Photoshop CIB 6 Chapter 9 Advanced Compositing

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_**

**Use this sheet and the original Photoshop CIB .pdf to answer all questions and submit via our class website**

**Review questions**

**1 What is the purpose of saving s**elections?

**. 2**How can you preview filter effects before you commit to them?

**. 3**What are the differences between using a Smart Filter and a regular filter to apply effects to an image?

**. 4**Describe one use for the Match Color feature.

**Positioning images using guides**

Guides are nonprinting lines that help you align elements in your document, either horizontally or vertically. If you choose a Snap To command, the guides behave like magnets: When you drag an object close to a guide and then release the mouse but- ton, the object snaps into place along the guide. You’ll add guides to the background image that you’ll use as the basis for the composite.

**applying filters**

Photoshop includes many filters for creating special effects. The best way to learn about them is to test different filters with various options on your files. You can use the Filter Gallery to preview a filter’s effect on your image without committing to it.

**Improving performance with filters**

Some filter effects can be memory-intensive, especially when applied to a high- resolution image. You can use these techniques to improve performance:

**• Test filters and settings on a small portion of an image.**

**• Apply the effect to individual channels—for example, to each RGB channel—if the image is large and you’re having problems with insufficient memory. (Note, however, that some filters may produce different results when you apply them to individual channels rather than the composite image, especially if the filter randomly modifies pixels.)**

**• Free up memory before running the filter by using the Purge commands in the Edit menu.**

**• Close other open applications to free more memory for Photoshop. If you’re using Mac OS, allocate more RAM to Photoshop.**

**• Try changing settings to improve the speed of memory-intensive filters such as Lighting Effects, Cutout, Stained Glass, Chrome, Ripple, Spatter, Sprayed Strokes, and Glass filters. For example, with the Stained Glass filter, you might increase cell size. With the Cutout filter, try increasing Edge Simplicity, decreasing Edge Fidelity, or both.**

**• If you plan to print to a grayscale printer, convert a copy of the image to grayscale before applying filters. However, applying a filter to a color image and then converting to grayscale may not have the same effect as applying the filter to a grayscale version of the image.**

**Tool tips from the Photoshop evangelist**

**using filter shortcuts**

These powerful shortcuts can save time when working with filters:

**• To reapply the most recently used filter with its last values, press Ctrl+F (Windows) or Command+F (Mac OS).**

**• To display the dialog box for the last filter you applied, press Ctrl+Alt+F (Windows) or Command+Option+F (Mac OS).**

**• To reduce the effect of the last filter you applied, press Ctrl+Shift+F (Windows) or Command+Shift+F (Mac OS).**

**Applying Smart Filters**

Unlike regular filters, which permanently change an image, Smart Filters are non- destructive: They can be adjusted, turned off and on, and deleted. However, you can apply Smart Filters only to a Smart Object.

**Automating a multistep task**

An *action* is a set of one or more commands that you record and then play back to apply to a single file or a batch of files. In this exercise, you’ll use actions to color match, sharpen, and save the images you’ll combine in a panorama.

Using actions is one of several ways that you can automate tasks in Adobe Photoshop. To learn more about recording actions, see Photoshop Help.

Batch-playing an action

Applying actions is a timesaving process for performing routine tasks on files, but you can streamline your work even further by applying actions to all open files. Two more files in this project need to be prepared for the panorama, so you’ll apply your automated action to them simultaneously.

**Matching color schemes across images**

You’ll be combining six images into a panorama for the poster. To provide continu- ity in the panorama, you’ll harmonize the color schemes in the images by matching the target image to the dominant colors in a source. First, you’ll open the document that you’ll use as the source for the color matching.