MINOR
PROJECT REPORT
TITLE: - THE STORY OF SAMURAI

Program Name: BCA

Subject Name/Code: Desktop Publishing(23CAP-204)

Submitted by:

Name**:** Bittu Giri

UID**:** 23BCA10082

Section**:** BCA – 2 "A"

Submitted to:

Name**:** Jasleen Kaur

Designation**:** Assistant Professor

Signature: _____

Abstract

Adobe Photoshop stands as one of the most versatile and powerful image editing software tools, allowing users to craft, edit, and manipulate images with unparalleled precision and creativity. Its extensive toolkit has made it indispensable in fields like photography, graphic design, digital art, and web development. This document provides an overview of Adobe Photoshop's key features and its practical applications, highlighting how it serves as a vital tool for various visual tasks.

Introduction

Adobe Photoshop is renowned as the premier software for image editing, enabling users to transform photos and graphics with ease. The program's flexibility caters to a wide range of professionals, from photographers to digital artists, who rely on its comprehensive set of tools for everything from simple retouching to complex digital compositions.

Key Features

- **Layers:** Photoshop's layer system is essential for editing complex designs. By separating elements into individual layers, users can adjust specific parts of an image without impacting others, providing a non-destructive editing workflow.
- **Selection Tools:** The selection tools in Photoshop allow users to isolate portions of an image for focused adjustments. Options like the Magic Wand, Lasso, and Quick Selection tools make it possible to select areas based on shape, color, or other criteria, streamlining the editing process.
- **Retouching Tools:** For image refinement, Photoshop offers retouching tools like the Healing Brush and Clone Stamp. These tools remove unwanted blemishes, imperfections, or elements, ensuring a polished and seamless look.
- **Filters:** Photoshop's filters offer a quick way to apply special effects, from sharpening and blurring to adding artistic enhancements. Filters save time by letting users instantly change an image's mood or style.
- **Text Tools:** Text tools enable users to add captions, labels, or create complex typography in any design. Photoshop provides customization options for fonts, styles, and effects, making it suitable for creating professional layouts or artistic text elements.
- **Color Adjustments:** Tools like Curves and Levels allow for precise color correction, enhancing the vibrancy, balance, and depth of an image. These adjustments are essential for achieving the desired tone and mood in photography and design projects.

Practical Uses

- **Photo Editing:** Photoshop is a go-to tool for photo editing, offering capabilities to enhance color, contrast, and clarity or perform complex corrections and adjustments for both personal and professional projects.
- **Graphic Design:** Designers use Photoshop to create logos, marketing materials, and web graphics. The software's versatility makes it ideal for various branding and visual communication needs.
- **Digital Art:** With its range of brushes, textures, and effects, Photoshop enables artists to create illustrations and paintings digitally, simulating traditional media or exploring new artistic styles.
- **UI/UX Design:** Photoshop also supports the creation of user interfaces for websites and applications, allowing designers to visualize layouts and user experiences before development.

In conclusion, Adobe Photoshop remains a foundational tool for professionals and hobbyists alike. With its robust feature set and wide-ranging applications, it continues to shape visual media across numerous fields.

STORY

The influence of the samurai in Japan began to rise significantly during the Genpei War (1180-1185), a conflict between the powerful Taira and Minamoto clans. The war was marked by fierce battles and a shifting balance of power, but ultimately, it was the leadership of Minamoto Yoshitsune, one of Japan's most renowned samurai heroes, that turned the tide. His strategic prowess and relentless courage led the Minamoto clan to victory, marking a turning point in Japanese history. This triumph didn't just end the war; it shifted political power toward the samurai class and paved the way for the establishment of the Kamakura Shogunate.

The Kamakura Shogunate was a form of hereditary military rule that placed the samurai in positions of authority, giving them unprecedented influence over Japan's political structure. With the samurai as defenders of both land and law, the power once held by the emperor and the noble classes began to diminish. However, as time went on, internal conflicts among clans would challenge this newfound stability.

One such period of unrest unfolded during the Ashikaga Shogunate, which followed the Kamakura period. The Ashikaga rulers were frequently involved in feuds with rival clans, creating an atmosphere of turbulence. The Onin War (1467-1477) was one of the most devastating conflicts of this era. Though it was initially a struggle for succession, it quickly escalated into a nationwide conflict, weakening the Ashikaga Shogunate's control. This chaos allowed local lords, known as *daimyo*, and their samurai to assume authority in their regions, effectively taking on roles as law enforcers and protectors.

In 1588, a law restricted the right to wear katanas to the samurai alone. This exclusive privilege set them apart from other social classes, reinforcing their elite status but also creating a divide between them and the common people. By this time, the samurai were deeply entrenched in Japan's social and political structure, with their distinct role and warrior code shaping much of the culture.

Japan was eventually unified under the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1603, a time that ushered in over 250 years of peace known as the Edo period. During this time, the need for military force diminished, and the samurai found themselves adapting to a new reality. No longer required on the battlefield, many samurai became bureaucrats, teachers, or artists, preserving peace through civil means rather than conflict. However, as warriors, they were accustomed to a lifestyle that depended on fixed stipends from landowners, and as years went on, many samurai families faced financial decline, struggling to maintain their status.

The end of the samurai era came in the mid-19th century with the arrival of the Meiji Restoration. In 1868, Emperor Meiji sought to modernize Japan, moving away from its feudal roots and embracing a conscripted army modeled after Western forces. This new approach made the role of the samurai obsolete. They were absorbed into a new social class called *shizoku*, and, in a final blow to their identity, the government revoked their right to carry swords in public.

With this sweeping change, the samurai era came to an end, concluding nearly seven centuries of influence. Though they faded as a social class, the legacy of the samurai endures in Japanese culture, remembered for their loyalty, discipline, and the code of *Bushido*—a timeless symbol of honor that continues to resonate in modern Japan.

Samurai Traditions

After the Genpei War, becoming a samurai was a desirable profession. Samurai training would typically begin early, with some children studying samurai philosophies, martial arts, and weaponry as early as 10 years old.

Bushi is a general word for a warrior, which is where the term bushidō comes from. The bushidō code, which literally means "the way of the warrior," influenced a samurai's everyday life. The samurais' bushidō code were unwritten, unspoken rules that focused on discipline, honor, and morality. Bushidō would remain a general code of conduct for Japanese people in general, even with Japan's later religious shifts.

In order to support a lifestyle built on disciplined mental and physical training, a samurai's diet had to be healthy. They depended mostly on rice, but their diets also included miso soup, vegetables, fish, and could also drink sake.

PROCEDURE:

Here are the steps for creating the image in Adobe Photoshop:

1. Open both images in Photoshop.

2. Select the image with the samurai. Use the Move Tool to drag the samurai to the other image.

3. Resize the samurai to fit the scene.

4. Use the Eraser Tool to remove any unwanted parts of the samurai's background.

5. Adjust the colour balance of the samurai to match the lighting of the other scene.

6. Use the Create a new layer for the text, and type in the title you want.

7. text tools to adjust the font, size, and colour of the title to your liking.

8. Merge the layers to create a single image.

9. Save your image in a format that is suitable for your needs.

10. Make any final adjustments to the image, such as adding more details or effects.

- Step 1: Gather Your Assets
- Image 1: The Samurai
  o Find a high-quality image of a samurai warrior. It's best if the image has a clear background.
- Image 2: The Ancient Temple
  o Look for an image of a beautiful ancient temple. It's helpful if it has some lighting details (like windows or lanterns) to add depth.
- Image 3: The Misty Mountain
  o Find an image of a misty mountain landscape or a cliff overlooking a dramatic valley.
- Image 4: The Moon
  o Find an image of the moon, preferably a full moon.
- Step 2: Prepare the Images
- Open each image in Photoshop.
- Use the Quick Selection Tool (W) to isolate the subjects. You can refine your selections with the "Refine Edge" option.
- Copy and paste each subject onto a new layer in your main canvas. This will make it easier to position and edit them.

- Step 3: Blend the Images

- Position the Samurai. Place him in a location that feels natural, like on the temple grounds.

- Position the Temple. Place the temple to the left side of your canvas.

- Position the Misty Mountain. This will be the background to the right.

- Position the Moon. Place the moon in the sky to the left.

- Use the "Eraser" Tool (E) to remove any unwanted parts of the backgrounds from the images.

- Layer Blending Modes: Experiment with blending modes like "Multiply," "Overlay," or "Screen" to make the images blend more seamlessly.

- Step 4: Add Lighting and Atmosphere

- Use the "Brush" Tool (B) to paint in a soft light around the moon.

- Use a "gradient" tool to create a misty atmosphere in the background.

- Add shadows and highlights.

- Use a "Colour Balance" adjustment layer to create a more unified colour scheme.

- Step 5: Add Detail and Finishing Touches

- Use the "Brush" Tool (B) to add small details like leaves, grass, or stones.

OUTPUT: -