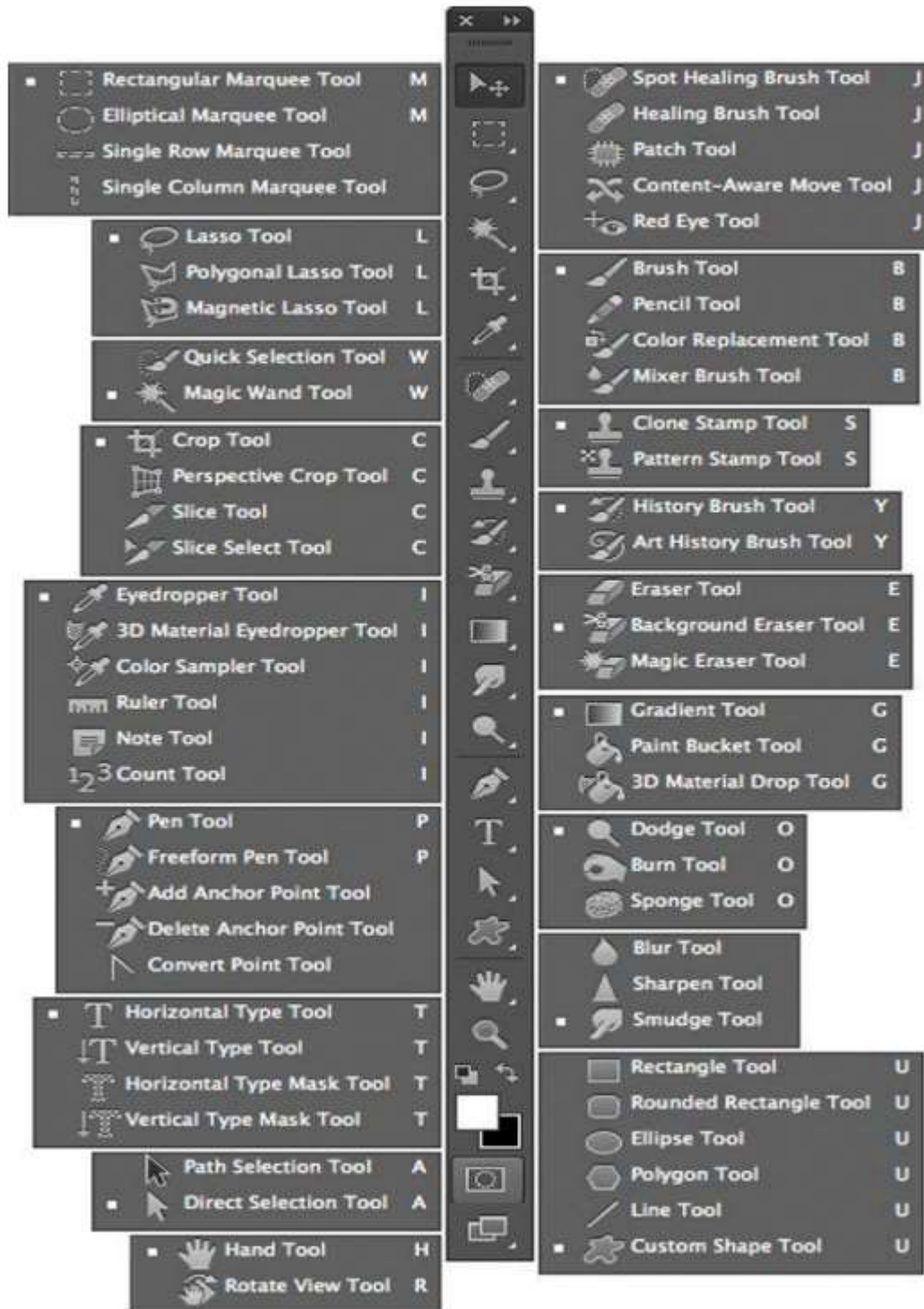
First Screen of Photoshop: Whenever we open Photoshop the Photoshop first screen dashboard like below:



Photoshop provide us the first blank dashboard to create your first document for image editing or graphic designing in Photoshop of the interface.



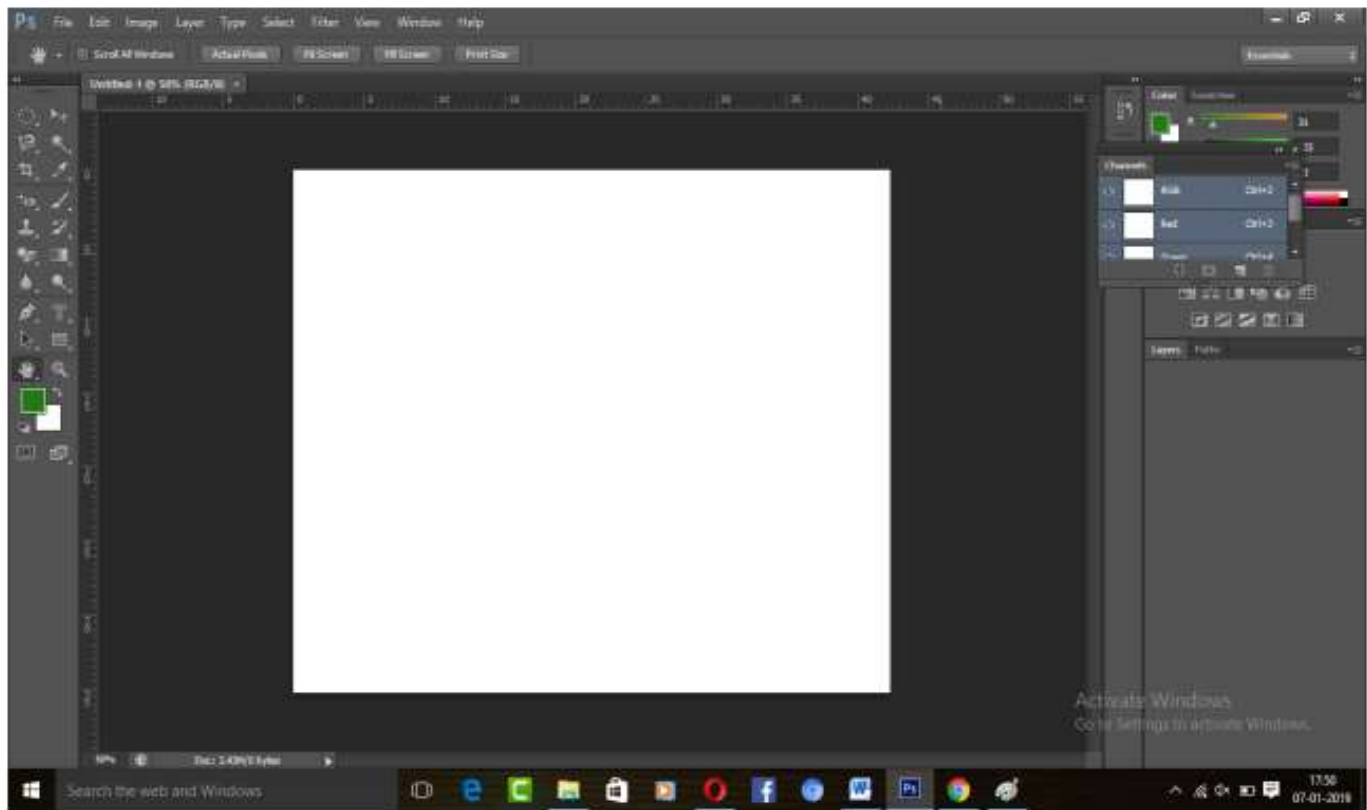
Photoshop Tool Box





1. WORKING WITH DOCUMENT

1. Open Elements and select an editing mode. Click Edit (Start from Scratch on the Macintosh) on the Welcome screen.
2. Choose File→New→Blank File in any workspace or press Ctrl+N (cmd+N). ...
3. Select the attributes for the new file. ...
4. Click OK after setting the file attributes to create the new document.



Working with tool box

1. Move tool (V)



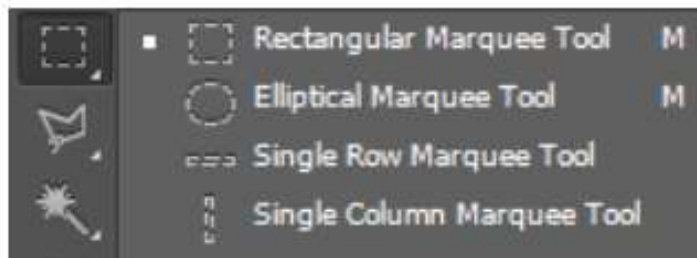
The Move tool lets you cut and drag a pixel selection to a new location in the photo. You can also use the tool to move or copy selections between photos in Photoshop Elements, and to photos in other applications that support selections.



2. a. Rectangular Marquee tool (M)



Using the Rectangular Marquee Tool in its most basic form is easy. You simply click with your mouse at the point where you want to begin the selection, which will usually be in the top left corner of the object or area you need to select, then continue holding your mouse button down as you drag towards the bottom right corner of the object or area. When you release your mouse button, the selection is complete!.

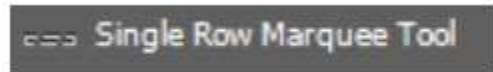


b. Elliptical Marquee tool (M)



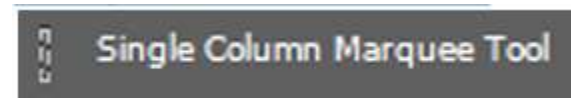
The Marquee tool is the most standard of selection devices and commonly the one most beneficial. This tool is used to draw options based upon geometric shapes. Particularly, the marquee tool allows you to attract rectangle-shaped and also elliptical exerciser choices.

c. Single Row Marquee Tool



The Single Row Marquee Tool useful when you need to cut simply a tiny wee bit from the side of a picture. When selected and used, this tool selects just one pixel large area from a photo. Imagine on yourself working with a picture as well as you simply need to duplicate a small portion out of it

d. Single Column Marquee Tool

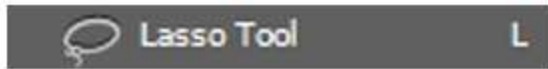


Single column marquee tool is just like Difference between these tools that single row marquee tool design horizontal selection and design with free transform and single column marquee tool design vertical selection and also design with free transform. You can right click on the line of selection and you will find both options transform selection and free transform.

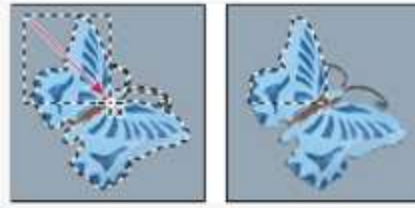
3. Lasso Tool



Lasso tool (L) : The Lasso tool is useful for drawing freeform segments of a selection border.

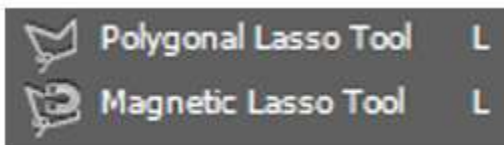


1. Select the Lasso tool , and set feathering and anti - aliasing in the options bar.



2. To add to, subtract from, or intersect with an existing selection, click the corresponding button in the options bar.

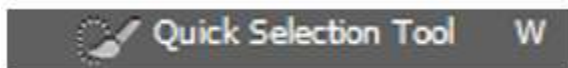
Polygonal Lasso tool (L) & Magnetic lasso too (L)



For a faster way to select the Lasso Tool, simply press the letter L on your keyboard. There are two other types of lasso tools as well - the Polygonal Lasso Tool and the Magnetic Lasso Tool, both of which are hiding behind the standard Lasso Tool in the Tools panel. We'll look at both of these tools in separate tutorials, but to access either of them, simply click and hold your mouse button down on the standard Lasso Tool until a small fly-out menu appears.



4. Quick Selection tool (A)



The Quick Selection Tool is somewhat similar to the Magic Wand in that it also selects pixels based on tone and color. But the Quick Selection Tool goes far beyond the Magic Wand's limited abilities by also looking for similar textures in the image, which makes it great at detecting the edges of objects. And unlike the Magic Wand where we click on an area and hope for the best, the Quick Selection Tool works more like a brush, allowing us to select areas simply by "painting" over them!



Magic Wand tool (A)



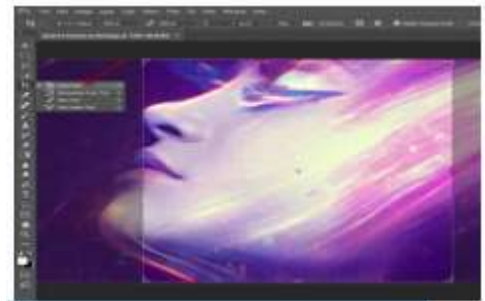
The Magic Wand Tool, known simply as the Magic Wand, is one of the oldest selection tools in Photoshop. Unlike other selection tools that select pixels in an image based on the Magic Wand selects pixels based on tone and color. Many people tend to get frustrated with the Magic Wand (giving it the unfortunate nickname "tragic wand") because it can sometimes seem like it's impossible to control which pixels the tool selects.



5. Crop Tool (A)

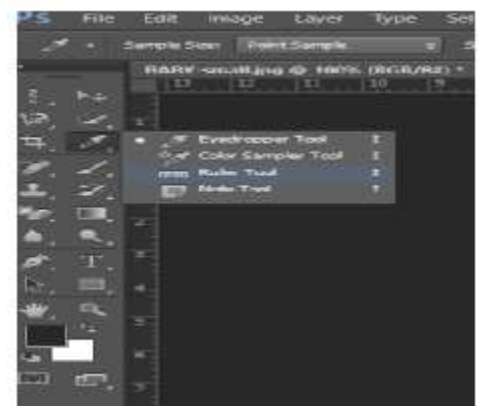


The cropping tool allows you to remove part of the image. It is located below the lasso tool. The default setting of the crop tool is to make a rectangular selection. You can, however, employ the election tool in cropping to create an image of any shape.



6. Eye Dropper tool (Y)

The **Eyedropper tool** (the icon in the Toolbar) is used to sample a color from an image to use this color further. It's practical as it facilitates color selection, for example, an appropriate color for the skin or the sky.



7. Spot Healing Brush tool (J)



The Spot Healing Brush quickly removes blemishes and other imperfections from your photos. You can either click once on a blemish, or drag to smooth away imperfections in an area.



Healing Brush tool (J)

The Healing Brush tool allows you to fix image imperfections such as scratches, blemishes, etc. By sampling the surrounding area or using a predefined pattern you can blend the imperfections into the rest of the image.

Using the Healing Brush Tool



- Select the healing brush in the toolbox.

- Check the settings in the options bar and adjust if necessary. Options include:
 - Brush size
 - Blending mode
 - Source (Sampled from the image or pre-defined pattern)
 - Align
- If you're using sampled mode, Alt-click an area near the imperfection to define the starting point.
- Click and drag over the imperfection. If aligned is selected, the healing brush will remember the starting point between mouse clicks.

8. Smart Brush tool (F)

The Smart Brush and Detail Smart Brush tools in Photoshop Elements enable you to selectively apply an image adjustment or special effects that appear on all or part of your image. These adjustments and effects are applied via an adjustment layer, meaning that they hover over your layers and don't permanently alter the pixels in your image. **Detail Smart Brush tool (F)**

Brush tool (B)

The Erodible and Airbrush tips were added to Photoshop CS6. The Erodible tip allows you to scribble, draw, and wear out your brush tip much like a pencil or piece of chalk. The Airbrush tip offers extra controls and settings that allow the brush to act more like a real airbrush. In this example, you will use one of the new Airbrush tips to make snow blow off the skier. Airbrushing is a painting technique that uses a stream of air to apply the paint to a surface.

1 Select Background in the Layers panel, press and hold the Alt (Windows) or Option (Mac OS) key, and click the Create a new layer button at the bottom of the Layers panel. This opens the New Layer dialog box so that you can immediately name the layer.

2 Type Strokes in the Name text field, and then click OK.



3 Select the Brush tool () and then select Window > Brush; the Brush panel appears.

4 Scroll down in the Brushes panel to select the Airbrush tip labeled 80. Once the brush is selected, you see that options specific to the selected brush tip appear at the bottom of the Brushes panel. You can experiment with the settings and see a preview of your brush stroke.

Color Replacement tool (B)

The Color Replacement tool simplifies replacing specific colors in your image. You can paint over a targeted color—for example, a yellow flower in an image—with a different color, like red. You can also use the Color Replacement tool to correct colors.



Mixer Brush Tools

The Mixer Brush tool is selected from the same option set as the Brush tool. With this brush selected, you can combine multiple colours on one tip, as you would in a real-life painting. For even more realism, the Mixer Brush tool has a host of controls over paint wetness, the load rate for paint, the rate at which paint mixes and whether a brush is cleaned, refilled or both after every stroke. An advantage of this tool is the ability to turn a photo into a realistic painting with ease. A dry Mixer Brush (ie, with no paint loaded) can be used on a new layer above a photo, with Sample All Layers selected, cloning the colours of the photo with every stroke. The Mixer Brush tool can be used with the static tips (the standard ones) or the new Bristle Tips. There are two options of what should happen with the brush once you have made a new stroke. The first is to load the brush after each stroke, or you can opt to clean it instead, as we show you below.



9. Clone Stamp tool (S)

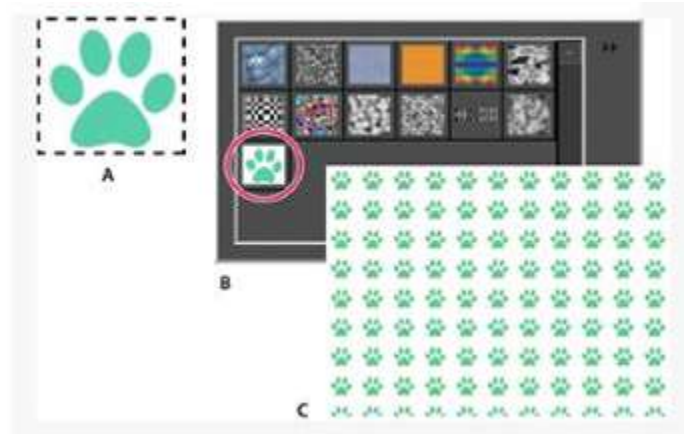
Paints with an image sample, which you can use to duplicate objects, remove image imperfections, or paint over objects in your photo. You can also clone part of an image to another image.



Pattern Stamp tool (S)

You can paint a pattern with the Pattern stamp tool or fill a selection or layer with a pattern that you choose from the pattern libraries. Photoshop Elements has several patterns you can choose from.

To customize your images, or to make one of a-kind scrapbook pages, you can create your own patterns. You can save patterns that you create in a library, and then load libraries of patterns using the Present Manager or the Pattern pop-up panel, which appears in the Tool Options bar of the Pattern Stamp tool and the Paint Bucket tool. Saving patterns allows you to easily use a pattern in multiple images.



10. Eraser tool (E)

The Eraser tool changes pixels in the image as you drag through them. If you're working in the Background layer or in a layer with locked transparency, erased pixels change to the background color; otherwise, erased pixels become transparent. Transparent pixels are indicated by the transparency grid.

1. From the Draw section in the toolbox, select the Eraser tool. (If you don't see it in the toolbox, select either the Background Eraser tool or the Magic Eraser tool, and then click the Eraser tool icon in the Tool Options bar.)
2. Set options in the Tool Options bar as desired, and then drag through the area you want to erase.

You can specify any of the following Eraser tool options:

Brush

Sets the brush tip. Click the arrow next to the brush sample, choose a brush category from the Brush drop-down, and then select a brush thumbnail.

Size

Sets the size of the brush in pixels. Drag the Size slider or enter a size in the text box.

Opacity

Defines the strength of the erasure. An opacity of 100% erases pixels to complete transparency on a layer and to the background color on the Background layer. A lower opacity erases pixels to partial transparency on a layer and paints partially with the background color on the Background layer. (If Block mode is selected in the Tool Options bar, the Opacity option isn't available.)

Type

Brush mode erases by using characteristics of the brush tool, so you can make soft-edged erasures. Pencil mode makes hard-edge erasures like a pencil. Block mode uses a hard-edged 16-pixel square as an eraser.

Use the Magic Eraser tool

The Magic Eraser tool changes all similar pixels when you drag within a photo. If you're working in a layer with locked transparency, the pixels change to the background color; otherwise, the pixels are erased to transparency. You can choose to erase contiguous pixels only, or all similar pixels on the current layer.



Original image (left), and after erasing the clouds (right)

1. In the Layers panel, select the layer containing the areas you want to erase.
2. From the Draw section in the toolbox, select the Magic Eraser tool in the toolbox. (If you don't see it in the toolbox, select either the Eraser tool or the Background Eraser tool, and then click the Magic Eraser tool icon in the Tool Options bar.)
3. Set options in the Tool Options bar, as desired, and then click the area of the layer you want to erase.

Background Eraser tool

The Background Eraser tool turns color pixels to transparent pixels so that you can easily remove an object from its background. With careful use, you can maintain the edges of the foreground object while eliminating background fringe pixels.



The tool pointer is a circle with a cross hair indicating the tool's hotspot. As you drag the pointer, pixels within the circle and of a similar color value as the pixel under the hotspot are erased. If the circle overlaps your foreground object, and it doesn't contain pixels similar to the hotspot pixel, the foreground object won't be erased.

Erasing the distracting background. You can replace the background with another background by using the Clone Stamp tool or by adding another layer.

1. In the Layers panel, select the layer containing the areas you want to erase.
2. From the Draw section in the toolbox, select the Background Eraser tool . (If you don't see it in the toolbox, select either the Eraser tool or the Magic Eraser tool , and then click the Background Eraser tool icon in the Tool Options bar.)
3. Set options in the Tool Options bar as desired, and then drag through the area you want to erase. Keep the tool's hotspot off of areas that you don't want to erase.

Magic Eraser tool (E)

The Magic Eraser tool changes all similar pixels when you drag within a photo. If you're working in a layer with locked transparency, the pixels change to the background color; otherwise, the pixels are erased to transparency. You can choose to erase contiguous pixels only, or all similar pixels on the current layer.



11. Paint Bucket tool (K)

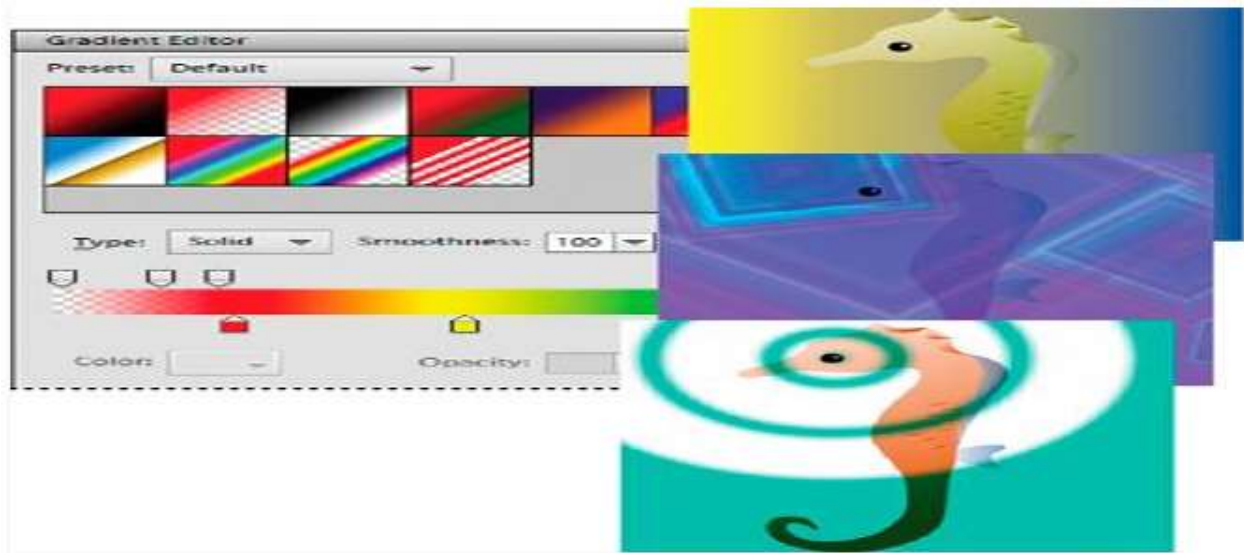
The Paint Bucket tool fills an area, that is similar in color value to the pixels you click. You can fill an area with the foreground color or a pattern.

1. Choose a foreground color.
2. Select the Paint Bucket tool in the toolbox.

3. Set options in the tool Options bar, as desired, and then click the part of the image you want to fill.

Gradient tool (G)

You fill an area with a gradient by dragging within the image or by selecting with the Gradient tool. The distance between the starting point (where you first press the mouse button) and ending point (where you release the mouse button) affects the gradient appearance, as does the gradient type.



12. Blur tool (R) or Soften edges

The Blur tool softens hard edges or areas in an image by reducing detail. Blurring a busy background can bring your subject more into focus. You can also use Blur filters for this purpose. For more information on Blur filter.



Original photo (left), and photo after blurring the background (right).

Sharpen tool (R)

The Auto Sharpen command increases clarity or focus without the risk of over sharpening an image.

The Sharpen tool focuses soft edges in a photo to increase clarity or focus. Over sharpening a photo gives it a grainy look. You can avoid over sharpening by setting a lower Strength value in the options bar. It's best to make the sharpening subtle and increase it as necessary by dragging over the area several times, building up the sharpness each time.

The Adjust Sharpness dialog box has sharpening controls not available with the Sharpen tool or with Auto Sharpen. You can set the sharpening algorithm or control the amount of sharpening that occurs in shadow and highlight areas.

Sharpen areas of an image



Smudge tool (R)

The Smudge tool simulates the actions of dragging a finger through wet paint. The tool picks up color where the stroke begins and pushes it in the direction you drag. You can smudge existing colors in your image, or smear foreground color on the image.



Original image (left), and after smudging parts of the photo (right)

1. From the Enhance section in the toolbox, select the Smudge tool (If you don't see it in the toolbox, select either the Blur tool or the Sharpen tool and then click the Smudge tool icon from the Tool Options bar.)
2. Set options in the Tool Options bar, and then drag within the image to smudge color.

13. Dodge tool (O)

The Smart Brush tool and the Detail Smart Brush tool apply tonal and color adjustments to specific areas of a photo. Certain effects can also be applied using these tools. You simply pick a preset adjustment and apply the correction. Both tools automatically create adjustment layers. This feature offers you flexibility in working with your photos because the original image layer is not altered. You can go back and tweak the adjustments and no image information is discarded.

When you apply the Smart Brush tool, it makes a selection based on color and texture similarly. The adjustment is simultaneously applied to the selected area. You can adjust



shadows, highlights, colors, and contrasts. Apply colors of the objects in your image, add textures, apply various photographic effects.

Burn tool (O)

The Dodge tool and the Burn tool lighten or darken areas of the image. You can use the Dodge tool to bring out details in shadows and the Burn tool to bring out details in highlights.

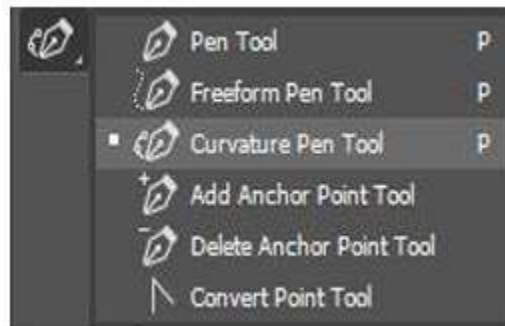


Original image (left), after using the Burn tool (top center), and after using the Dodge tool (bottom right)

14. Pen Tools (p)

Photoshop provides multiple Pen tools to suit your use cases and creative style:

- The Curvature Pen tool lets you intuitively draw curves and straight segments.
- The standard Pen tool lets you draw straight segments and curves with great precision.
- The Freeform Pen tool lets you draw paths as if you were drawing with pencil on a piece of paper.
- The Magnetic Pen options let you draw a path that snaps to the edges of the defined areas in your image. Use the **Shift+P** key combination to cycle through the tools in the Pen group.



Cycle through the Pen tools using the Shift+P key combination

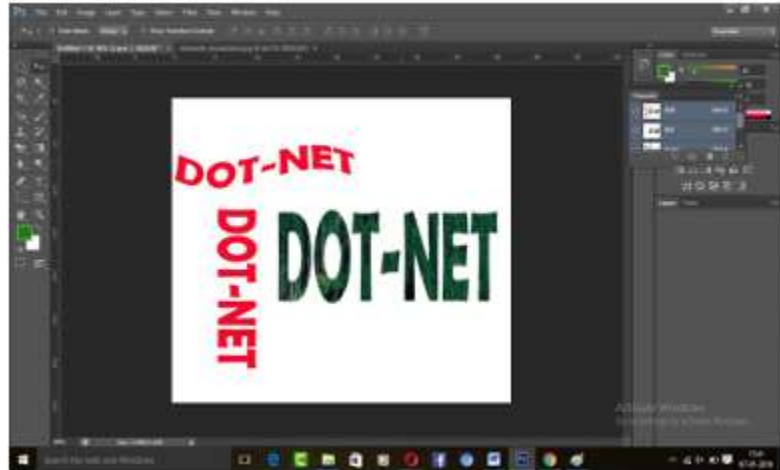


15. Type tool (T)

Creates and edits text on your image.

The other type-related tools available in the Tool Options bar are:

- Vertical Type
- Horizontal Type Mask
- Vertical Type Mask
- Text on Selection
- Text on Shape
- Text on Custom Path



16. Custom Shape tool (U)

In Photoshop Elements, shapes are vector graphics, which means they are made up of lines and curves defined by their geometric characteristics instead of pixels. Vector graphics are resolution-independent—that is, they can be scaled to any size and printed at any resolution without losing detail or clarity. You can move, resize, or change them without losing the quality of the graphic. Because computer monitors display images on a pixel grid, vector data is displayed on-screen as pixels.

Shapes are created in shape layers. A shape layer can contain a single shape or multiple shapes, depending on the shape area option you select. You can choose to have more than one shape in a layer.

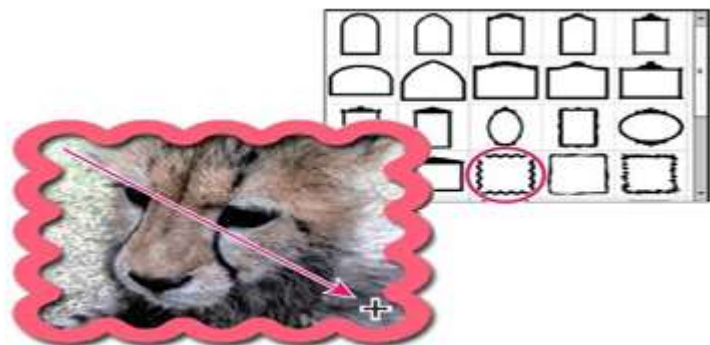
You can change the color of a shape by editing its fill layer and applying layer styles to it. Shape tools provide an easy way to create buttons, navigation bars, and other items used on web pages.



Vector objects created with the shape tools in Photoshop Elements

The other shape-related tools available in the Tool Options bar are:

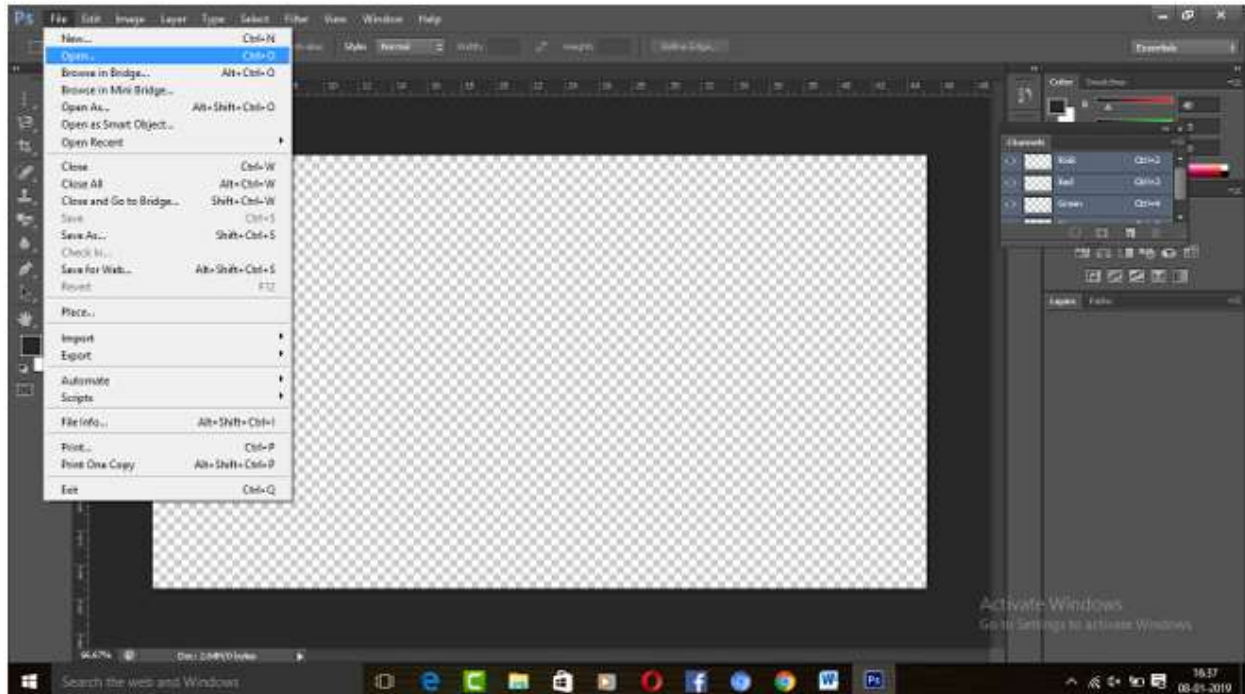
- Rectangle
- Rounded Rectangle
- Ellipse
- Polygon
- Star
- Line
- Selection





Working with Photoshop File Menu

The File menu in Photoshop is much like the File menu in other programs. It's the primary method for making new files, opening existing ones, saving files, and printing. All of those actions can be performed with one of the options under the File menu.





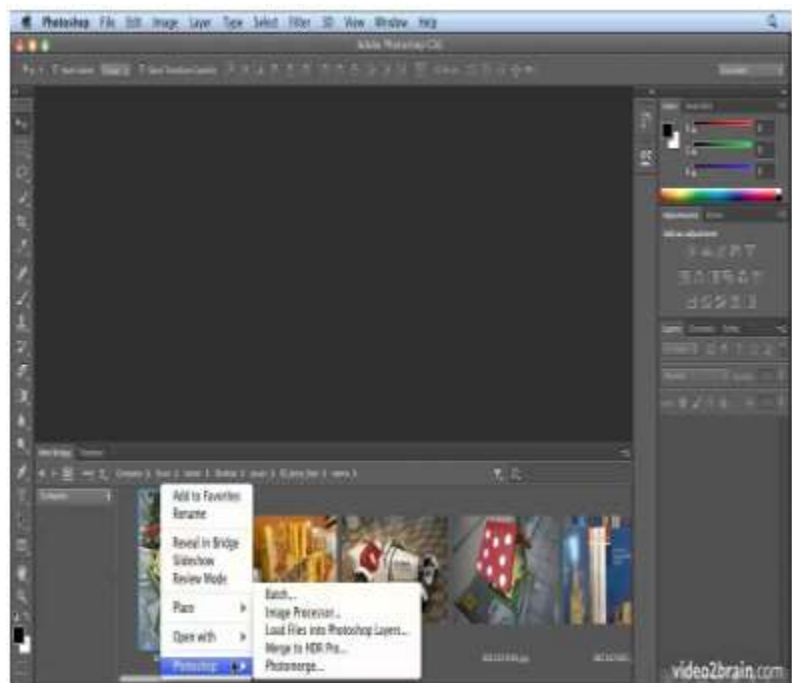
Browse in Bridge

File menu to select **Open** to browse for the picture you want to use. Advanced open operations are supported, too, like opening images in Adobe Bridge, opening Smart Objects, saving photos for web use to reduce the size, and exporting to a video format.

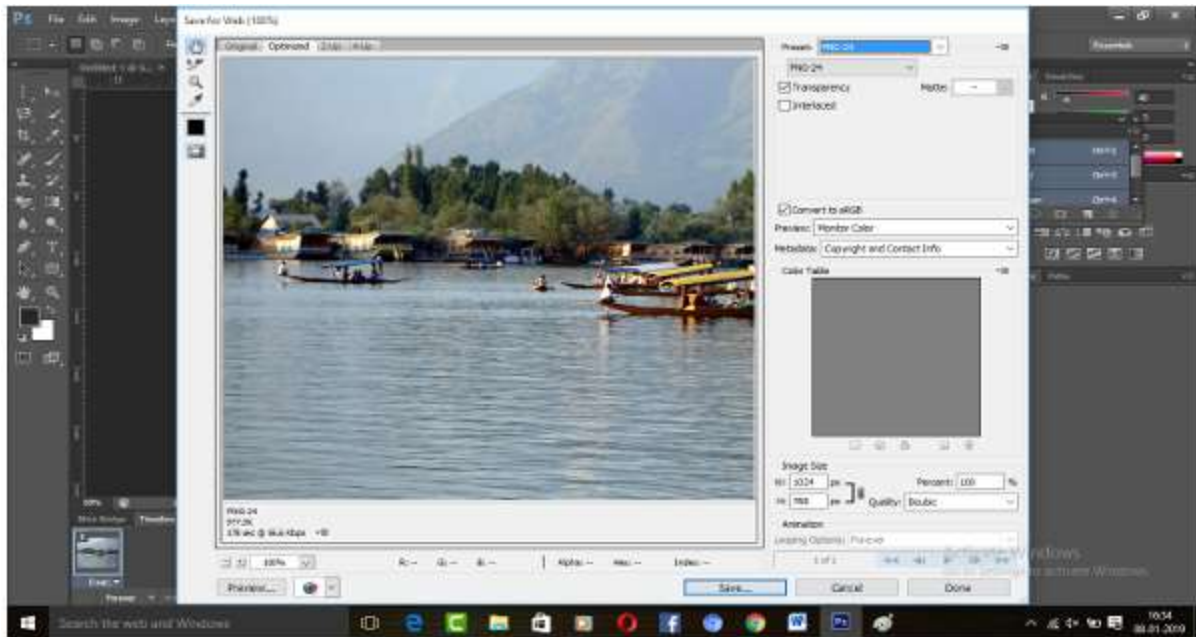


I. Browse in Mini Bridge:-

Mini Bridge is an independent application that runs within giving you options for finding and viewing files on your computer within the program window. You can see image thumbnails and customise viewing size as well as easily opening a whole selection as a Smart Object on a separate layer. With a bit of navigation know-how you may find yourself wondering how you ever did without it.



- II. **Open Recent** :- The **Open Recent** option under the File menu is a list of the 10 most recently opened files. So long as the original file hasn't been moved elsewhere, you can use that option to quickly re-open a file without having to go through the normal "open, select, browse" procedure.
- III. **Save for Web**:- we made some minor changes to a very popular and beloved feature: Save for Web. This feature is used for many purposes, from preparing assets for a website to optimizing high-res photos to creating animated GIFs. Because Save for Web is built on the former Image Ready product (now discontinued), the code is too antiquated to maintain and develop new features.



- IV. **Place**:- In Photoshop CS6, choose File→Place to put PDF (Portable Document Format), Adobe Illustrator (AI), EPS (Encapsulated PostScript), PSD, JPEG, TIFF, BMP, GIF, PNG, and several other lesser-used file formats into separate layers of their own. These files are often created by programs other than Photoshop (such as Adobe Acrobat or Adobe Illustrator) or acquired from your digital camera. Although Photoshop can open these files independently, you can use the Place feature if you want to combine them with an existing image.



Working with Photoshop Edit Menu

Photoshop's Edit menu is reserved for, you guessed it, editing! You can edit everything from objects on the canvas to menu items and shortcuts.

For example, you can do simple things like undo or redo a recent action, as well as cut, copy, and paste. Those are common actions, so you'll find yourself using those menu options often, or at least learning their keyboard shortcuts (which are shown in the Edit menu).

Fill & Stroke

The Edit menu is also one place where you deal with text, so you can search for text and replace specific text with something else (with the Find and Replace option). Editing the canvas color is available here as well, through the Fill option.

Transform

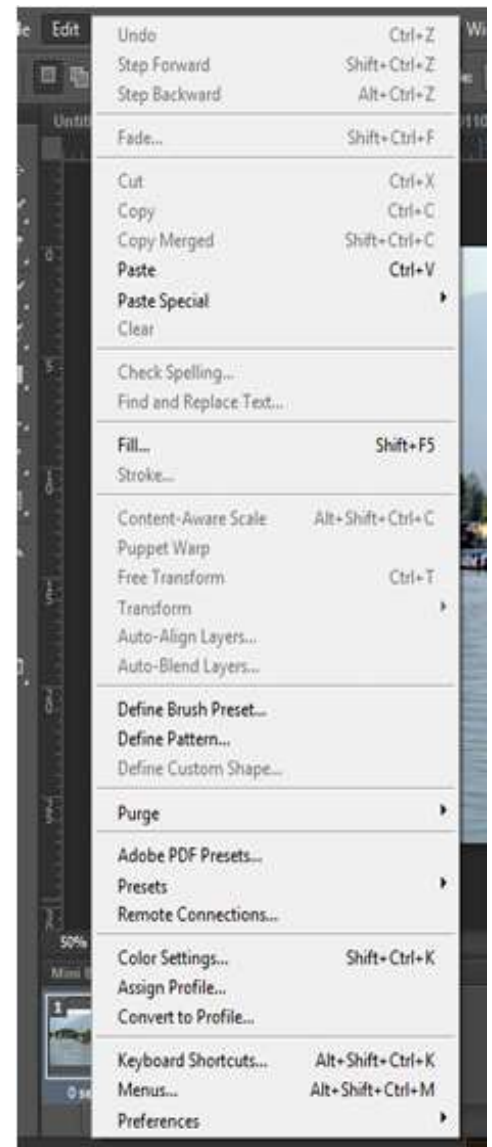
Also here are tools for transforming objects. If you have an image you want to warp, rotate, scale, distort, or flip, use the **Edit > Transform** submenu to find those options. The **Free Transform** tool is located here as well, letting you adjust the height and width of anything.

Color Setting

Creating new brushes, patterns, and shapes out of existing objects on the canvas is also done through this menu. The Edit menu is how you open **Preset Manager** to view brushes, gradients, swatches, custom shapes, and load your own custom ABRbrushes; as well as how you open **Color Settings** to adjust RGB, CMYK, and other color profiles (and also to load custom CSF and PSP files).

Preferences

This menu is used to locate existing keyboard shortcuts and define new ones, too, and to change general preferences for how Photoshop works and to show/hide which items are visible on the menu bar.



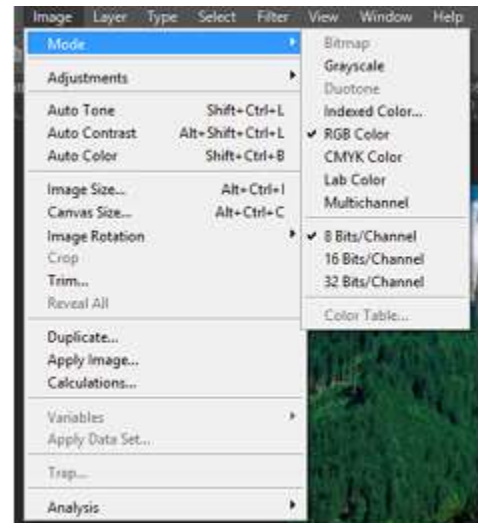


Working with Photoshop Image Menu

Image Menu

You use the Image menu most often when you want to effect changes to the entire image, such as changing a color mode or cropping, rotating, and resizing the image.

Image Adjustments:- Two ways to adjust image tone and color are to use adjustment layers or to edit in Adobe Camera Raw. Both offer a wide range of control and flexibility, without permanently altering or damaging the original image information. The integrity of your original images is preserved. This nondestructive editing gives you the flexibility to make further changes, start over with a different editing approach, or undo the adjustments even after you've saved the edits.



With adjustment layers, you apply edits on a separate layer in the image file, leaving the original image (background layer) intact. The easiest way to access the adjustment layer tools is clicking an icon in the Adjustments panel. You can add more than one adjustment layer for more complex image editing. You can also use a mask to apply the adjustment to a specific part of the image. For more information. Adobe Camera Raw is a Photoshop plug-in for making color and tonal adjustments. In its editing window, there is a large preview image and the adjustment tools are laid out in the order that you would normally use them. Despite its name, Adobe Camera Raw can edit JPEGs and TIFFs in addition to camera raw files. If you want to apply the



same adjustment to multiple images, you can save the settings as a preset and apply as needed.

Auto Tone

The Auto Tone ([Mac] or [PC]) can work well on a great many images as a quick-fix tone adjustment . It automatically sets the Exposure, Contrast, Highlights, Shadows, Whites, and Blacks. Note that you can also use plus a double-click to apply an auto setting to these sliders independently. From there you can adjust any of the Basic panel sliders to manually fine-tune an auto adjustment. An auto tone adjustment can be undone by double-clicking the Tone button next to Auto, or you can use the `windo+shift+r` [Mac] or [PC] shortcut to reset everything.



Auto Contrast

As I mentioned earlier, the three Auto commands are entirely automatic, so as soon as we select one of them, Photoshop goes ahead and does its thing. In this case, since I chose the Auto Contrast command, Photoshop looked at all three color channels as a single composite image, darkened the darkest pixels to black, lightened the lightest pixels to white, and redistributed all the tonal values in between. The result, in this case, is a version of the image with greatly improved overall contrast. Here's the original image once again for comparison:



Auto Color

Finally, let's see what the Auto Color command will do for us. Click on the **Auto Color** layer in the Layers panel to select it, then click on its **visibility icon** to turn it back on. Again, since we haven't yet done anything to this version of the image, you'll see the original, uncorrected version in your document:

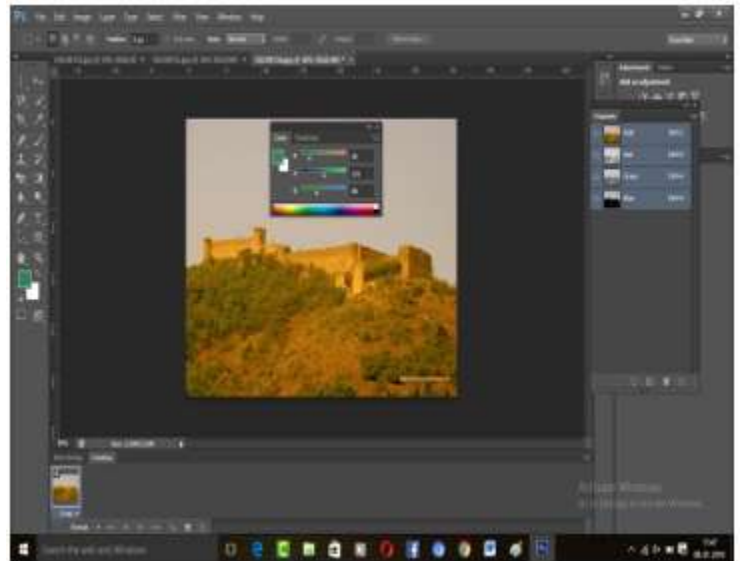


Image Size

Adobe Photoshop Creative Suite 6 is to manipulate images to what you need them to be, sometimes changing the size of the image. A time will come when you need to mess with the resolution or dimensions of an image. You may want to

- Change the file size.
- Make sure the resolution is appropriate for print.
- Adjust the dimensions so that they're just right for viewing onscreen.
- Change the width, height, and/or resolution of your image for printing or some other kind of output.

Photoshop — powerhouse that it is — allows you to size an image in all these ways with the Image Size command on the Image menu.



Working with Photoshop Layer Menu

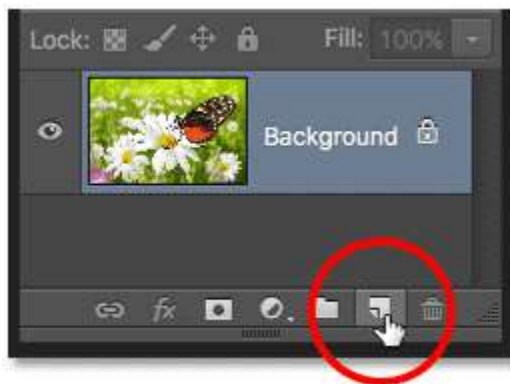
Layer Menu

The Layers panel is where we handle all of our layer-related tasks, from adding and deleting layers to adding layer masks and adjustment layers, changing layer blend modes, turning layers on and off in the document, renaming layers, grouping layers, and anything else that has anything to do with layers. Since it's one of the most commonly-used panels in all of Photoshop, Adobe set things up so that the Layers panel opens automatically for us each time we launch the program.

New layer:- The New Layers panel is not appearing on your screen, you can access it (along with any of Photoshop's other panels) by going up to the **Window** menu in the **Menu Bar** along the top of the screen and choosing **Layers**.

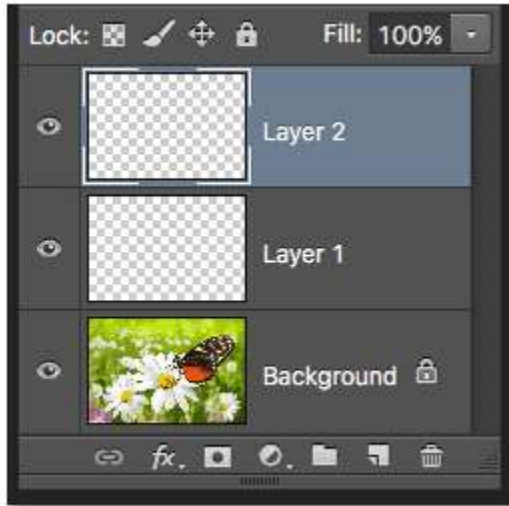
Adding A New Layer

To add a new layer to a document, click the **New Layer** icon at the bottom of the Layers panel:



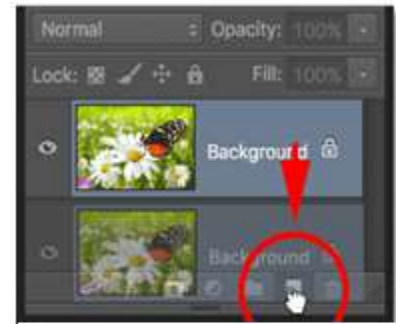
Clicking a second time on the New Layer icon.

Photoshop adds another new layer to my document, this time naming it "Layer 2". We now have three layer rows, each representing one of the three layers in the document:

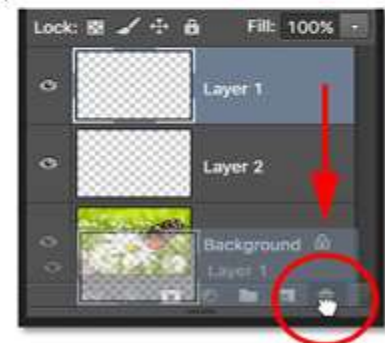


Three layers, each on its own row in the Layers panel.

Duplicate Layer:- We've seen how to add a new blank layer to a document, but we can also make a copy of an existing layer using the Layers panel. To copy a layer, click on it and, with your mouse button held down, drag it down onto the **New Layer** icon. I'll make a copy of my Background layer:



Deleting Layer:- To delete a layer, simply click on it and, with your mouse button still held down, drag it down onto the **Trash Bin** icon at the bottom of the Layers panel. Release your mouse button when you're over the icon. Here, I'm deleting Layer 1:

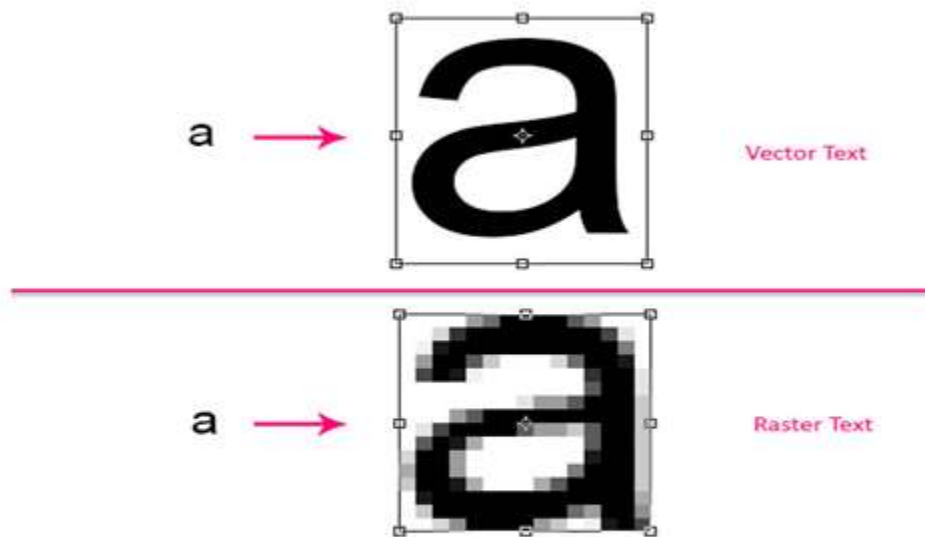


Working with Photoshop Type Menu

Type Menu

"Type Tool in Photoshop CS6" is a mini-post series that will tell you all about the different Type Tool settings, and show you the many tips and tricks for using the tool's amazing capabilities efficiently and effectively. The text used to be created rasterized at first, which means that it was represented by a grid of fixed pixels (or points of color). But when Photoshop 7.0 was released back in 2002, the text became fully vector-based, which means it is now represented by mathematical calculations (expressions).

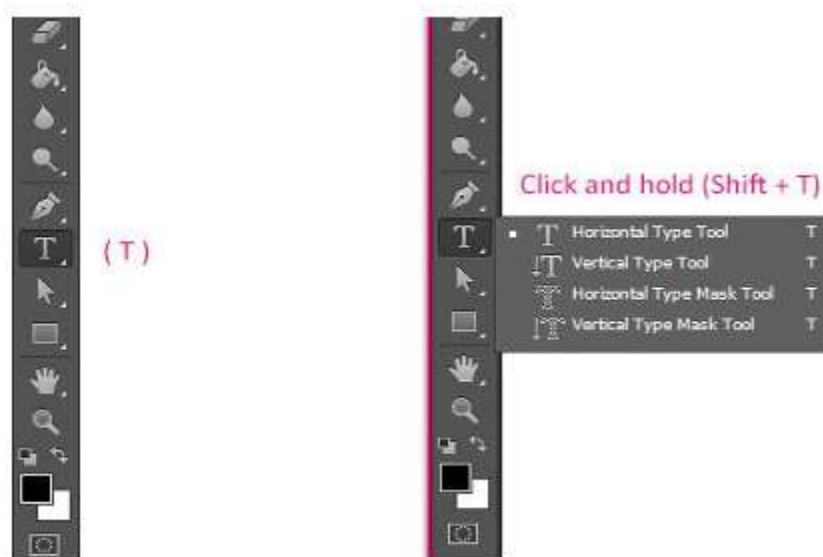
So while the raster text loses its quality and looks jagged when enlarged, the vector text maintains its quality and readability throughout any resizing process.



And even though the Type Tool's capabilities have come a long way since then, Photoshop is still not a page-layout software or a word-processor like InDesign or Microsoft Word. So basically it is not the smartest choice for huge amounts of text. It is more about adding great looking text to your images, web design, or banner and flyer designs.

Type Tool Location and Options. The Type Tool is located on the Tools panel at the left side of the screen. Click the T icon once to select the tool. If you click and hold the Type Tool icon, you will get three more options that will be discussed later on.

Tip: You can press the (T) key on the Keyboard to select the Type Tool as well, and press (Shift + T) to cycle through the options.



Where to look for the Type Tool settings inside Photoshop CS6 Note: each of the following will be discussed in further detail in the upcoming posts of the series.

Options Bar

Notice that when you select the Type Tool, the Options bar at the top of the screen changes immediately to display a couple of the tool's settings.

The Options bar provides quick access to the most important properties of the text, such as the font family, font size, and font color.

