Chapter 2 Photoshop CIB Review

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1 What does *resolution* mean?

2 What does the Crop tool do?

3 How can you adjust the tone and color of an image in Camera Raw?

4 What tools can you use to remove blemishes in an image?

5 What effect does the Unsharp Mask fllter have on an image?

Reflection-What tool/ or tools did you like the most?

**Use the info below and from the original Photoshop chapter to answer all questions and then to submit your work via our class website**

Essential Chapter 2 Information

**Resolution and image size**

The first step in retouching a photo- graph in Photoshop is to make sure that the image has an appropriate resolution. The term ***resolution* refers to the number of small squares, known as *pixels,* that describe an image and establish its detail. Resolution is determined by *pixel dimensions*, or the number of pixels along the width and height of an image.**

In computer graphics, **there are different types of resolution:**

**Image- Monitor- and Printer**

The number of pixels per unit of length in an image is called the ***image resolution*,** usually measured in pixels per inch (ppi). An image with a high resolution has more pixels (and therefore a larger le size) than an image of the same dimensions with
a low resolution. Images in Photoshop can vary from high resolution (300 ppi or higher) to low resolution (72 ppi or 96 ppi).

**The number of pixels per unit of length on a monitor is the *monitor resolution*, also usually measured in pixels per inch (ppi)**. Image pixels are translated directly into monitor pixels.

**The number of ink dots per inch (dpi) produced by a platesetter or laser printer is the *printer,* or *output, resolution*.** Higher resolution images output to higher resolution printers generally produce the best quality.

**Straightening and cropping the image in Photoshop**

You’ll use the Crop tool to straighten, trim, and scale the photograph so that it ts the space designed for it. You can use either the Crop tool or the Crop command to crop an image. By default, cropping is nondestructive, so you can change your mind and recover the original pixels later if you want to.

**Replacing colors in an image**

Use the Color Replacement tool to paint over one color with another. When you start painting with the Color Replacement tool, it analyzes the rst pixels you paint over. Because it then only replaces pixels of a similar color, you don’t have to be terribly precise as you paint. You can select settings that determine whether the tool paints over contiguous or discontiguous pixels, and how much color difference the tool accepts.

**Adjusting saturation with the sponge tool**

When you change the saturation of a color, you adjust its strength or purity. e Sponge tool is useful for making subtle saturation changes to specifc areas of an image. You’ll use the Sponge tool to saturate the color of some of the graffiti.

**Repairing areas with the Clone stamp tool and the Spot Healing Brush**

The Clone Stamp tool uses pixels from one area of an image to replace the pixels in another part of the image. Using this tool, you can not only remove unwanted objects from your images

The Spot Healing Brush tool quickly removes blemishes and other imperfections from photos. It paints with sampled pixels from an image or pattern and matches the texture, lighting, transparency, and shading of the sampled pixels to the pixels being healed. Unlike the Clone Stamp tool, the Spot Healing Brush doesn’t require you to specify a sample spot. It automatically samples from around the retouched area.

The Spot Healing Brush is excellent for retouching blemishes in portraits

**Applying a content-aware patch**

Content-aware tools take blending a few steps further: Photoshop lls a selection with pixels that match the surroundings. Using the Patch tool in Content-Aware mode isn’t like cloning, because you aren’t copying part of the image to another part. Really, it’s more like magic. You can ll any selection with content similar to the content around it, as if the object you selected never existed.

**Applying the unsharp Mask Filter**

The last task you might want to do when retouching a photo is to apply the Unsharp Mask filter. The Unsharp Mask filter adjusts the contrast of the edge detail and creates the illusion of a more focused image.

**About unsharp masking**

Unsharp masking, or USM, is a traditional lm-compositing technique used to sharpen edges in an image. The Unsharp Mask filter corrects blurring introduced during photographing, scanning, resampling, or printing. It’s useful for images intended for both print and online viewing.

Unsharp Mask locates pixels that di er from surrounding pixels by the threshold you set and increases the pixels’ contrast by the amount you specify. In addition, you can adjust the radius of the region to which each pixel is compared.

The effects of the Unsharp Mask filter are far more pronounced onscreen than they are in high-resolution output