



IT Department
Web Programming

Graphic Design Basics Unit 16 الصف الثاني

Graphic Design Basics
STUDENT GUIDE

2st

2024 - 2025

Graphic Design Basics

Unit 16

الصف الثاني

Unit	16
Name	Graphic Design Basics
Goals / Outcomes	<p>➤ <u>Remembering</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify commonly used graphic design programs (Adobe Photoshop, Illustrator, Canva). Recall different file extensions (.png, .jpg, .svg, .psd) and their purposes. List basic design tools (selection tool, text tool, shape tool). <p>➤ <u>Understanding</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the purpose and functionality of various graphic design programs. Differentiate between file extensions based on their use (raster vs. vector formats). Describe the role of basic design tools in creating visual elements. <p>➤ <u>Applying</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Open and set up a new design file in a graphic design program. Use basic tools to create and edit design elements (draw shapes, add text, change colors). Save a file in an appropriate extension for specific purposes (.png for web, .pdf for printing). <p>➤ <u>Analyzing</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compare the advantages and limitations of different file formats (.svg for scalability vs. .jpg for compression). Evaluate the effectiveness of various design tools for specific tasks (pen tool for creating paths vs. brush tool for freehand drawing). Identify errors or inefficiencies in a design file setup (incorrect dimensions, wrong color mode). <p>➤ <u>Evaluating</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the suitability of a design tool for a specific project or task. Critique the choice of file formats in terms of quality, compatibility, and purpose.

	<p>3. Judge the effectiveness of a design setup for meeting project requirements.</p> <p>➤ <u>Creating</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design a simple project (logo, poster, or social media graphic) using a graphic design program. 2. Export the design in multiple file formats based on its intended use. 3. Organize design elements effectively within a new design file to achieve a professional result.
Knowledge	Code Description
	TPK16 Colors combination
Skill	Code Description
	TPC4.7 Create native design
	TPC4.8 Create UI web design

Unit Preface



Name	Introduction to graphic design programs (Vector and raster based)
Goals / Outcomes	<p>By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Remembering</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify commonly used graphic design programs (Adobe Photoshop, Illustrator, Canva). 2. Recall different file extensions (.png, .jpg, .svg, .psd) and their purposes. 3. List basic design tools (selection tool, text tool, shape tool). ➤ <u>Understanding</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the purpose and functionality of various graphic design programs. 2. Differentiate between file extensions based on their use (raster vs. vector formats). 3. Describe the role of basic design tools in creating visual elements. ➤ <u>Applying</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open and set up a new design file in a graphic design program. 2. Use basic tools to create and edit design elements (draw shapes, add text, change colors). 3. Save a file in an appropriate extension for specific purposes (.png for web, .pdf for printing). ➤ <u>Analyzing</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compare the advantages and limitations of different file formats (.svg for scalability vs. .jpg for compression). 2. Evaluate the effectiveness of various design tools for specific tasks (pen tool for creating paths vs. brush tool for freehand drawing). 3. Identify errors or inefficiencies in a design file setup (incorrect dimensions, wrong color mode). ➤ <u>Evaluating</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the suitability of a design tool for a specific project or task.

	<p>2. Critique the choice of file formats in terms of quality, compatibility, and purpose.</p> <p>3. Judge the effectiveness of a design setup for meeting project requirements.</p> <p>➤ <u>Creating</u></p> <p>1. Design a simple project (e.g., logo, poster, or social media graphic) using a graphic design program.</p> <p>2. Export the design in multiple file formats based on its intended use.</p> <p>3. Organize design elements effectively within a new design file to achieve a professional result.</p>
Knowledge	Code
	TPK16 Colors combination
	TPK18 Digital tools option and uses
Skill	Code
	TPC4.7 Create native design
	TPC4.8 Create UI web design

Lesson One: Introduction to graphic design programs (Vector and raster based)



IN THIS LESSON WE LEARN:

- **Graphic design Types**
 - Digital pictures kinds (Vector images And Raster images)
 - File Extensions
- **Top Graphic Design Applications**
 - Adobe Photoshop
 - Adobe Illustrator
 - Adobe InDesign
 - GIMP
 - Canva
- Home screen
- Workspace

Section 1 Graphic design types

1-1 Digital pictures can be one of two kinds: vector or raster:

Vector images: like logos, are made with paths of points and lines that come together to form a picture.

Raster images: like photos you take with a camera, are made with a bunch of tiny dots called pixels.



A pixel is the tiniest part of a digital picture that you can see on screens, like your computer or phone. Think of pixels as tiny building blocks that, when put together, make up the whole picture you see on the screen, whether it's a photo, a video, or text. Pixels are also sometimes called "picture elements" because they are the basic elements that make up an image.

1-2 File Extensions

Typically, you can distinguish between raster and vector formats by looking closely at the edges of graphic elements like text and logos. File extensions will also suggest which category a file will fall under, though there are always exceptions to the rule.

1-2-1 Raster

- .jpg Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG)
- .png Portable Network Graphics (PNG)
- .gif Graphics Interchange Format (GIF)

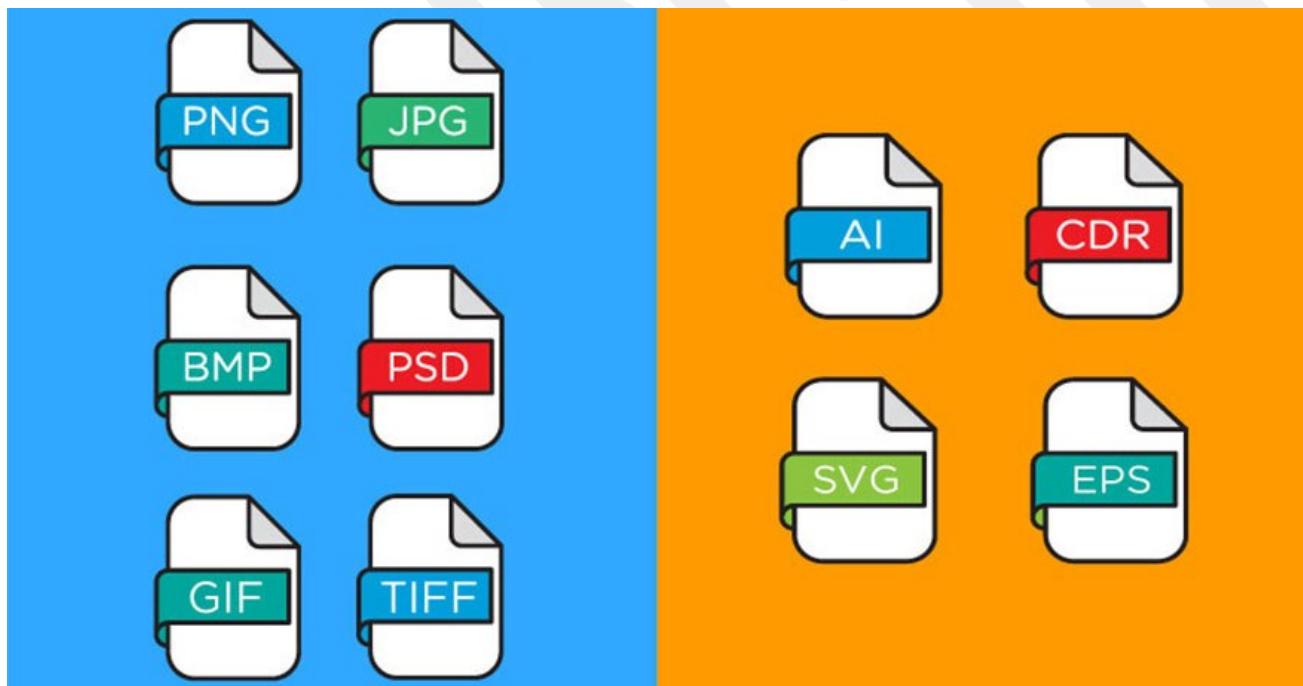
.tiff Tagged Image File Format (TIFF)
.psd Adobe Photoshop File
.pat Corel Paint File

1-2-2 Vector

.eps Encapsulated PostScript File (EPS)
.svg Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG)
.ai Adobe Illustrator File
.cdr Corel Draw File

1-2-3 Both

.pdf Portable Document Format (PDF)



Section 2 Top Graphic Design Applications:

2-1 Adobe Photoshop:



- **Best for:** Image editing, retouching, and manipulation; creating complex compositions; web design mockups.
- **Key Features:** Layers, masking, advanced selection tools, a vast array of filters and effects, and strong integration with other Adobe products.
- **Pros:** Incredibly powerful and versatile, industry-standard, huge community and support.
- **Cons:** Subscription-based, steep learning curve for beginners.

2-2 Adobe Illustrator:



- **Best for:** Creating vector graphics, logos, illustrations, icons, and typography.
- **Key Features:** Scalable vector graphics, precise drawing tools, powerful type control, and excellent for creating designs that need to be resized.
- **Pros:** Industry-standard for vector graphics, precise control, scalable designs.
- **Cons:** Subscription-based, can be complex for beginners.

2-3 Adobe InDesign:



- **Best for:** Layout design for print and digital publications like brochures, magazines, books, and posters.
- **Key Features:** Master pages, typography tools, object styles, and tools for creating and managing long documents.
- **Pros:** Industry-standard for layout design, excellent typography controls.
- **Cons:** Subscription-based, less focused on image editing or illustration.

2-4 GIMP (GNU Image Manipulation Program):



- **Best for:** Free and open-source image editing, a powerful alternative to Photoshop for those on a budget.
- **Key Features:** Layers, masking, selection tools, filters, and supports many file formats.
- **Pros:** Free and open-source, cross-platform, actively developed.
- **Cons:** Less intuitive than Photoshop, fewer advanced features.

2-5 Canva:

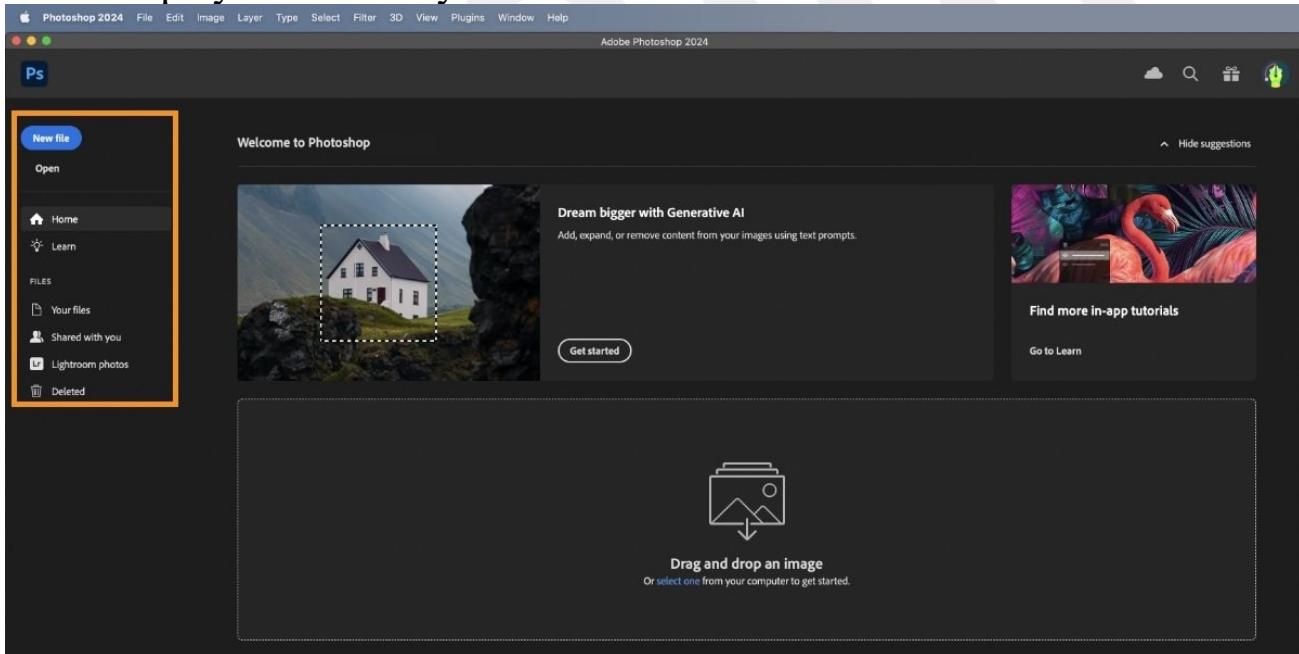


- **Best for:** Creating social media graphics, presentations, posters, and other marketing materials quickly and easily.
- **Key Features:** User-friendly drag-and-drop interface, a vast library of templates and design elements, and online collaboration features.
- **Pros:** Very easy to use, large template library, free version available.
- **Cons:** Limited advanced design features, more suited for quick graphics than professional design.

Section 3 Adobe Photoshop Home Screen

When you launch Photoshop, the Home screen appears, which includes the following:

- Information about new features.
- A wide range of tutorials to help you quickly learn and understand the concept, workflow, tips, and tricks.
- Display and access your recent documents:



To access the Home screen at any point while working on a Photoshop document, select the Home icon in the Options bar.

To exit the Home screen, simply press the Esc key.

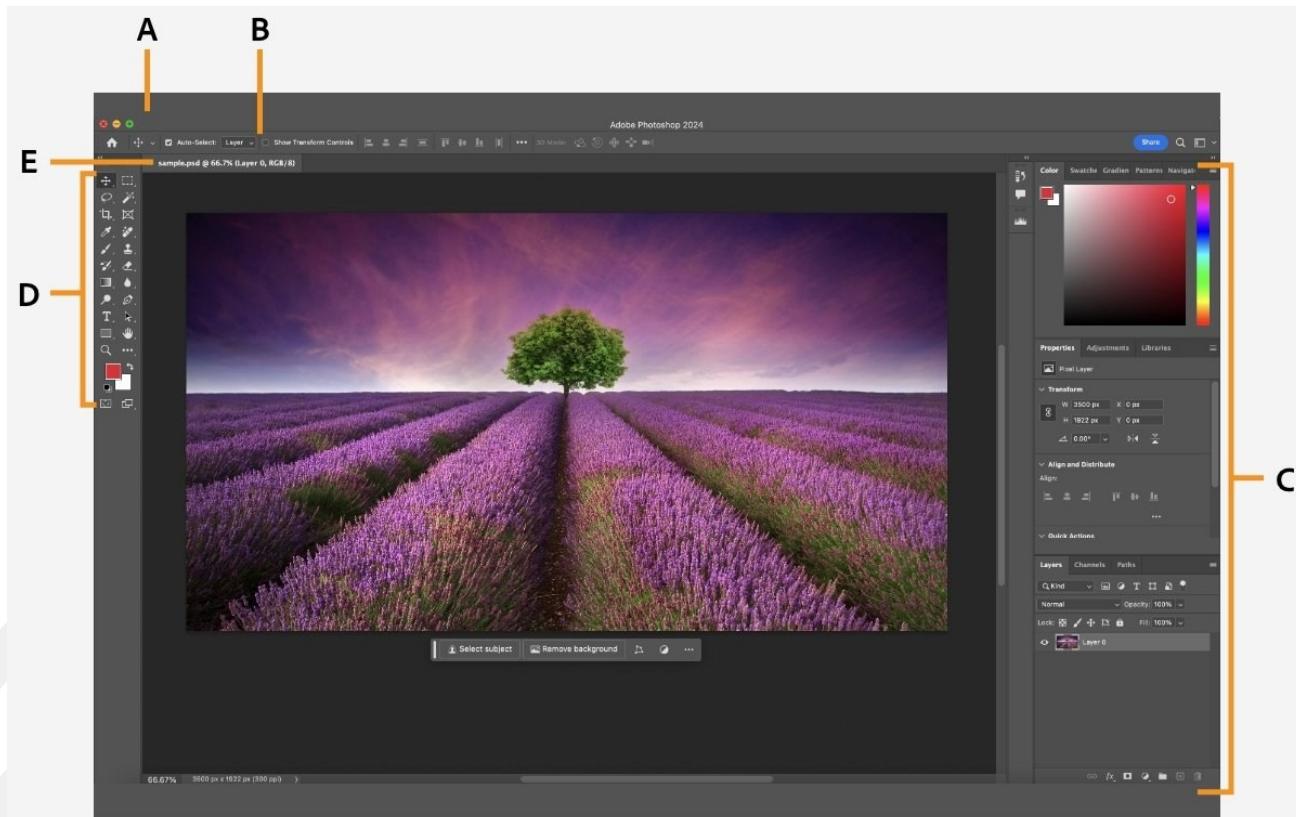
The Home screen shows the following tabs and buttons on the left:

New file: Select this button to create a new document. You can create a document by selecting one of the numerous templates and presets available in Photoshop.

Open: Select this button to open an existing document in Photoshop.

Home: Select this tab to open the Home screen.

Section 4 Adobe Photoshop Workspace



A. Application frame **B.** Application bar **C.** Panels **D.** Tools panel **E.** Document window

The Application frame groups all the workspace elements in a single, integrated window that lets you treat the application as a single unit.

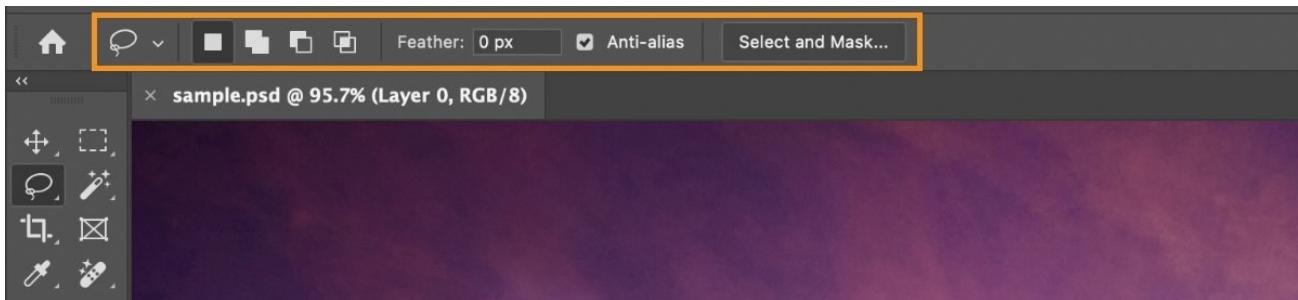
The Application bar across the top contains a workspace switcher, menus and other application controls.

Panels help you monitor and modify your work. Panels can be grouped, stacked, or docked.

The Tools panel contains tools for creating and editing images, artwork, page elements, and so on. Related tools are grouped

The Document window displays the file you're working on. Document windows can be tabbed and, in certain cases, grouped and docked.

The Options bar displays options for the currently selected tool.



Hide or show all panels

- To hide or show all panels, including the Tools panel and options bar, press Tab.
- To hide or show all panels except the Tools panel and options bar, press Shift+Tab.

Display panel options

Typically, the panel menu icon is a gear icon or three horizontal lines located in the top-right corner of a panel. Select this icon to go through the menu items.

How to Create or Open a File in Photoshop

1. Creating a New File in Photoshop:

1. **Open Photoshop:** Launch Adobe Photoshop on your computer.
2. **Create a New Document:** Click on **File → New** or use the shortcut **Ctrl + N**
3. **Set Up the File:**
 - **Width & Height:** Choose dimensions (e.g., **1080×1080 pixels** for Instagram posts).
 - **Resolution:** Use **300 DPI** for print and **72 DPI** for web.
 - **Color Mode:** Select **RGB** for digital content and **CMYK** for print.
4. **Click "Create"** to open your new file.

2. Opening an Existing File in Photoshop:

1. **Open Photoshop** and go to **File → Open** or use **Ctrl + O**.
2. **Select Your File:** Choose a file format like **PSD, JPEG, PNG, TIFF, or GIF**.
3. **Click "Open"** to start editing the selected file.

Section 5. Terminology

- **Vector Image** – A type of graphic that uses paths, points, and lines to create scalable images without losing quality (e.g., logos).
- **Raster Image** – A type of image made up of tiny dots called pixels, commonly used for photographs and digital paintings.
- **Pixel** – The smallest unit of a digital image that forms part of a picture on screens. Also called "picture elements."

- **File Extensions** – Suffixes added to file names to indicate their format, such as .jpg, .png, .ai, and .pdf.
- **Raster File Formats** – Image files composed of pixels, including:
 - **.jpg (JPEG)** – Compressed image format for photographs.
 - **.png (PNG)** – Supports transparency, often used for web graphics.
 - **.gif (GIF)** – Supports animations and limited colors.
 - **.tiff (TIFF)** – High-quality image format used in professional photography.
 - **.psd (Photoshop File)** – Native file format for Adobe Photoshop.
 - **.pat (Corel Paint File)** – Used for pattern designs in Corel Paint.
- **Vector File Formats** – Image files that use paths instead of pixels, including:
 - **.eps (EPS File)** – A vector format often used for printing.
 - **.svg (Scalable Vector Graphics)** – A web-friendly vector format.
 - **.ai (Adobe Illustrator File)** – Native file format for Adobe Illustrator.
 - **.cdr (Corel Draw File)** – Native file format for CorelDRAW.
- **PDF (Portable Document Format)** – A versatile file format that supports both vector and raster graphics.
- **Adobe Photoshop** – A professional software used for image editing, retouching, and digital painting.
- **Adobe Illustrator** – A software for creating vector graphics, logos, and illustrations.
- **Adobe InDesign** – A tool used for layout design in print and digital publishing.
- **GIMP (GNU Image Manipulation Program)** – A free and open-source alternative to Photoshop for image editing.
- **Canva** – A web-based graphic design tool with pre-made templates for easy content creation.
- **Photoshop Home Screen** – The main interface of Photoshop where users can access new features, tutorials, and recent files.

- **Application Frame** – A single window in Photoshop that contains all workspace elements.
- **Application Bar** – The top bar in Photoshop that includes menus and workspace settings.
- **Panels** – Interface sections in Photoshop that help manage tools, layers, and settings.
- **Tools Panel** – A collection of tools used for creating and editing images in Photoshop.
- **Document Window** – The area where the open file is displayed and edited in Photoshop.
- **Options Bar** – A dynamic toolbar in Photoshop that displays settings for the currently selected tool.
- **DPI (Dots Per Inch)** – A measure of image resolution; 300 DPI is used for printing, while 72 DPI is used for digital content.
- **Color Modes** – Settings that determine how colors are displayed:
- **RGB (Red, Green, Blue)** – Used for digital screens.
- **CMYK (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black)** – Used for printing.
- **Creating a New File in Photoshop** – The process of opening a blank document by selecting File → New (Ctrl + N) and setting parameters like dimensions, resolution, and color mode.
- **Opening an Existing File in Photoshop** – The process of loading a saved image or project using File → Open (Ctrl + O).



DO I KNOW THIS ALREADY ?

1-10 Match the following with their correct descriptions:

1	Raster Image	A	Made of paths and scalable without losing quality	
2	Vector Image	B	Made of pixels and loses quality when resized	
3	.png	C	Raster image format with transparency support	
4	.svg	D	Vector file format used for web graphics	
5	Adobe Photoshop	E	Industry-standard software for photo editing	

6	Adobe Illustrator	F	Software for creating logos and vector graphics	
7	Adobe InDesign	G	Software best for designing books and magazines	
8	GIMP	H	Free and open-source image editing software	
9	Ctrl + N	I	Shortcut to create a new file in Photoshop	
10	RGB Color Mode	J	Used for digital content and screens	

Complete the Sentence Questions:

11	Digital images can be either _____ or _____.	
12	A raster image is made of small dots called _____.	
13	The file extension for a Photoshop document is _____.	
14	The standard resolution for web graphics in Photoshop is _____ DPI.	
15	To access the Photoshop Home screen, click on the _____ icon in the Options bar.	
16	The Application bar contains a _____ switcher, menus, and other controls.	
17	To hide all panels in Photoshop, press _____.	
18	For digital content, Photoshop uses the _____ color mode.	
19	For print materials, Photoshop should use the _____ color mode.	
20	The standard resolution for print materials in Photoshop is _____ DPI.	

Lesson	2
Name	Basic Photoshop tools and layers
Goals / Outcomes	<p>By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Remembering</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recall the names and functions of key Photoshop tools (e.g., selection tools, brush tool, move tool). 2. List the fundamental concepts of layers in Photoshop (e.g., stacking order, opacity). 3. Remember basic color correction terminology (e.g., brightness, contrast, hue). 4. Recall the steps necessary to create a panorama. ➤ <u>Understanding</u>

1. Explain the purpose and functionality of layers in Photoshop.
2. Describe how different Photoshop tools affect images.
3. Understand the principles of basic color correction.
4. Explain the process of image stitching for panorama creation.

➤ **Applying**

1. Use various selection tools to isolate specific areas of an image.
2. Apply basic color correction techniques to adjust image appearance.
3. Create and manipulate layers to build a multi-layered image.
4. Use Photoshop's automation to create a panorama from a series of images.

➤ **Analyzing**

1. Compare and contrast the effects of different Photoshop tools.
2. Analyze an image to determine appropriate color correction adjustments.
3. Break down a complex image into its constituent layers.
4. Analyze the success of a panorama creation, and determine possible faults.

➤ **Evaluating**

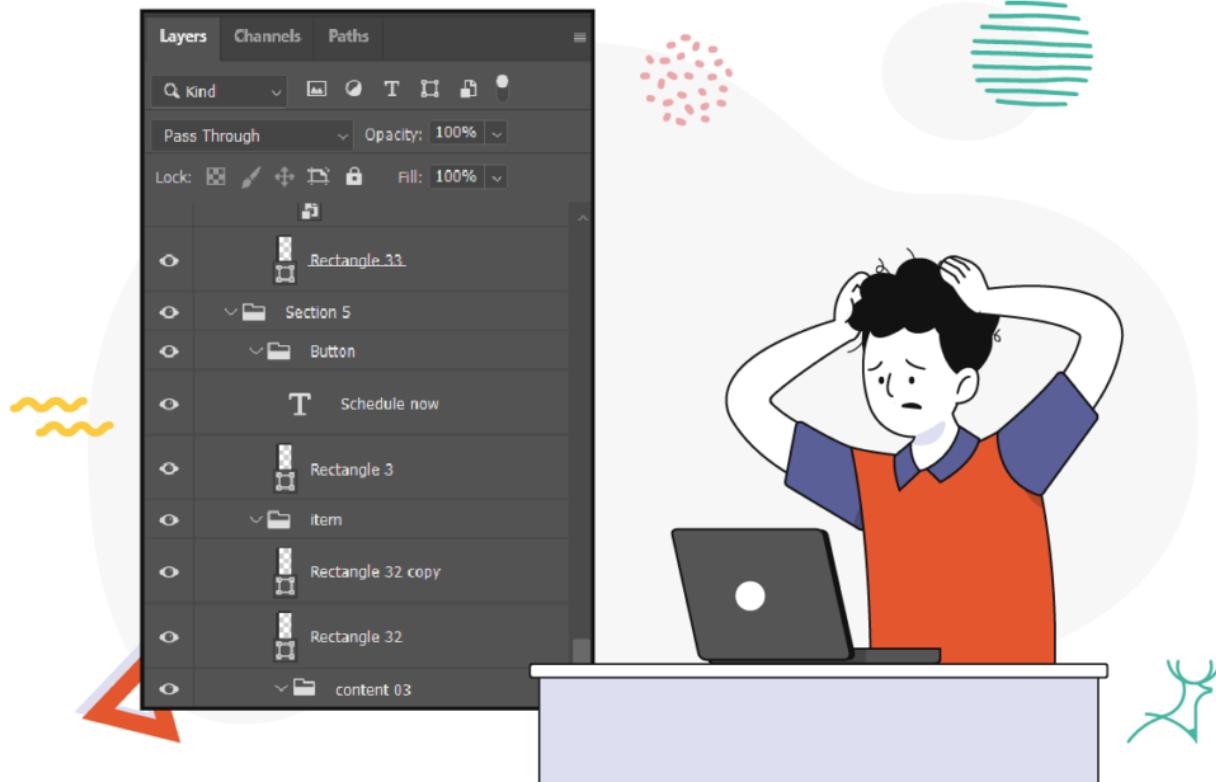
1. Assess the effectiveness of different color correction techniques.
2. Determine the optimal layer organization for a given image.
3. Judge the quality of a created panorama.
4. Evaluate when it is best to use certain Photoshop tools over others..

➤ **Creating**

1. Construct a multi-layered image using various Photoshop tools and techniques.
2. Produce a color-corrected image that meets specific requirements.

	3. Create a panorama image from a series of individual photographs. 4. Create a simple image manipulation using layers, and color correction.	
Knowledge	Code	Description
	TPK16	Colors combination
	TPK18	Digital tools option and uses
Skill	Code	Description
	TPC4.7	Create native design
	TPC4.8	Create UI web design

Lesson two: Basic Photoshop tools and layers



IN THIS LESSON WE LEARN:

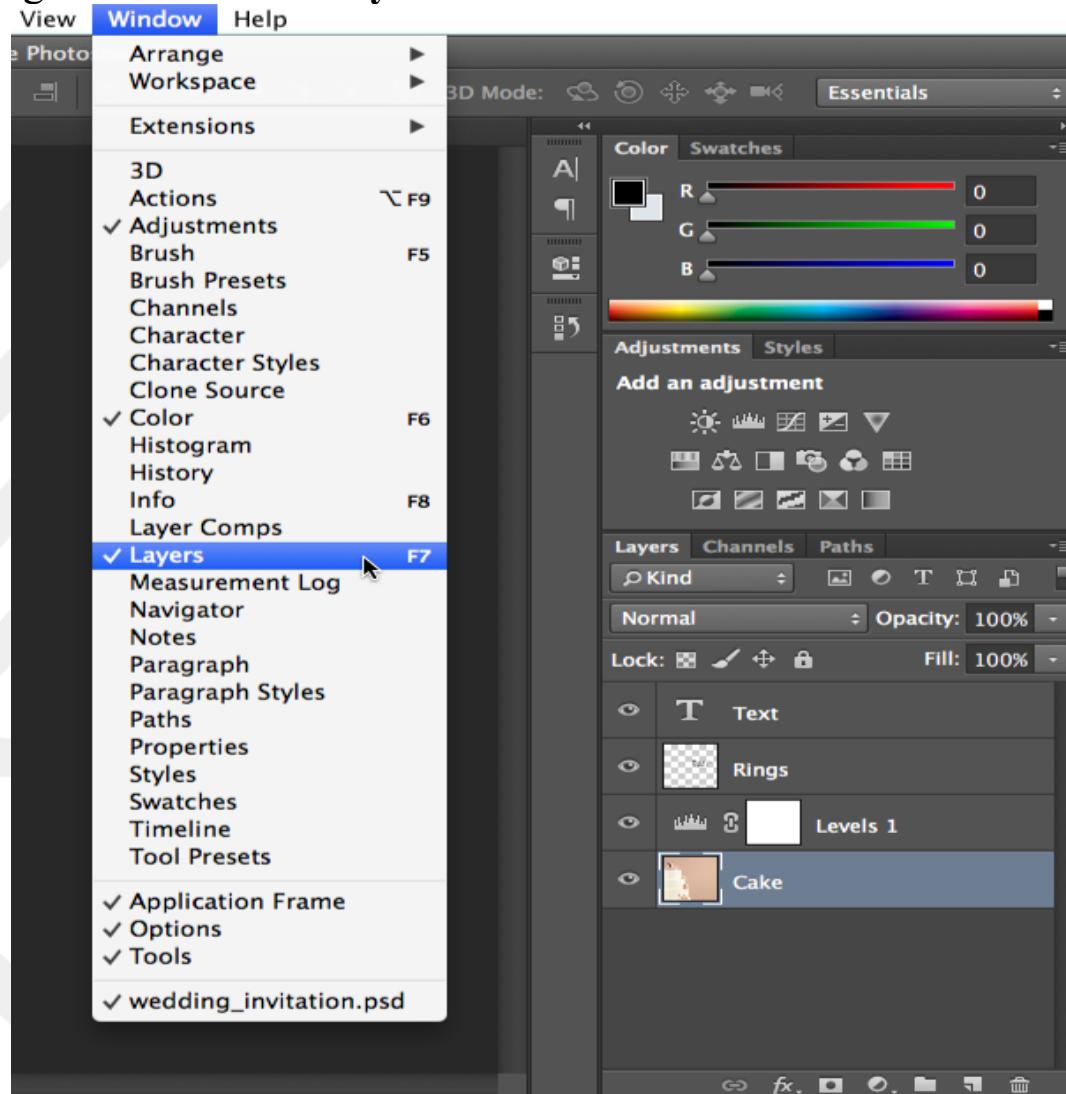
- Layers in Photoshop
- Important Photoshop Tools
- Color Correction
- Creating a panorama

Section 1 Layers in Photoshop

Use layers to perform tasks such as compositing multiple images, adding text to an image, or adding vector graphic shapes.

You can add layer styles for special effects, such as a drop shadow or a glow, or sharpen objects. You can also change the opacity of a layer to make the content on it partially transparent.

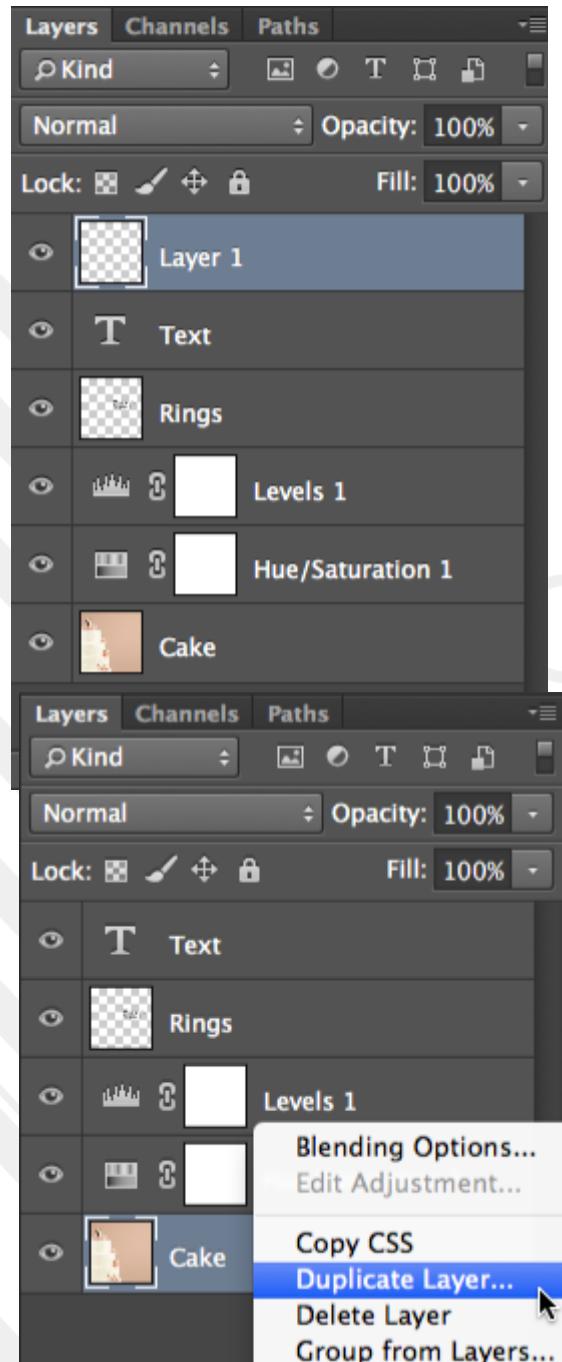
You can view, create, and edit layers with the **Layers** panel. This will generally be found in the lower-right corner of the screen, although you can always go to **Window > Layers** to make sure it's turned on.



1-1 Creating a blank layer

There may be times when you'll want to create a **new blank layer**. For example, if you want to draw on an image with the Brush tool, you could create a new layer and then draw on that layer.

To create a new layer, click the **New Layer** button near the lower-right corner of the **Layers** panel. The new layer will appear in the **Layers** panel.



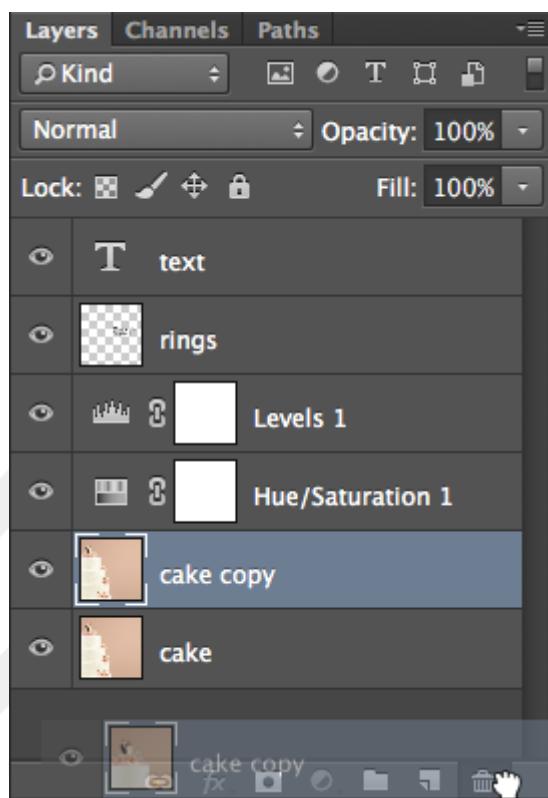
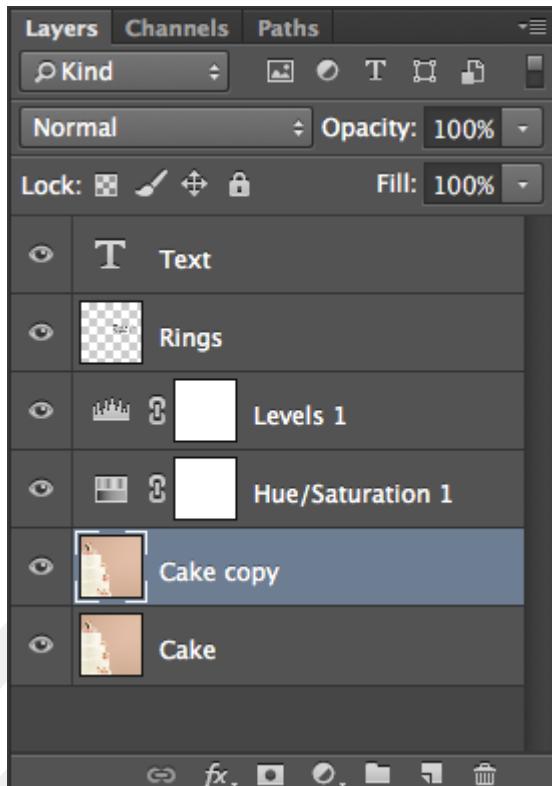
1-2 Duplicating a layer

There will also be times when you'll want to **duplicate an existing layer**. This is an easy way to try out different edits without altering the original layer.

1. Right-click the layer, then select **Duplicate Layer...**
2. A dialog box will appear. Click **OK**. The duplicate layer will appear.

1-3 Deleting a layer

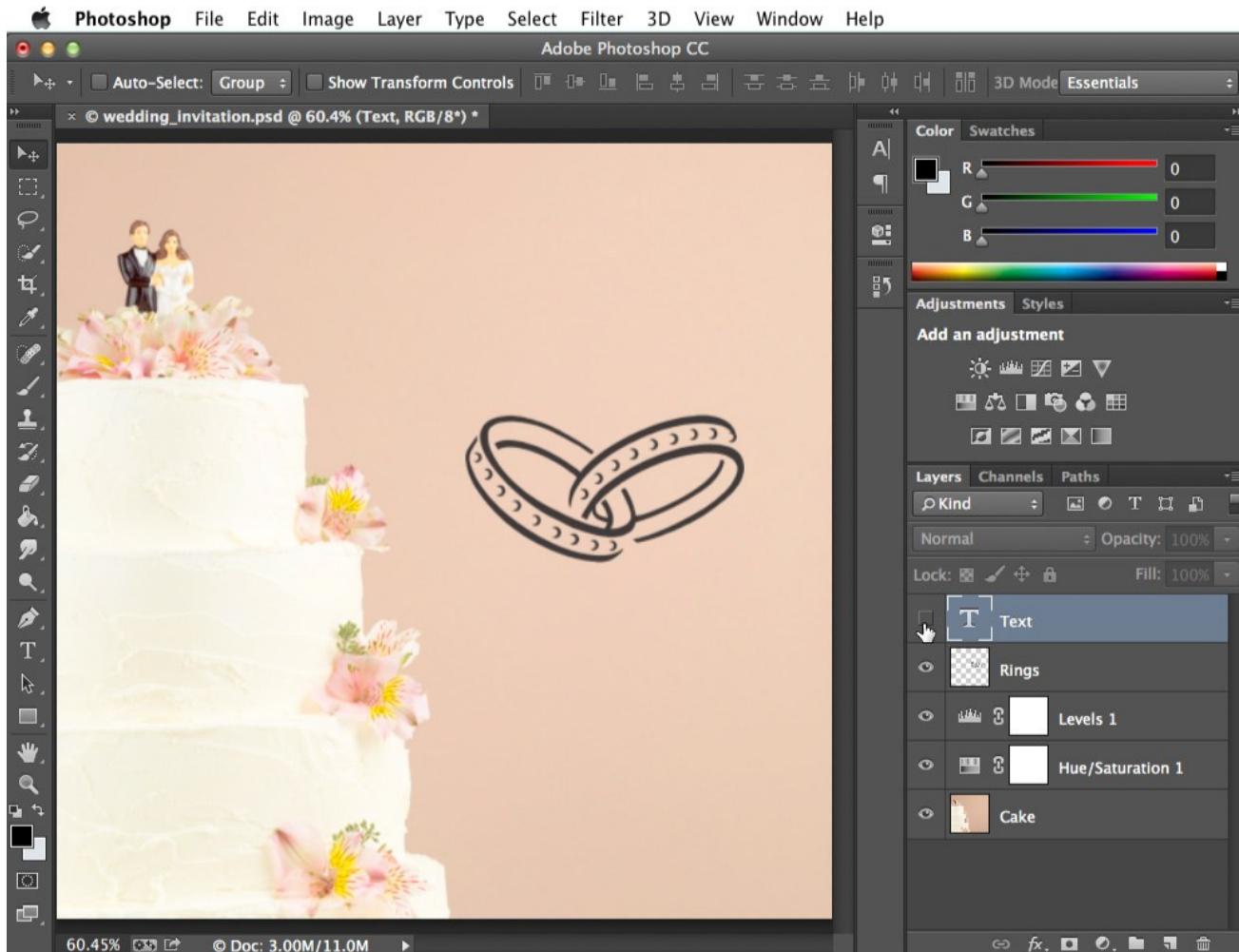
If you find that you no longer need a layer, you can **delete it**. To do this, simply select the layer and press the **Delete** key on your keyboard. You can also click and drag the layer to the **Trash Can** in the lower-right corner of the **Layers** panel.



There are many ways to work with the layers in your file. For example, you can **show and hide** different layers or **change the stacking order**.

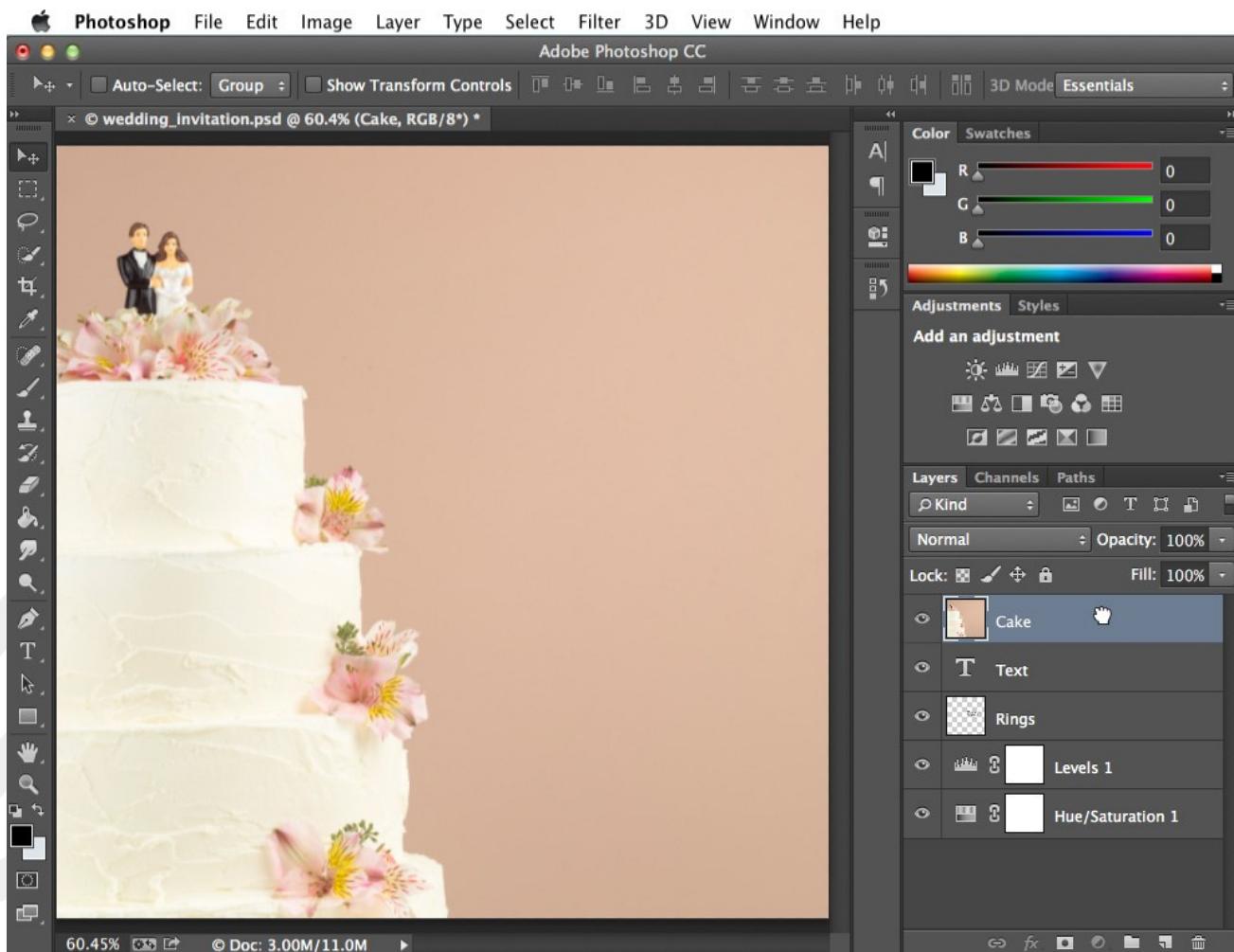
Showing and hiding layers

To hide a layer, simply click the **eye icon** next to the desired layer. Click it again to show the layer. In the image below, you can see that we've turned off the **Text** layer, so the text is no longer visible in the document window:



1-4 Reordering layers

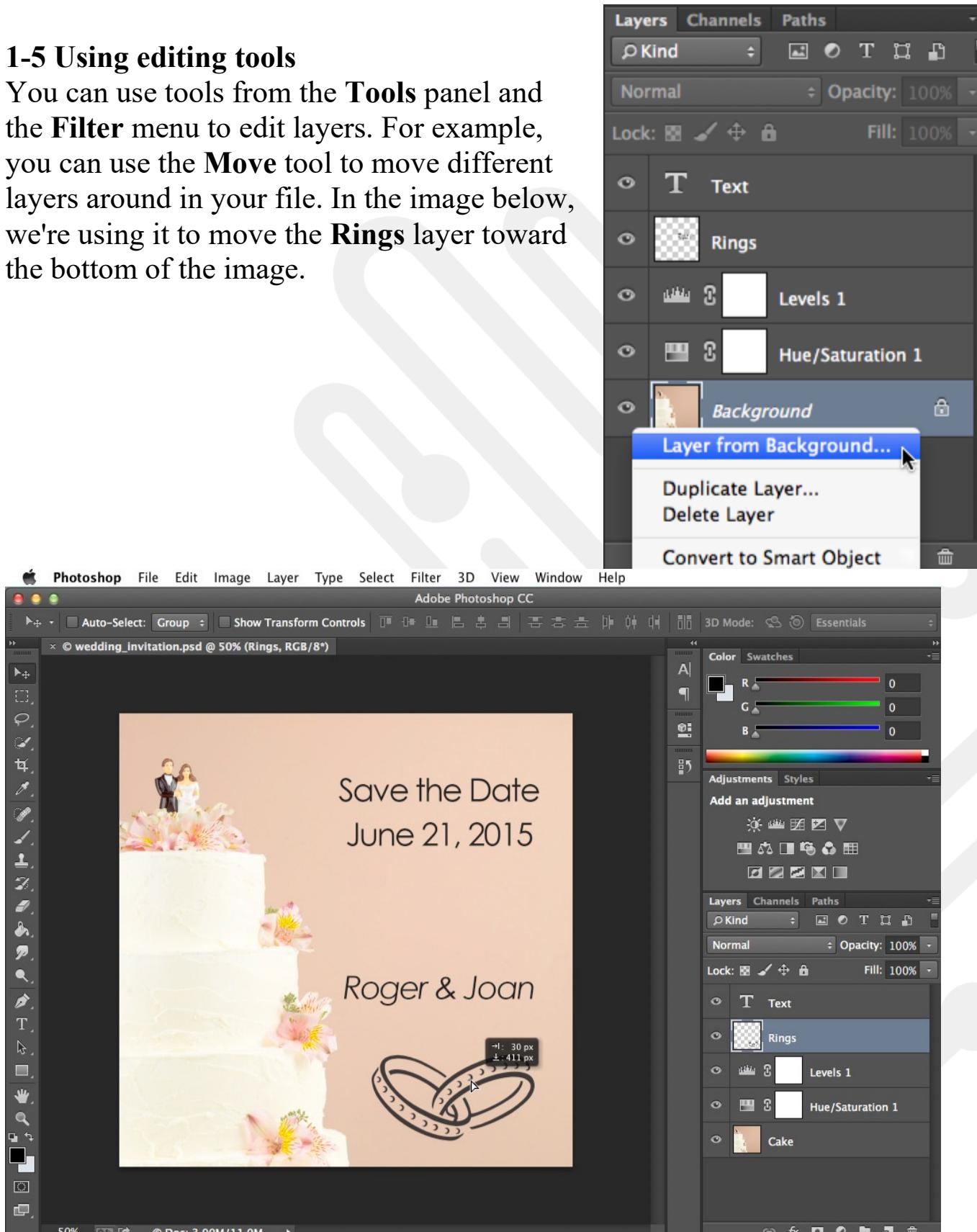
The order in which layers are stacked will determine how the document looks. There may be times when you need to **change the stacking order**. To reorder a layer, simply click and drag the layer to the desired position in the **Layers** panel. In the image below, you can see that we've moved the **Cake** layer to the very top, which completely covers up the layers below it.



If you want to reorder the **Background** layer of the image, you will need to right-click it and select **Layer from Background**. This will convert the background to a regular layer, which can be reordered.

1-5 Using editing tools

You can use tools from the **Tools** panel and the **Filter** menu to edit layers. For example, you can use the **Move** tool to move different layers around in your file. In the image below, we're using it to move the **Rings** layer toward the bottom of the image.



1-5-1 Selecting layers before editing

For many types of edits, the desired layer must be selected **before** editing; otherwise, the wrong layer might be edited by mistake. If you use the **Eraser** tool, for example, it will only affect the layer you have selected. It's helpful to get into the habit of checking the Layers panel frequently to make sure you have the correct layer selected.

1-5-2 Editing text layers

If you want to edit a text layer, double-click the **layer icon** in the **Layers** panel. You can then change the text, choose a different font, or modify the text size and color.



Try this!

- In the lesson2.psd file, select the **Rings** layer, then use the **Move** tool to move the layer around the document.
- Double-click the layer icon for the **Text** layer, then try editing the text. For example, you could change the date from **June 21** to **June 15**.

While we've covered some fundamental information on layers, it's important to realize that there are many different ways to use them in Photoshop. We'll cover layers more throughout the tutorial, so you'll be able to build on the skills you've learned in this lesson.

Challenge!

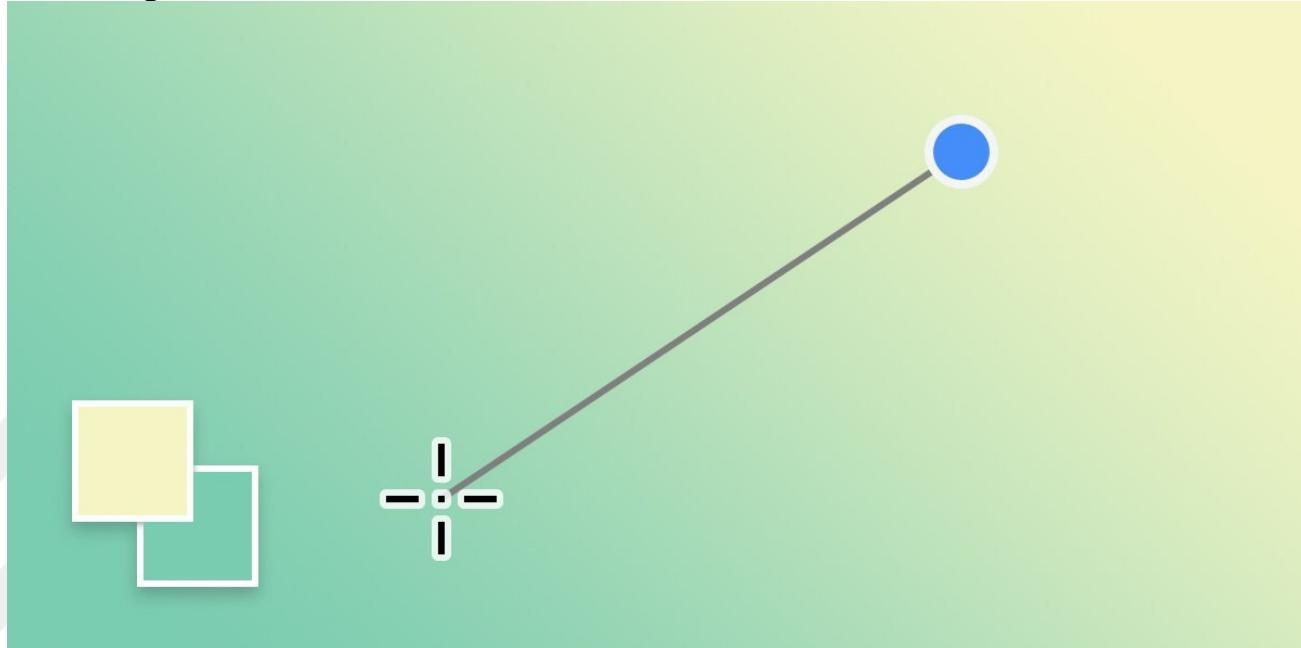
Open Lesson 2.psd file.

1. **Open the example file** in Photoshop.
2. Try turning different layers **off** and **on** to see the effect.
3. Add a **Brightness/Contrast** adjustment layer, then use the sliders in the Properties panel to adjust the brightness and contrast.
4. Try **reordering layers** to see the effect.
5. Save the image as a **PSD file** to save your changes. This will preserve all of the layers so you can edit them again later if needed.
6. Use the **Save for Web** feature to export the image as a JPEG. Make sure to adjust the quality to find a balance between file size and image quality.

Section 2 Important Photoshop Tools

2-1 The Gradient tool

The Gradient tool creates a gradual blend between colors using preset or custom gradient fills.



1. Make a selection around the area you want to fill with a gradient.
2. Select the Gradient tool (G) .
3. Use the Options bar to customize tool settings, like Gradient Type and Opacity, to get the effect you want.
4. Drag the cursor across the selected area to fill it with a gradient.

2-2 The Spot Healing Brush tool

Touch up photos easily with the Photoshop Spot Healing Brush.

Use the Spot Healing Brush in Photoshop to hide imperfections quickly and accurately.

Use the Spot Healing Brush tool to remove unwanted spots, marks, or small objects in your image. The brush automatically selects pixels from one part of your image to replace unwanted ones, ensuring a seamless blend.

With the Spot Healing Brush, click or drag over a problem area to remove it. Tip: If you are removing something small like a dust fleck, try a single click and repeat if necessary.



2-3 The Healing Brush tool

Repair imperfections with the Healing Brush tool

Learn how to repair imperfections by painting with pixels from another part of your image using the Healing Brush tool

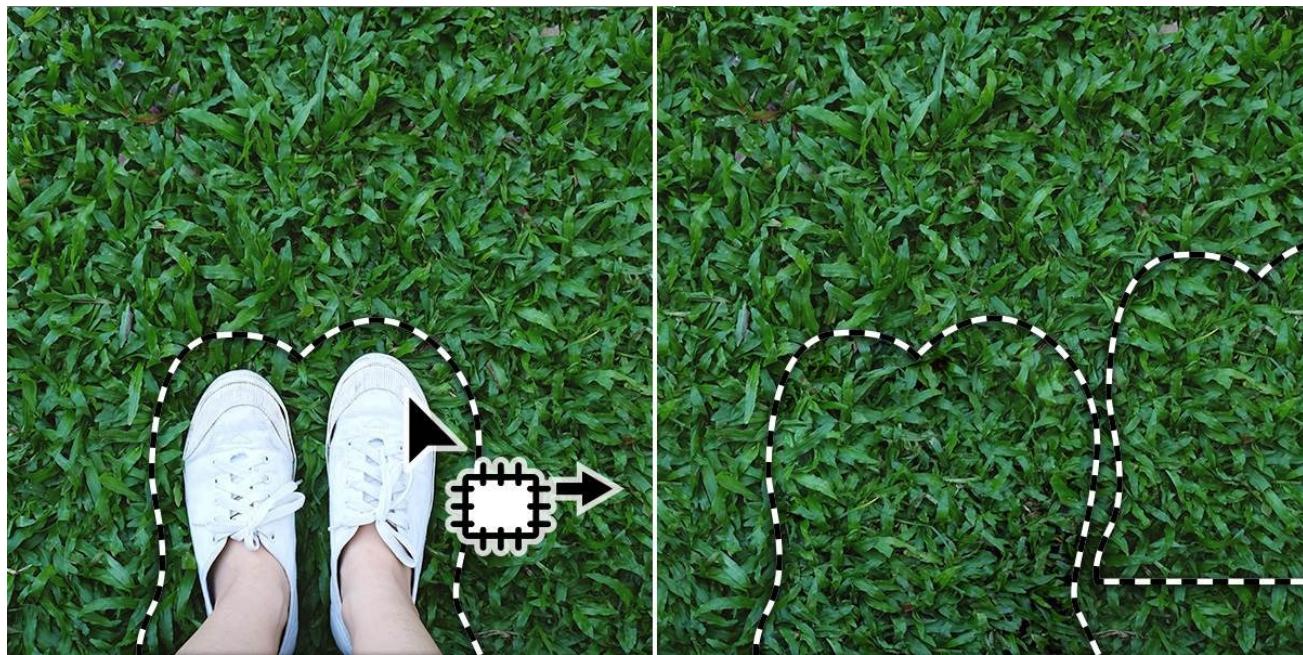


1. Select the Healing Brush tool (J) from the toolbar. If you can't find the Healing Brush tool, click and hold the Spot Healing Brush tool to show the other related tools, and then select the Healing Brush tool.
2. In the tool options bar, click the brush sample and set the brush options in the pop-up panel — Mode, Source, Aligned, Sample, and Diffusion.
3. To set the source sampling area, position the pointer over an area in your image and Alt-click (Win) or Option-click (Mac).
4. In the Clone Source panel, click a clone source button to select the sampled source you want.
5. Drag anywhere in the image. The sampled pixels are blended with the existing pixels each time you release the mouse button.

2-4 The Patch tool

Replace unwanted content with the Patch tool

Learn how to replace a selected area with pixels from another part of your image



1. Select the **Patch** tool (J) from the toolbar. If you can't find the Patch tool, click and hold the **Spot Healing Brush** tool to show the other related tools and then select the Patch tool.
2. In the tool options bar, choose Normal as the Patch option, and select either Source or Destination.
3. With the Patch tool selected, draw a selection border over an area on your image that you want to replace.
4. To patch the Source, drag your selection to an area that contains matching detail to cover the part of the image you want to remove. To patch the Destination, drag the selection to that part of your image where you want to copy the selected pixels.

Section 3 Color Correction

3-1 Improve shadow and highlight detail

The Shadow/Highlight command is one method for correcting photos with silhouetted images due to strong backlighting or correcting subjects that have been slightly washed out because they were too close to the camera flash. The adjustment can also be used for brightening areas of shadow in an otherwise well-lit image. The Shadow/Highlight command does not simply lighten or darken an image; it lightens or darkens based on the surrounding pixels (local neighborhood) in the shadows or highlights. For this reason, there are separate controls of the shadows and the highlights. The defaults are set to fix images with backlighting problems.

The Shadow/Highlight command also has a Midtone Contrast slider, Black Clip option, and White Clip option for adjusting the overall contrast of the image, and a Color Correction slider for adjusting saturation.



Adjust image shadows and highlights

1. Choose Image > Adjustments > Shadow/Highlight.

Make sure that the Preview option is selected in the dialog box if you want the image to be updated as you make adjustments.

2. Adjust the amount of lighting correction by moving the Amount slider or entering a value in the Shadows or Highlights percentage box. Larger values provide either greater lightening of shadows or greater darkening of highlights. You can adjust both Shadows and Highlights in an image.

3-2 Match Color

The process of matching colors between images with Photoshop is straightforward, ensuring your photographs convey a consistent aesthetic. Follow these steps to effortlessly match color tones between your source and target images, enhancing the cohesion of your design elements.

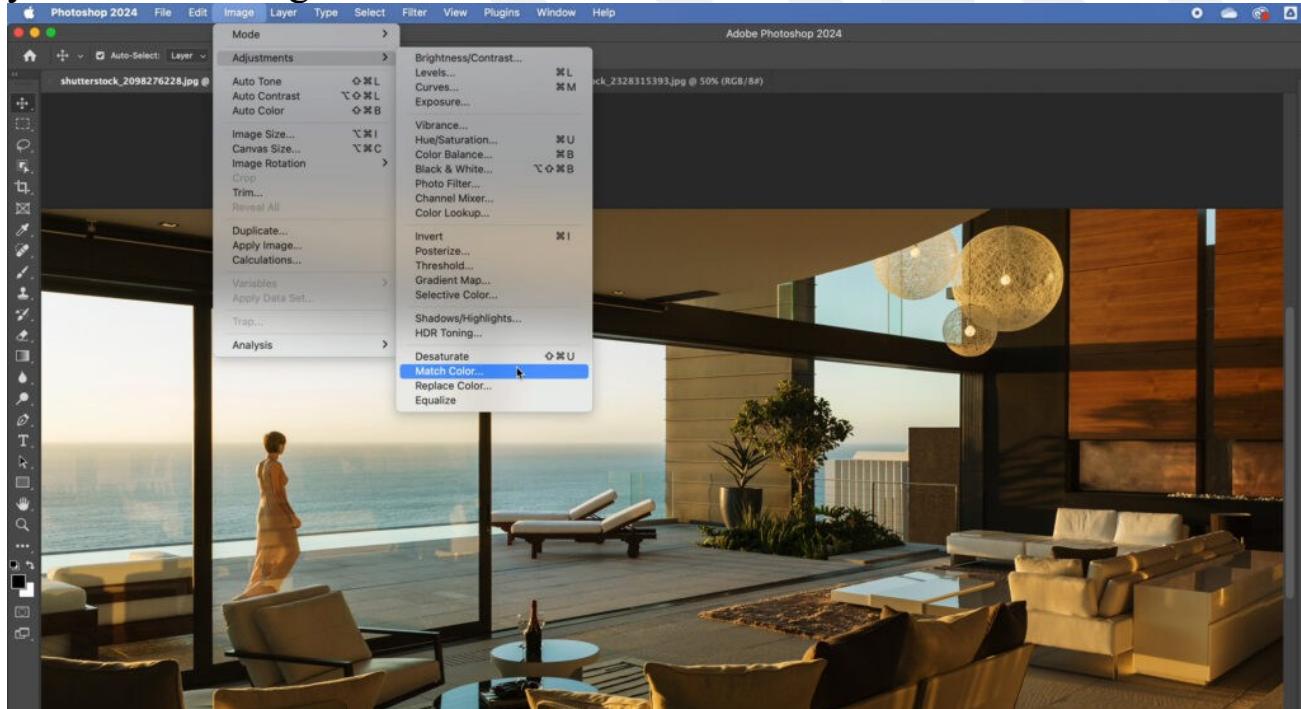
Initiating the Process

Begin by opening both the source and target images in Photoshop. Navigate to the layer on the target image that requires adjustment to ensure it's selected for the color matching process.

Activating Match Color

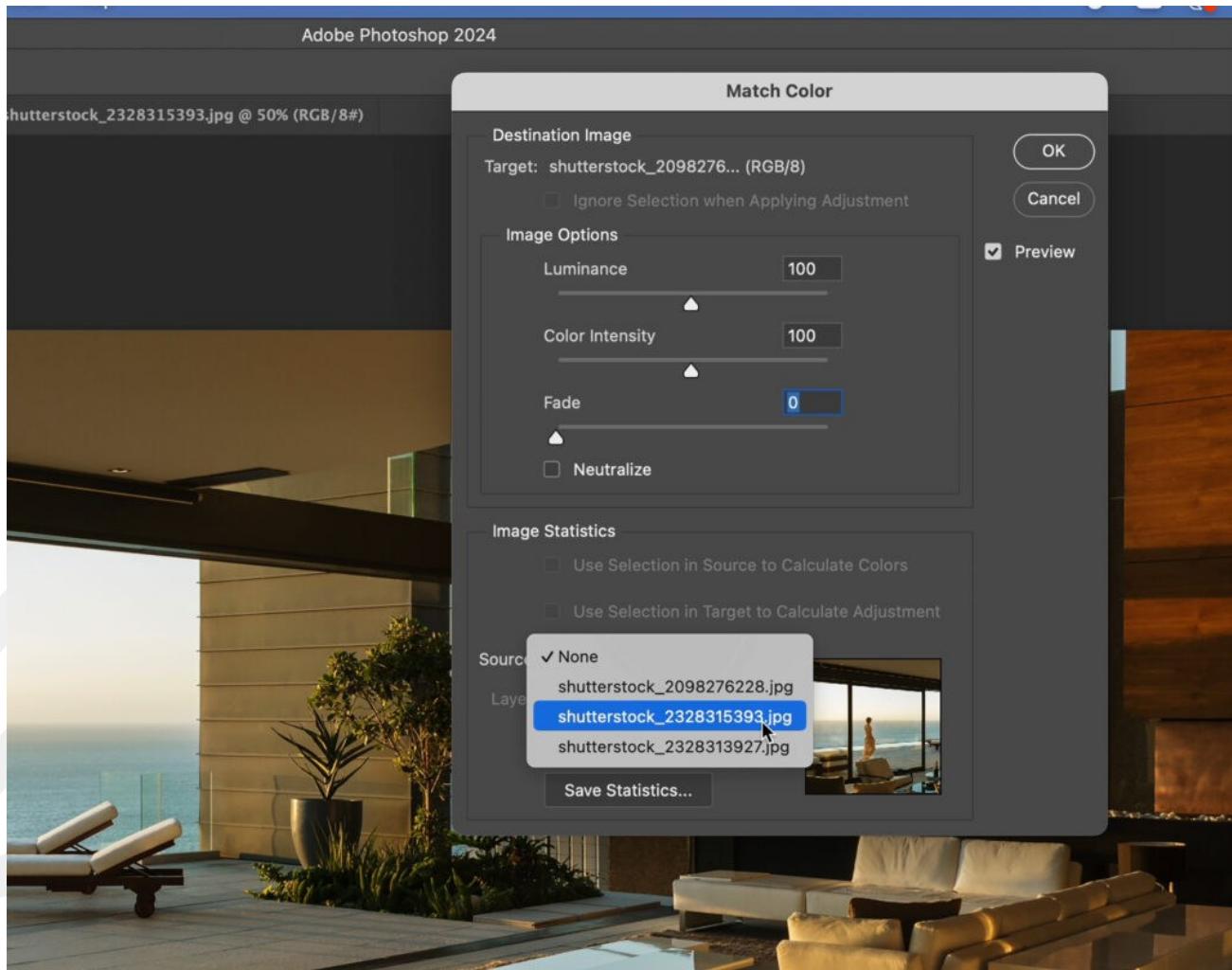
Access the Match Color feature by selecting **Image > Adjustments > Match Color** from Photoshop's top menu.

This action opens the pathway to color and tone harmonization between your chosen images.



Specifying the Source Image

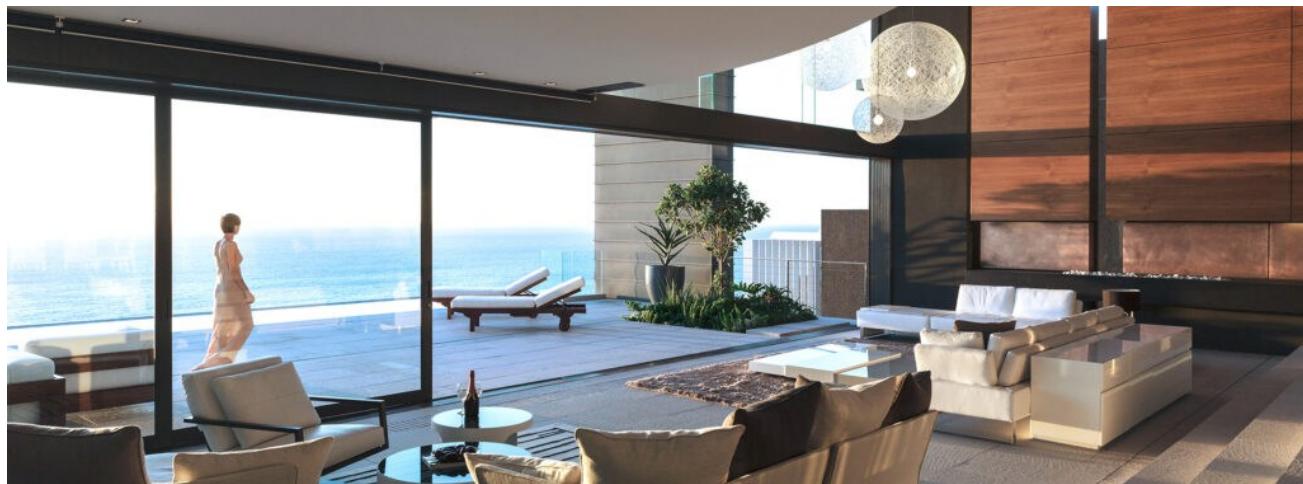
Within the Match Color dialog box, you'll encounter Image Options sliders and a Source box. Here, designate your source image from the dropdown menu, establishing it as the reference for the color matching operation.



Fine-tuning the Outcome

With the source image selected, a preview enables you to gauge the initial matching results. Adjust the luminance to tweak the brightness level, and manipulate the Color Intensity and Fade sliders to refine the color matching to your satisfaction. Confirm your adjustments by clicking OK in the dialog box.

By incorporating “Photoshop Match Color” into your design toolkit, you empower yourself to bridge the color discrepancies between photographs with ease, ensuring a harmonized visual narrative across your projects. This tool not only simplifies the color matching process but also significantly enhances the efficiency and quality of your design outcomes, making it a critical skill for any designer focused on producing cohesive and visually appealing work.



Section 4 Creating a panorama

Sometimes a vista is too large for a single shot. Photoshop makes it easy to combine multiple images into a panorama so that your viewers can get the full effect. Once again, you'll take a look at the end file first to see where you're going.



You'll combine four shots of the Seattle skyline into a single wide panorama image so that viewers get a sense of the whole scene. Creating a panorama from multiple images requires only a few clicks. Photoshop does the rest.

- 1- With no files open in Photoshop, choose File > Automate > **Photomerge**.
- 2- In the Source Files area, click Browse, and navigate to the For Panorama folder.
- 3- Shift-select all the images in the folder, and click OK or Open.
- 4- In the Layout area of the Photomerge dialog box, select Perspective.

The best option for merging photos isn't always Perspective; it depends on how the originals were photographed. If you're not completely happy with the result of a particular merge, you can always try again with a different Layout option. If you're not sure which one to use, you can simply click Auto.

5- At the bottom of the Photomerge dialog box, select Blend Images Together, Vignette Removal, Geometric Distortion Correction, and Content Aware Fill Transparent Areas. Then click OK

Section 5. Terminology

Photoshop Layers:

- **Layers Panel:** The interface within Photoshop for managing layers (viewing, creating, editing).
- **New Layer:** A blank layer created for drawing, compositing, etc.
- **Duplicate Layer:** Creating a copy of an existing layer.
- **Deleting a Layer:** Removing a layer from the document.
- **Showing/Hiding Layers:** Toggling layer visibility using the eye icon.
- **Reordering Layers:** Changing the stacking order of layers.
- **Layer from Background:** Converting a background layer to a regular layer.
- **Text Layer:** A layer containing editable text.
- **Layer Styles:** Special effects applied to layers (e.g., drop shadow, glow).
- **Opacity:** The degree of transparency of a layer.
- **Compositing:** Combining multiple images using layers.
- **Adjustment Layer:** A layer that applies color and tonal adjustments without permanently changing the original image data.

Photoshop Tools:

- **Brush Tool:** A tool for drawing on layers.
- **Move Tool:** A tool for repositioning layers.
- **Eraser Tool:** A tool for erasing pixels on a layer.
- **Gradient Tool:** A tool for creating color blends.
- **Spot Healing Brush Tool:** A tool for quick imperfection removal.
- **Healing Brush Tool:** A tool for repairing imperfections by painting with sampled pixels.

- **Patch Tool:** A tool for replacing selected areas with pixels from another part of the image.

Photoshop Image Adjustments:

- **Shadow/Highlight:** An adjustment for correcting images with backlight or flash issues.
- **Match Color:** A feature for matching colors between different images.
- **Brightness/Contrast:** Adjusting the lightness and tonal range of an image.
- **Photomerge:** An automated feature for combining multiple images into a panorama.

General Photoshop Terms:

- **PSD (Photoshop Document):** Photoshop's native file format, preserving layers.
- **JPEG:** A common image format, often used for web images.
- **Save for Web:** A Photoshop feature for optimizing images for web use.
- **Selection:** Isolating a part of an image.
- **Options Bar:** A bar containing tool-specific settings.
- **Pixel:** A single point in a raster image.
- **Document Window:** The main workspace in Photoshop.



DO I KNOW THIS ALREADY ?

Essay questions- clear and readable handwriting

21	Question	What file format preserves layers?
	Answer	
22	Question	What does the eye icon do?
	Answer	
23	Question	What tool removes spots from photos?
	Answer	
24	Question	What adjustment fixes backlighting?
	Answer	
25	Question	What action copies a layer?
	Answer	

26	Question	What tool repairs imperfections with sampled pixels?
	Answer	
27	Question	What tool replaces selected areas?
	Answer	
28	Question	How do you delete a layer?
	Answer	
29	Question	What is the term for combining images?
	Answer	
30	Question	What adjusts layer transparency?
	Answer	
31	Question	What type of layer is used for text?
	Answer	
32	Question	What is a single image point called?
	Answer	
33	Question	What tool moves layers?
	Answer	
34	Question	What is used to match colors between images?
	Answer	
35	Question	What feature optimizes images for the web?
	Answer	

Complete the Sentence Questions:

36	The panel in Photoshop used to manage the order and visibility of image elements is called the _____.	
37	To create a copy of an existing layer, you would use the _____ command.	
38	The tool used to create a blend between colors is the _____ tool.	
39	The file format that preserves all layers in a Photoshop document is _____.	
40	The tool used to remove unwanted spots or marks in a photo is the _____ tool.	



Lesson	3
Name	Selection tools and cropping images
Goals / Outcomes	<p>By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Remembering</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the various selection tools available in Photoshop. 2. Recall the basic steps for cropping an image. 3. Recall the names of basic filters in photoshop. ➤ <u>Understanding</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the purpose and function of different selection techniques. 2. Describe how different selection tools are used in specific scenarios. 3. Explain how filters affect images. ➤ <u>Applying</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use selection tools to accurately select specific areas of an image. 2. Apply different selection techniques to achieve desired results. 3. Crop images to specific dimensions and aspect ratios. 4. Apply filters to images to achieve artistic effects. ➤ <u>Analyzing</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine the most appropriate selection tool for a given image and selection requirement. 2. Analyze the effects of different filters on an image. 3. Analyze an image and determine the best cropping technique. ➤ <u>Evaluating</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate the effectiveness of a selection based on its intended purpose. 2. Evaluate which filter(s) best suit a specific artistic or corrective need. 3. Evaluate the quality of a cropped image.

	<p>➤ <u>Creating</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Combine multiple selections to create complex selections. 2. Create cropped images that meet specific design requirements. 3. Create artistic image effects by applying and combining filters.
Knowledge	Code
	TPK16 Colors combination
	TPK18 Digital tools option and uses
Skill	Code
	TPC4.7 Create native design
	TPC4.8 Create UI web design

Lesson Three: Selection tools and cropping images



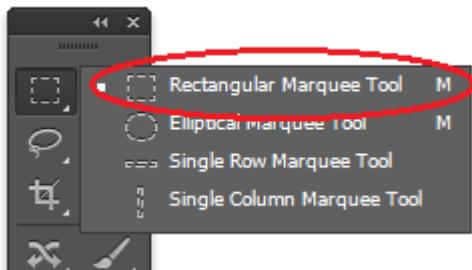
Students learn to use Selection tools:

- Selection Techniques
- Selection tools Workshop
- Using Filters in Photoshop

Section 1: Selection Techniques

Now let's discuss about "Selection Tools given in Adobe Photoshop". Photoshop offers several selection tools and commands to select your desired portion of the artwork. By selecting specific areas, you can edit and apply effects and filters to portions of your image, however, leaving the unselected areas untouched.

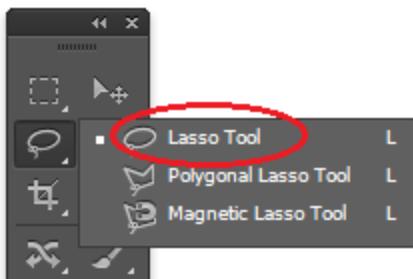
Rectangular Marquee



There are separate sets of tools to make selection of raster & vector data. For Example, to select bitmap pixels, we can use the marquee tools or the lasso tools.

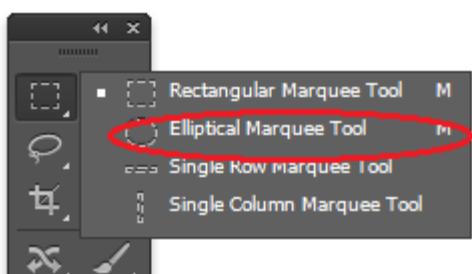
The 'Marquee Tool' is the most basic selection tool available in Photoshop. This tool selects rectangular and square areas. To select a square area of the image make a selection keeping the Shift key pressed.

Lasso



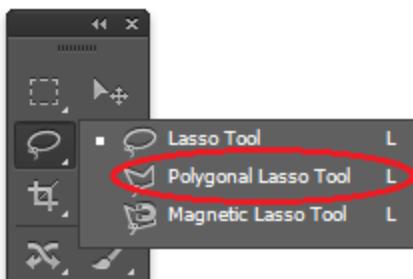
The 'Lasso tool' will allow us creating freehand selections. This tool makes a freehand selection.

Elliptical Marquee



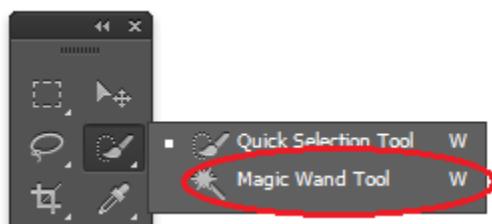
Elliptical Marquee Tool is selected for ellipse & circles.

Polygonal Lasso



The 'Polygon Lasso tool' makes freehand selections, but its contour is made up of straight segments.

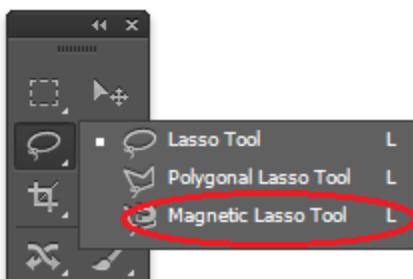
Magic Wand



The 'Magic Wand tool' will select a consistently coloured area without having to trace its outline. We specify the color range or tolerance for the Magic Wand tool's selection. It is used to select an area for a specific color. So, from this tool

we can also make selection. By pressing Shift key we can add selection and by pressing Alt key we can subtract the selection.

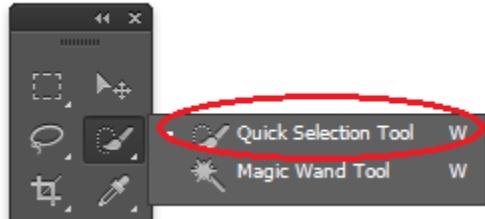
Magnetic Lasso



In 'Magnetic Lasso tool' you do not need to follow the contour of the object precisely. If the object stands out against the background the border of the selected area will be traced automatically as you move the cursor along the object. With the The 'Magnetic lasso tool' is especially useful for

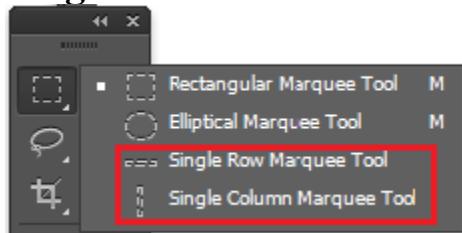
quickly selecting objects with complex edges set against high-contrast backgrounds. It follows lines & outlines like a magnet. The lasso tool options let you customize how the different lasso tools are detected & select edges.

Quick Selection



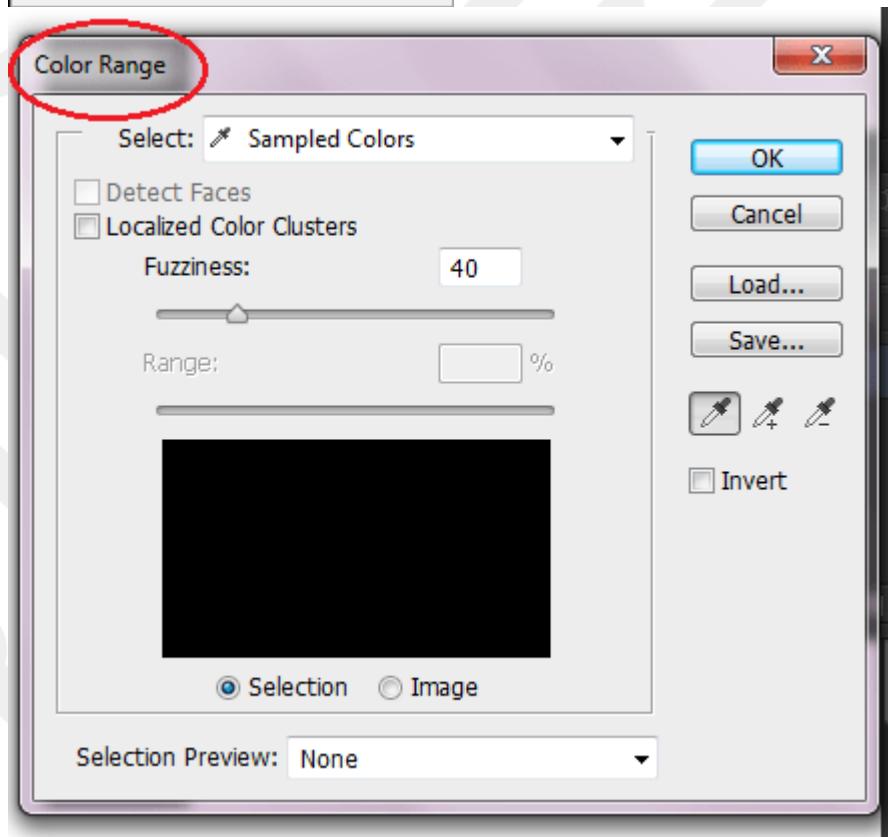
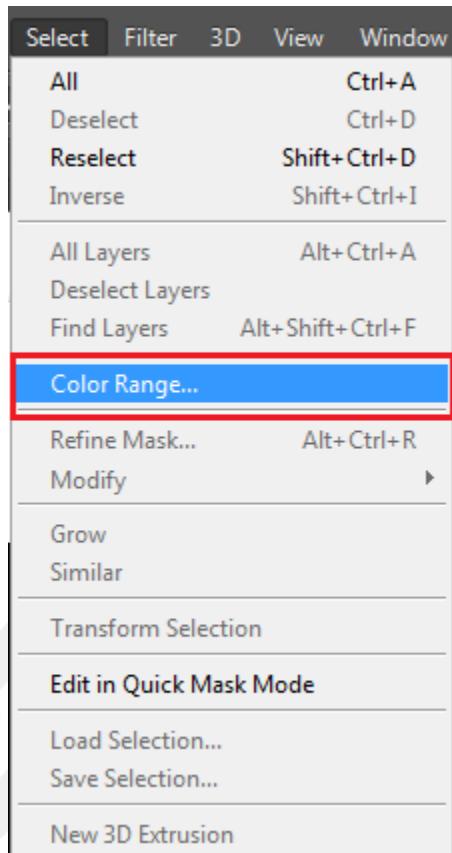
Quick Selection tool to quickly “paint” a selection using an adjustable round brush tip. As you drag, the selection expands outward and automatically finds and follows defined edges in the image.

Single Row & Column Marquee Tool



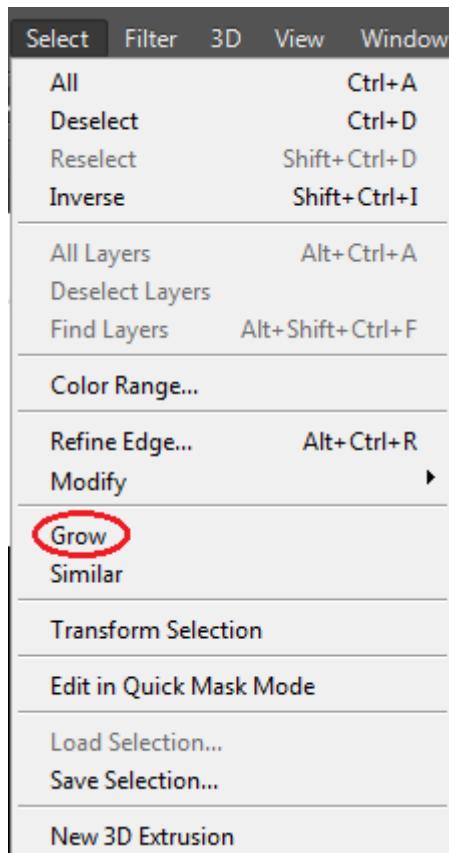
It defines the border as a 1 pixel wide row or column.

Color Range Command



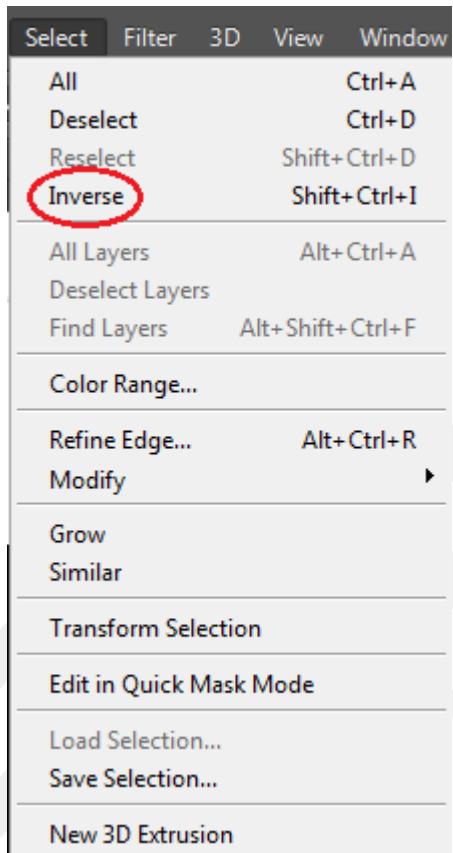
‘Color Range’ command, will select a color subset or channel within an existing selection or an entire image. If we want to replace a selection, we can use this command repeatedly to select a subset of colors. Color range universally includes areas in the selection given a specific scope of colors we choose from within the image.

Grow



‘Grow’ simply extends the selection based on a current selection which is actually based on a color or tone. In this way we can also repeat this process for more area to select. ‘Similar’ includes areas in our frame that is of similar colors.

Inverse. etc



'Inverse' is useful for inverting a selection. The inverse selection can be used to lock in a portion of an image that you do not want to affect, while letting you alter other areas.

Section 2 Selection tools Workshop



Open the work file and open it in Photoshop.

These are the pieces you are going to put together to create a face.

Focus of this assignment is to practice the use of selection tools.



Selection tools are grouped together.

We are going to use many of them in this project.

Some of them will be much easier than the others. But it is really important to try them all.

The first group of selection tools is called "**Marquee Tools**".

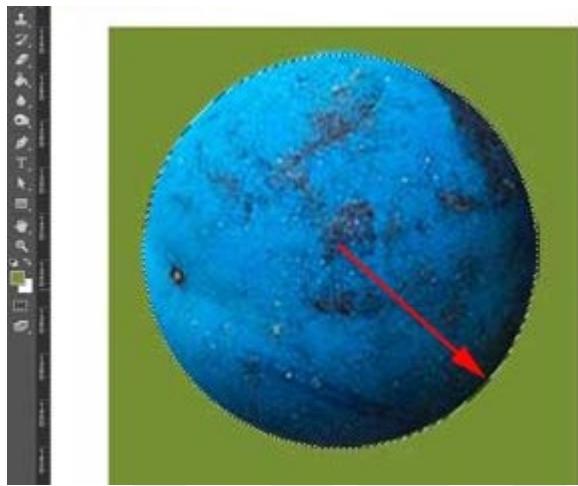
Rectangular and elliptical marquee tools will let you make rectangular or circular selections.

Single row and Single column tools will let you select a row that is 1 pixel high or a column that is 1 pixel wide.



Select the Elliptical Marquee tool.

We are going to make a circular selection to select a blueberry for an eye.



To make a round selection you just click and drag the cursor over the area that you want to select.

Try it.

If you want to select a perfect **circle** (or a perfect square) - hold **SHIFT** while dragging.

If you want to start your selection **from the center** - hold **(Alt)** button.

If you want both of these options

(perfect circle/square drawing from the center) hold both keys (**Shift + Alt**) while dragging.

Try it!!!

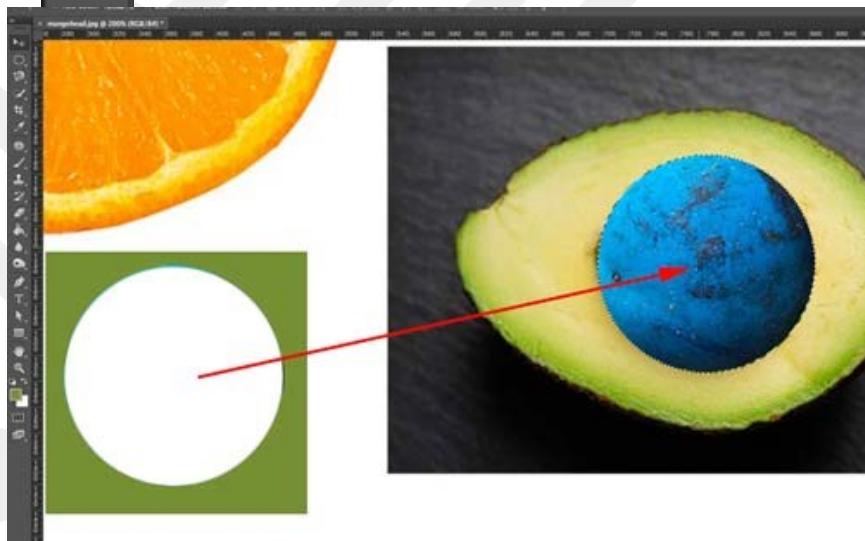
Now zoom in the area with the blueberry. Select it.



The next step is to move the blueberry over the avocado.

Move tool is for moving!

Select the Move tool.



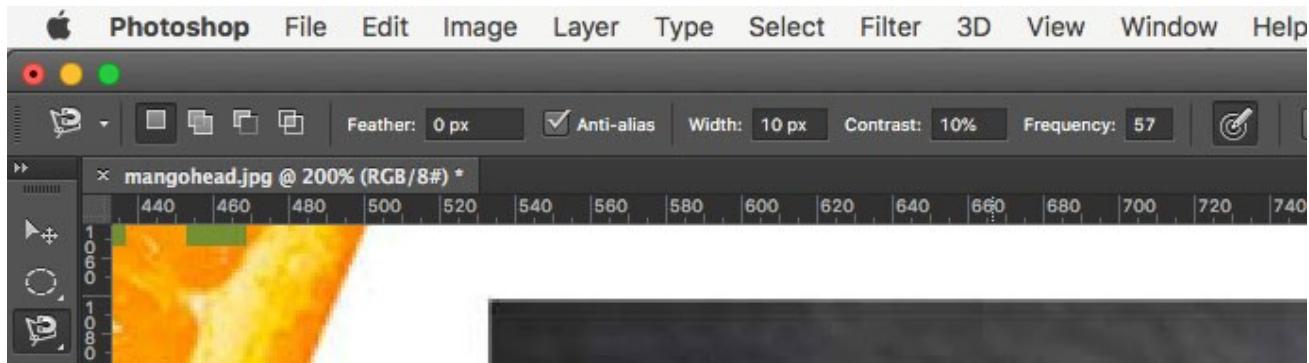
Place the cursor inside your selection. Do you see the cursor changed to scissors? By using this tool right now you are **cutting** the blueberry out of the background in order to reposition it.

Drag the selection over the avocado.

While your blueberry is still selected, you can

adjust its position (with a mouse or using the arrow keys on the keyboard). Once you deselect it - it is permanently embedded into the image.

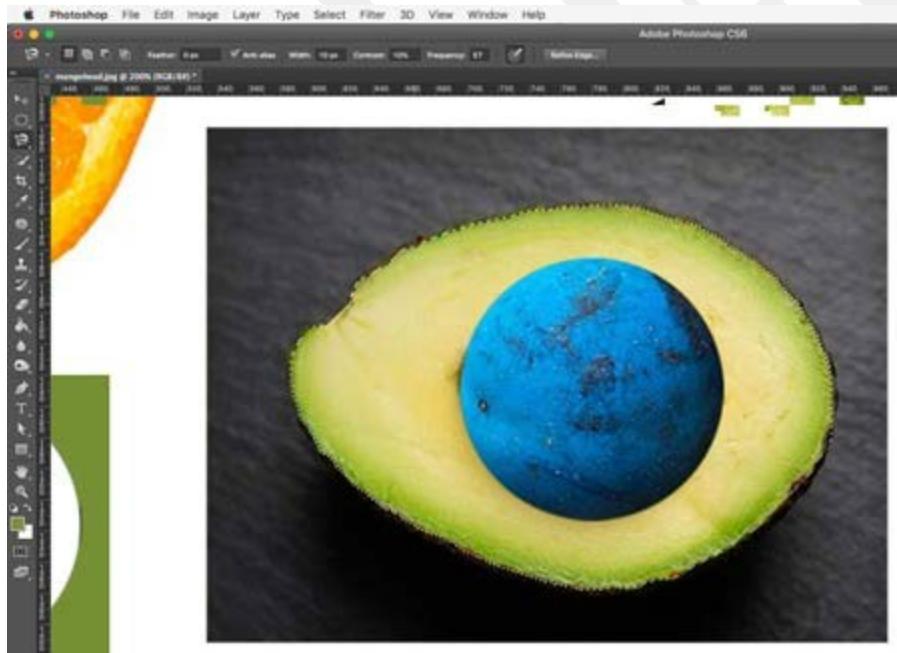
Deselect: Select > Deselect on the menu bar or **Ctrl D**



Use Magnetic Lasso tool to select the green shape..

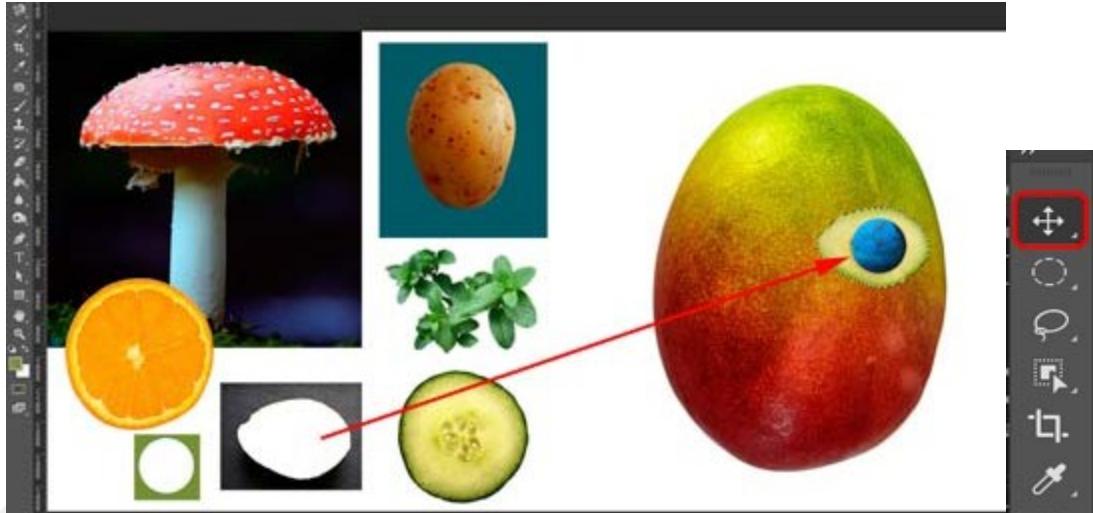


Magnetic Lasso will snap to the edges of the objects that you draw. Actually, it snaps to the biggest contrast between the colors (values). Usually, the biggest contrast is the edge of an object vs. the background.



Double-click the Hand Tool.

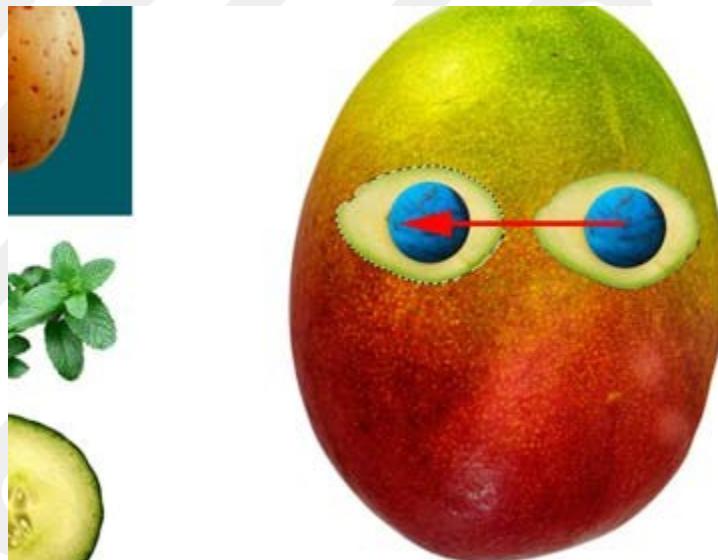
It will zoom out the image so you are able to see it all.



Use the Move tool to drag the avocado over the mango.

See? It looks like an eye....

DO NOT DESELECT YET!!!!!!



Let's add the second eye.

It is important that the first eye is still selected.

There is a way in Photoshop to duplicate selections and move them at the same time.

Choose the Move tool.

Place the cursor inside the eye selection.

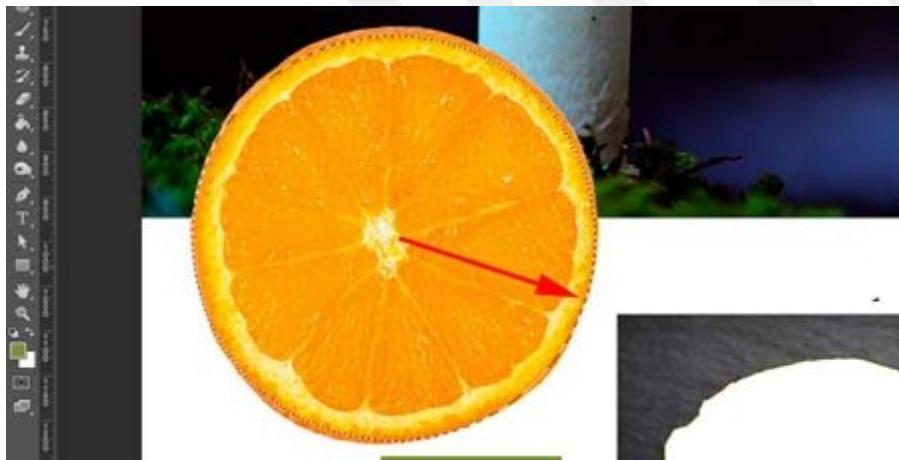
Hold Alt key. See a small plus sign? Keep holding it down.

Now drag your eye selection to create another eye.

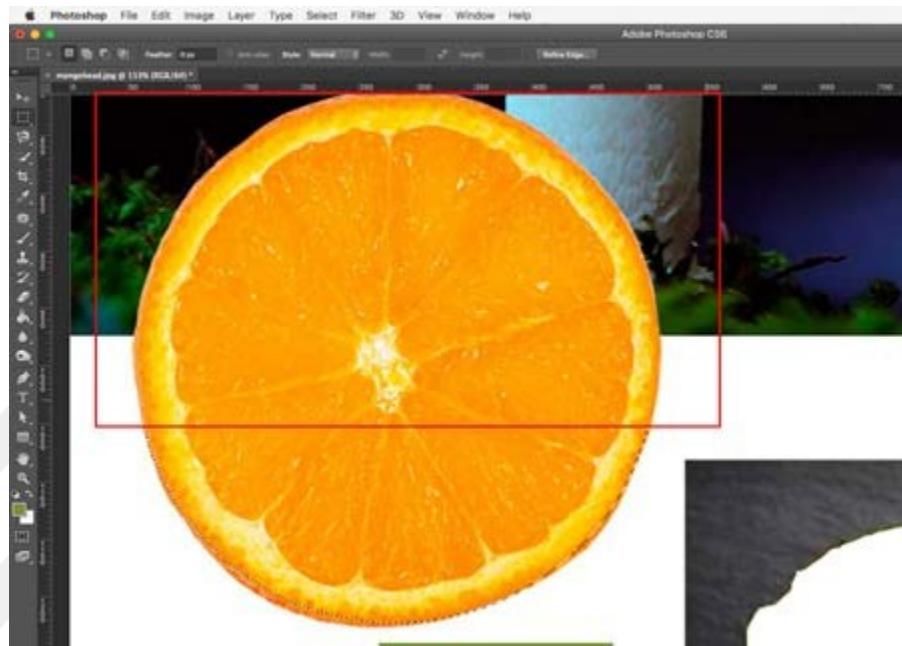
Position the second slice.



To flip the second eye:
Edit > Transform > Flip Horizontally
Now you can deselect.

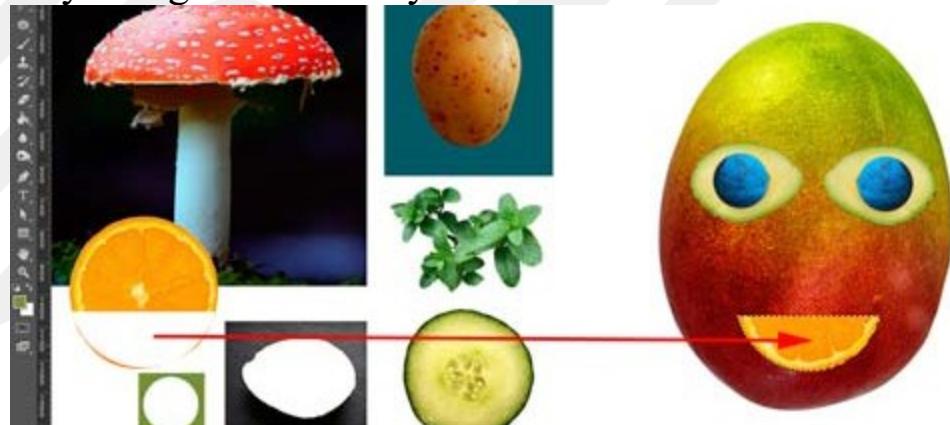


You can add to or subtract from a selection.
We will practice that by creating a mouth out of an orange slice.
Drag a circular selection using Elliptical Marquee tool.



Switch to the Rectangular Marquee tool.

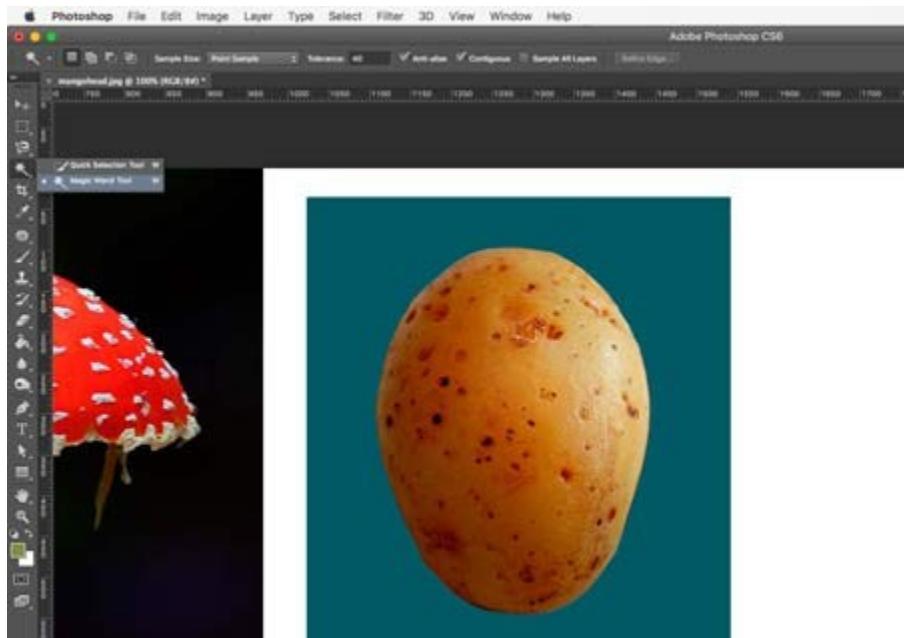
Hold Alt key. Drag an area that you want to subtract from the orange slice.



With the Move Tool:

Drag the mouth over the mango face.

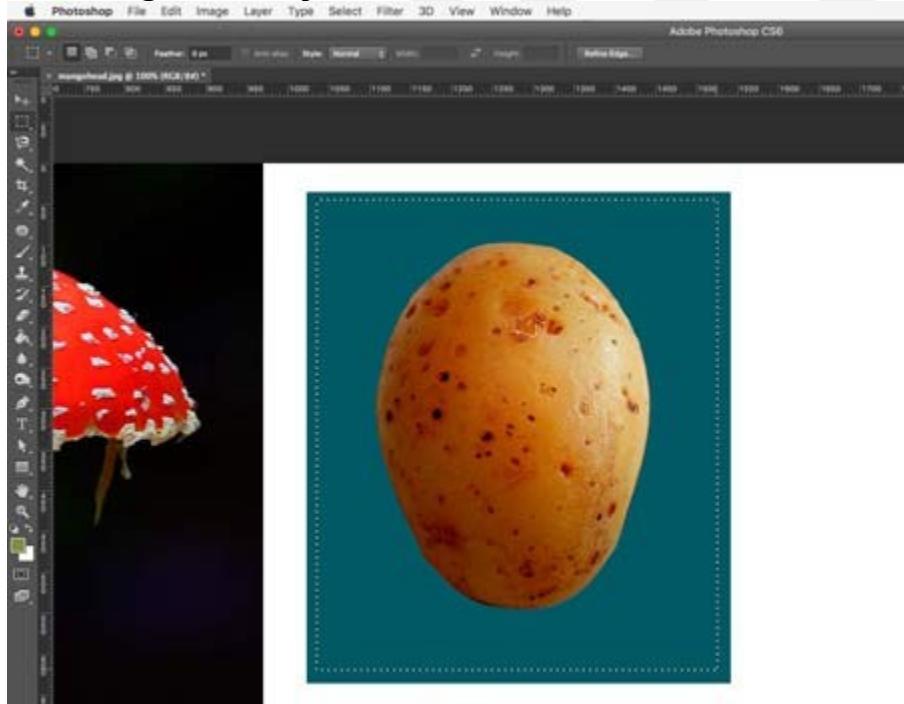
Deselect.



Magic Wand selects pixels that are of similar color.

It works better to select objects and areas that are of a uniform color. We are lucky to have a solid blue background here.

We will extract the potato in just two clicks.

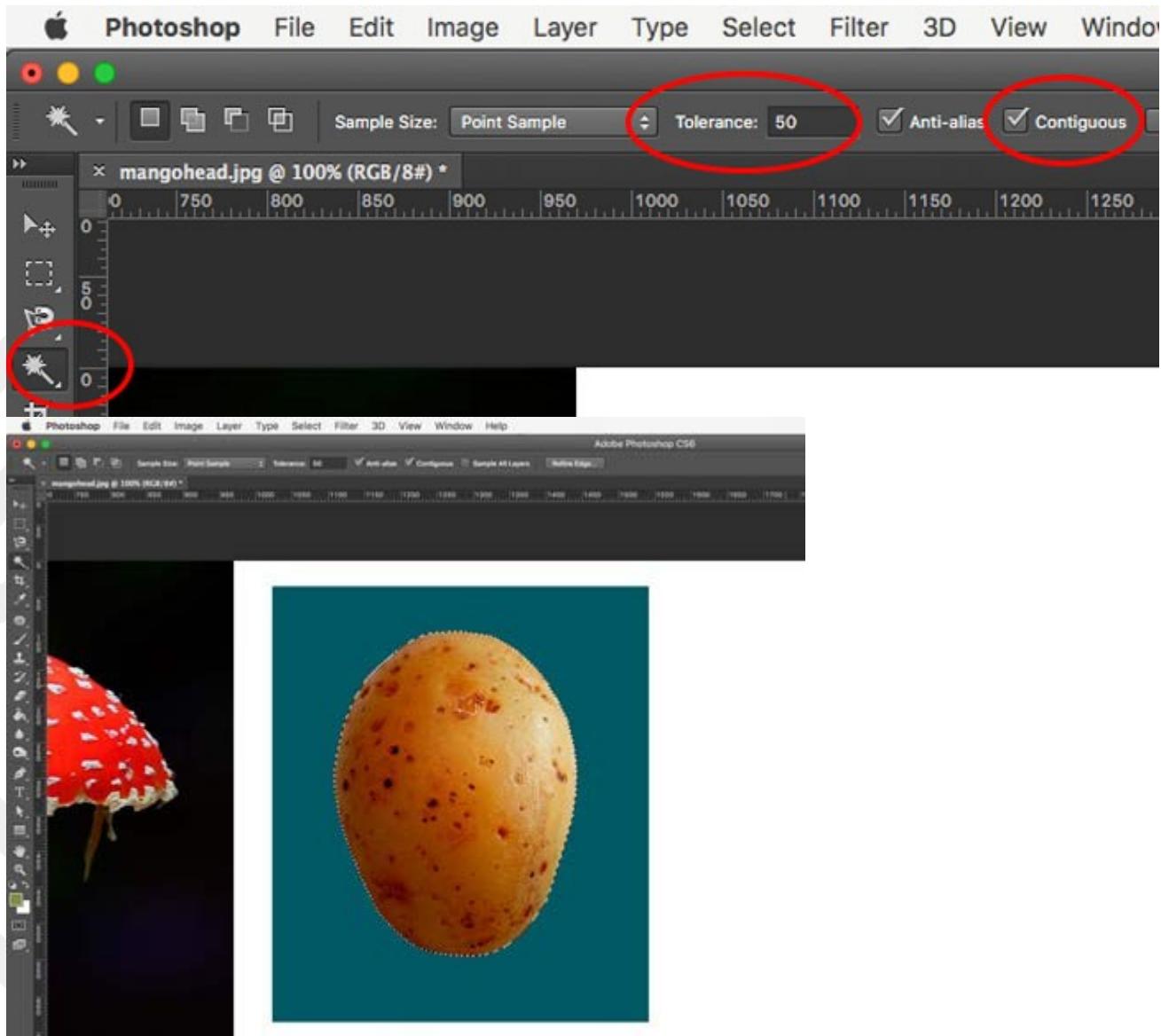


Let's define the area that we are going to work with:

Use Rectangular Marquee tool and select the area inside the blue rectangle.
Choose Magic Wand tool. Then look at the Option bar. Set Tolerance to 50.

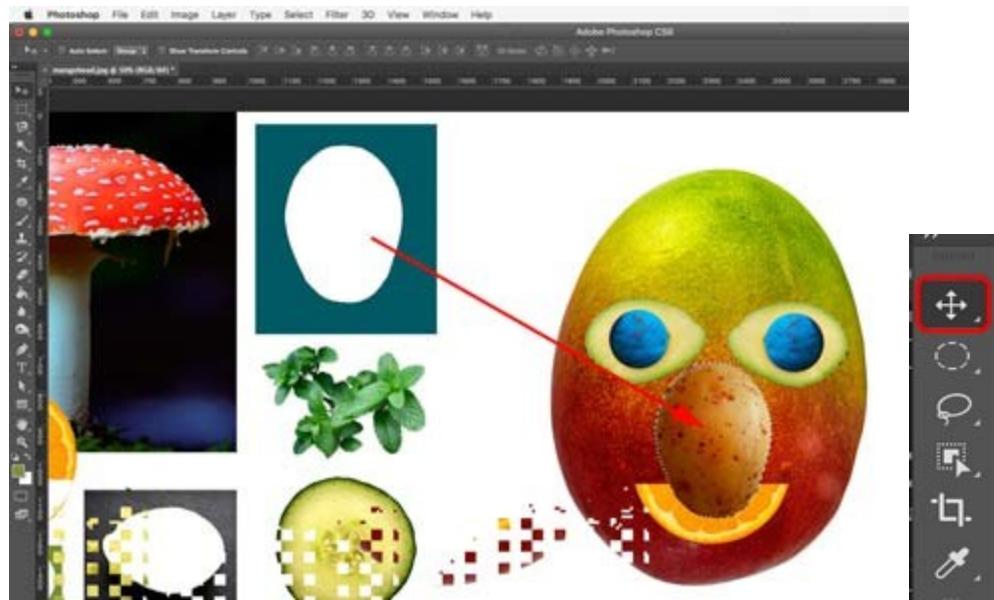
That means that the Magic Wand will select all pixels within the range of 50 shades darker than the initial color and 50 shades lighter than the initial color.

Check Contiguous option to select only pixels that are connected to each other.



Alt click on the blue background within the rectangular selection.

This will subtract from the selection all blue pixels - leaving only the potato selected.

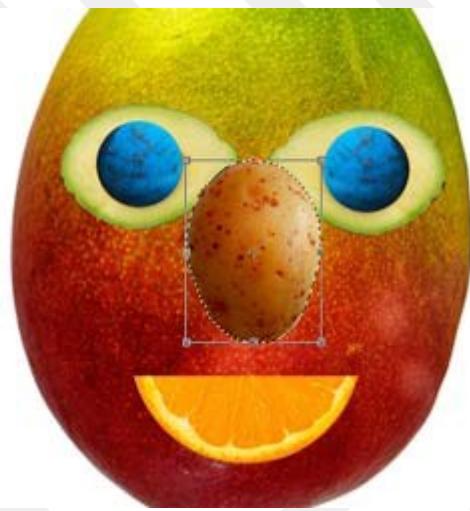


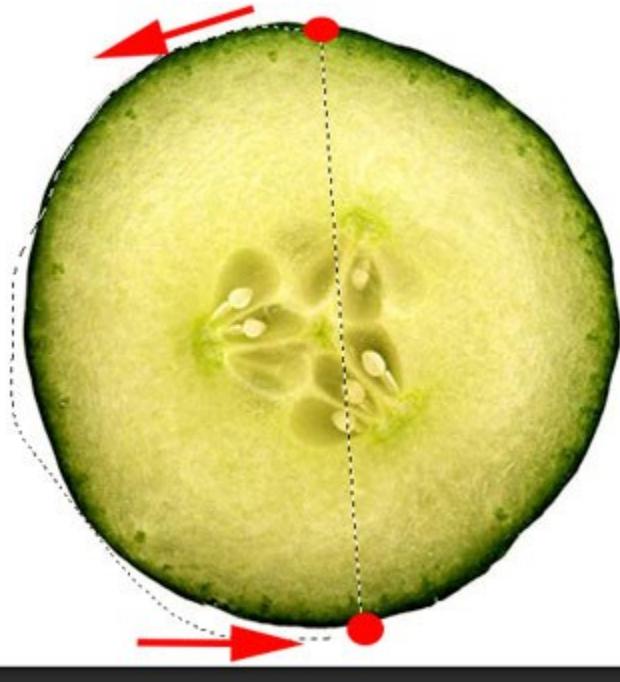
Choose Move Tool. Drag the potato over the mango. Looks like a nose?

To resize it:

Edit > Free Transform (or
Ctrl/Command T)

Hold Shift to constrain
proportions as you are resizing.
Hit Enter to apply transformation
when you are done.
Deselect.



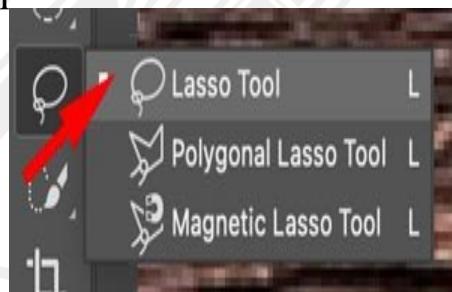


We are using a cucumber slice for an ear.

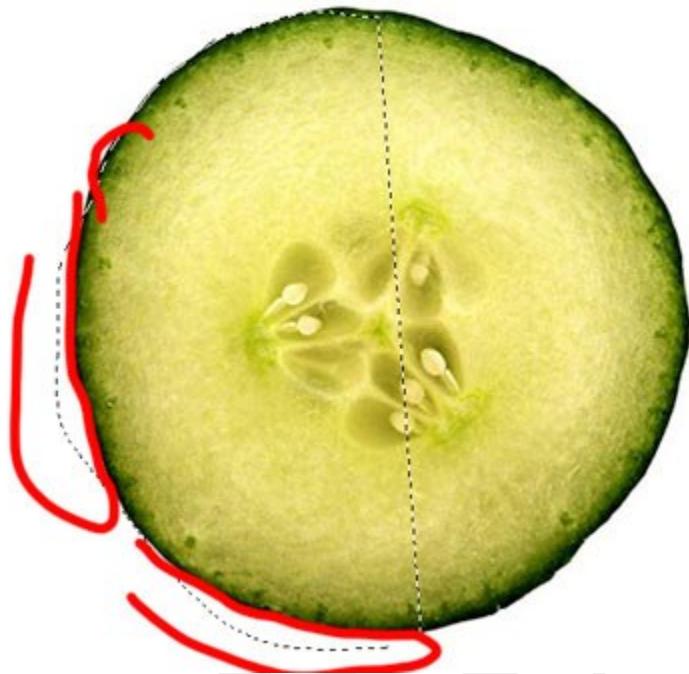
Choose Lasso tool. Lasso is a freehand selection tool. It selects pixels as you drag it.

To select a shape - draw the selection around it. Try to stay close to the shape. But if you don't - not a big deal. We'll fix it.

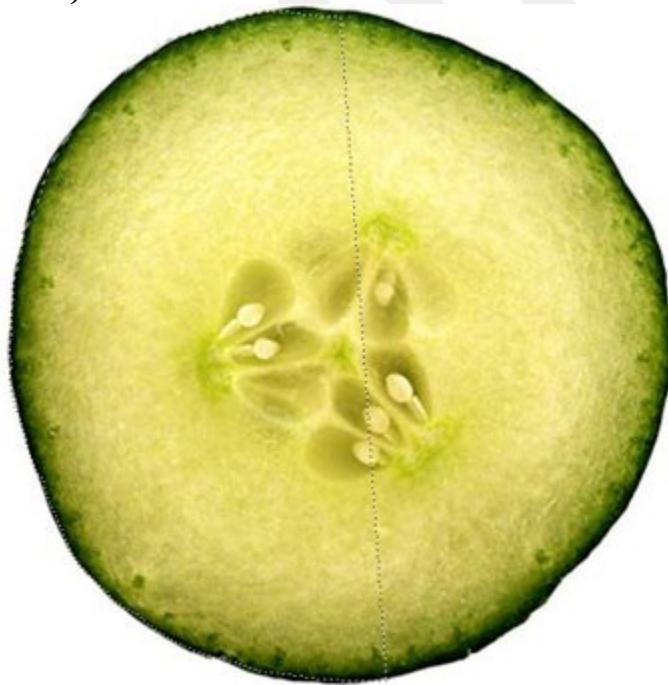
Remember - drawing your own selection - you need to return to your start point. Selection is a closed shape. So you need to end at your start point. Once you stop and release the mouse - it connects the start and the end points with a straight line. This happens because selection can be only an enclosed shape, not an open end line.



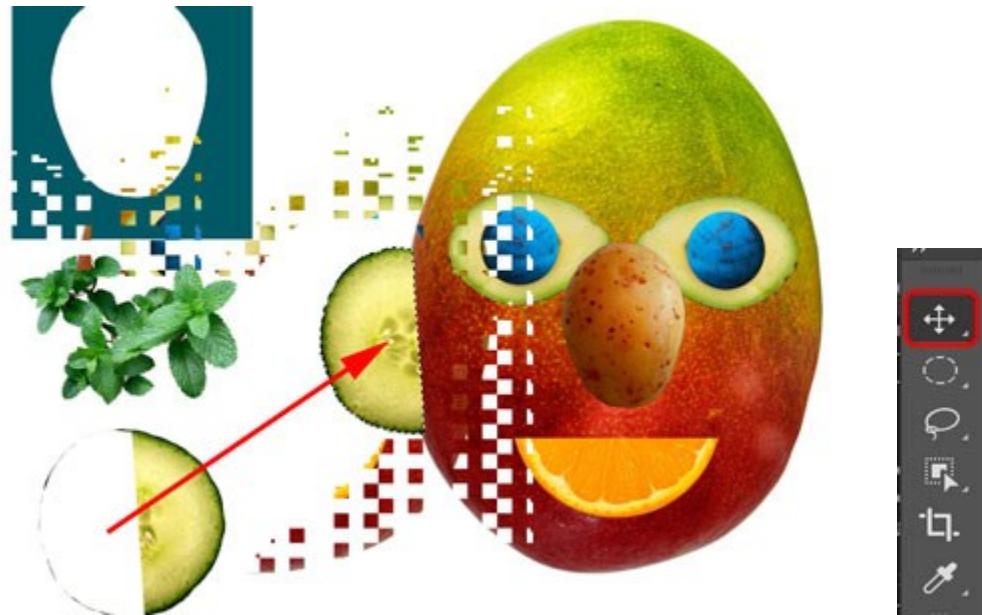
For this particular purpose - we are selecting only a part of the shape. So do your best to draw the selection line around the left side of the shape. **Start at the top, follow the outline, stop at the bottom and release the mouse.**



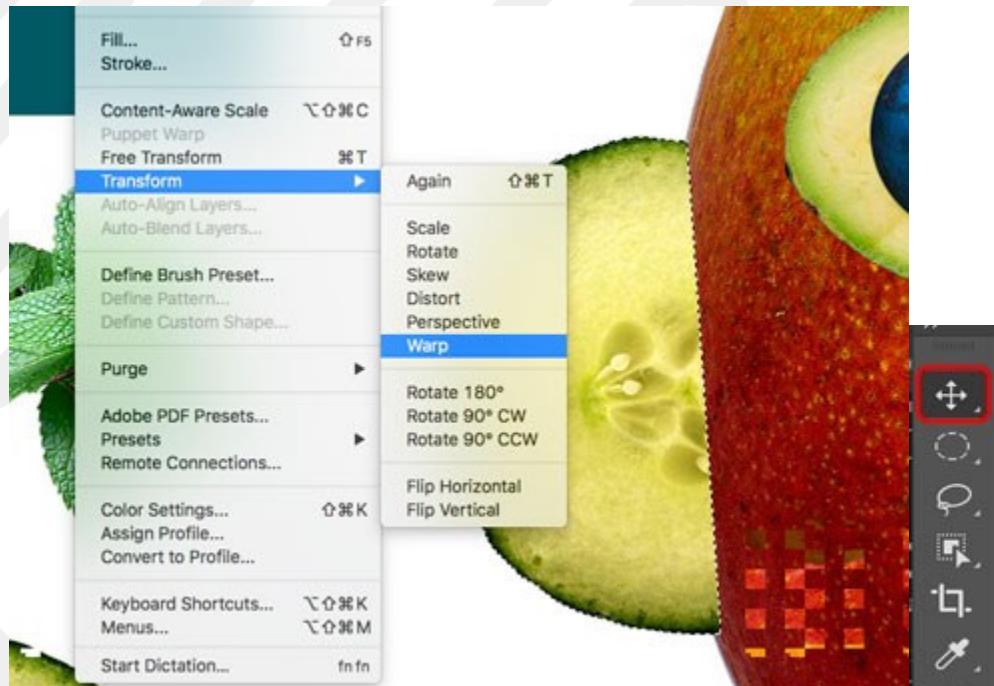
To fix the mistakes, use Shift (to add to selection) or Alt/Option (to subtract from selection).



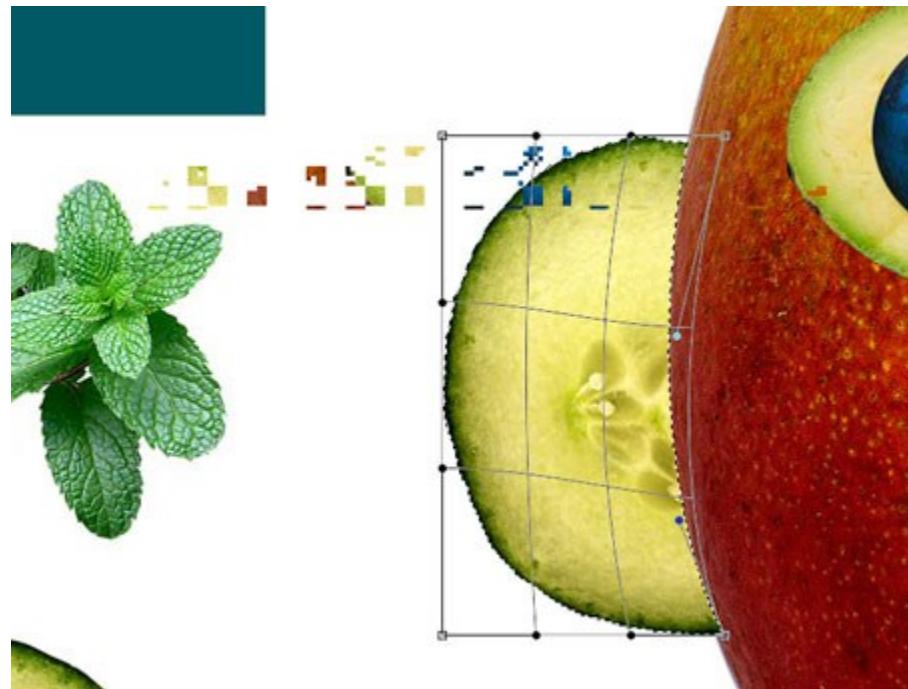
Zoom in the area with the mushroom.



Drag the ear.



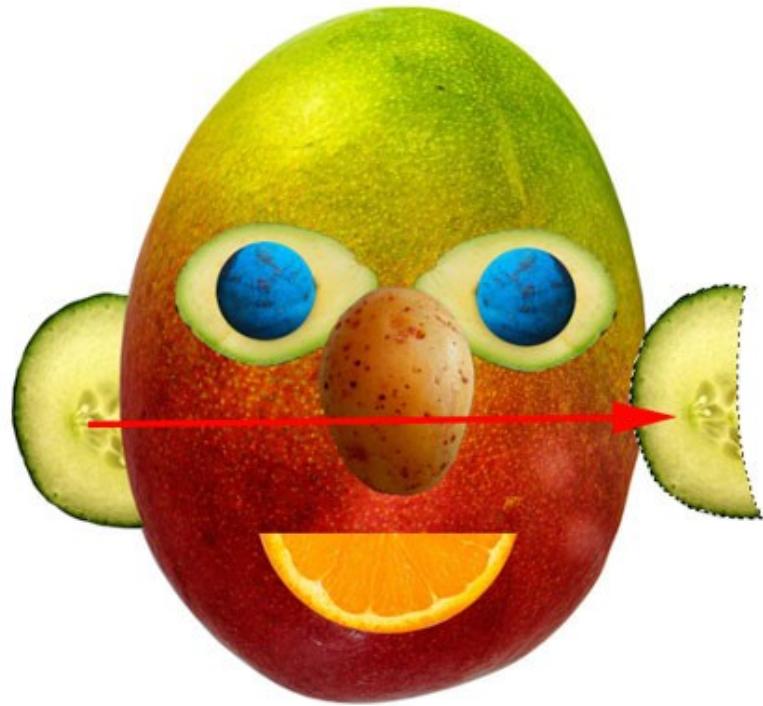
To curve the right edge - Edit > Transform > Warp



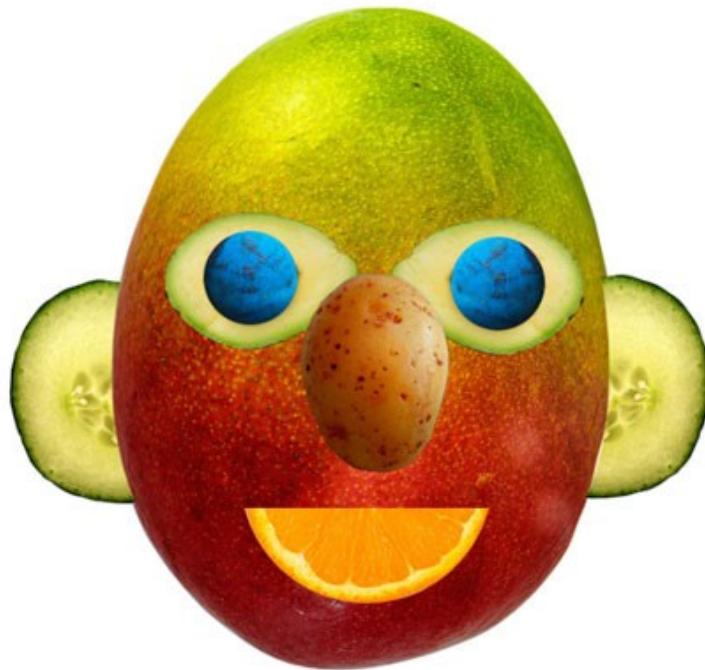
Push the straight edge to create a smooth curve.



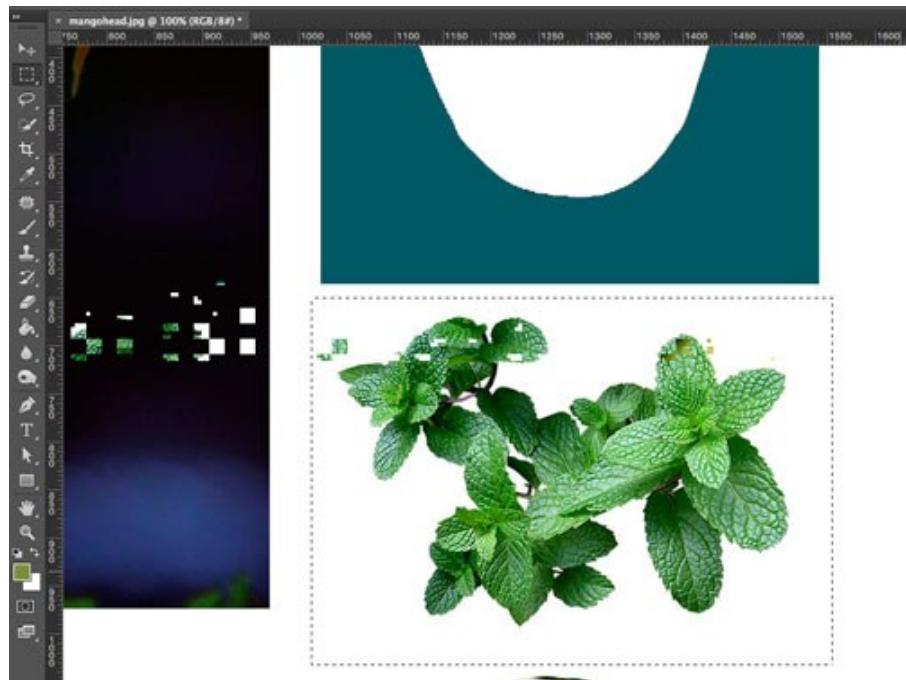
Hit Enter to apply transformation.



Duplicate the ear with Alt/Option dragging the selection.



Flip Horizontally.
Deselect.

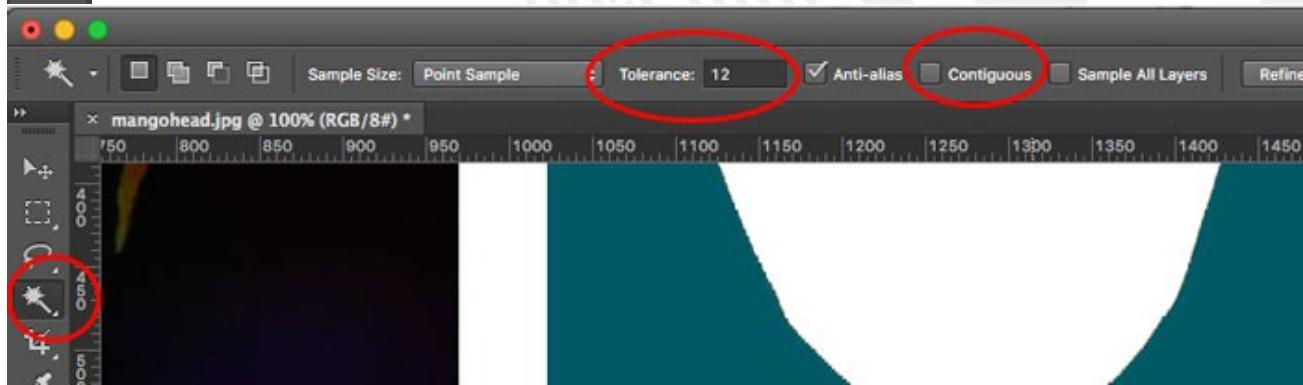


To select the basil bunch - **use Rectangular marquee tool** and select the area. Make sure there is only the basil and a white background in the selection outline.

Next step is to get rid of the white background within the selection.

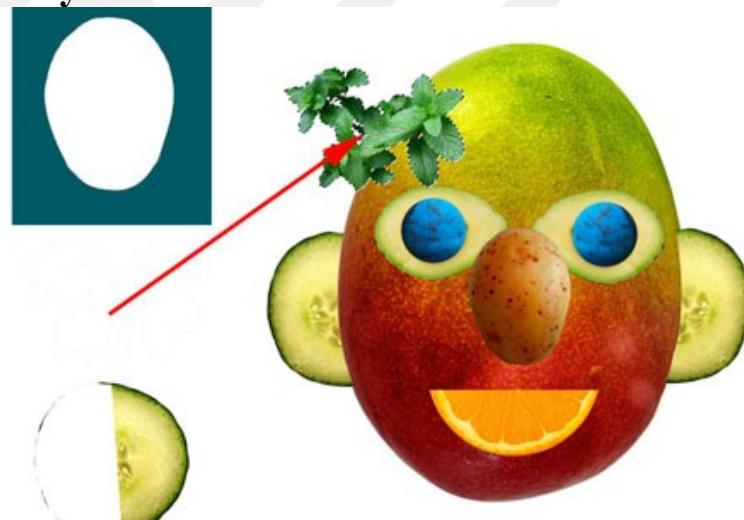
Switch to Magic Wand tool. Set tolerance to 12.

Uncheck Contiguous option to remove all white pixels.





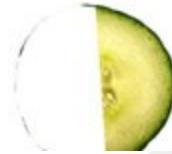
**Alt-click on white background inside the selection.
This will leave only basil selected.**



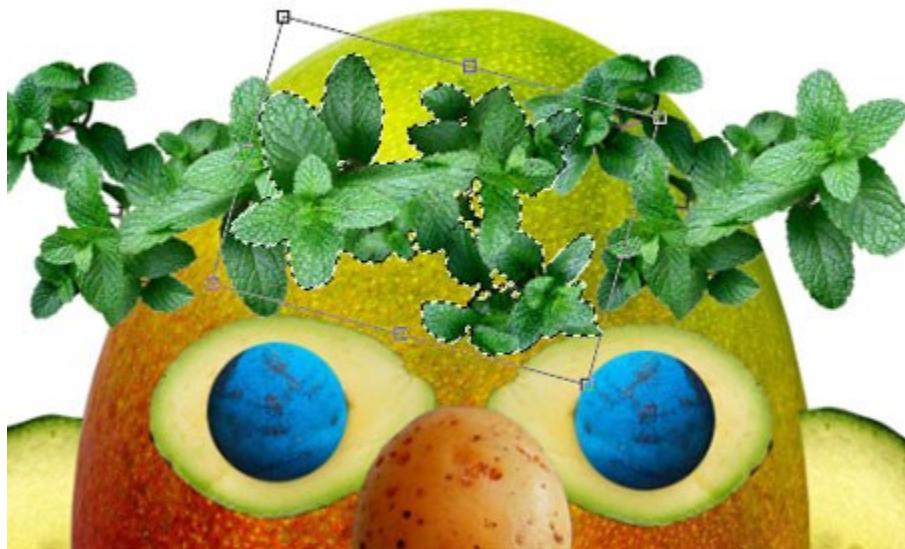
**Use Move tool.
Drag the herbs as shown.**



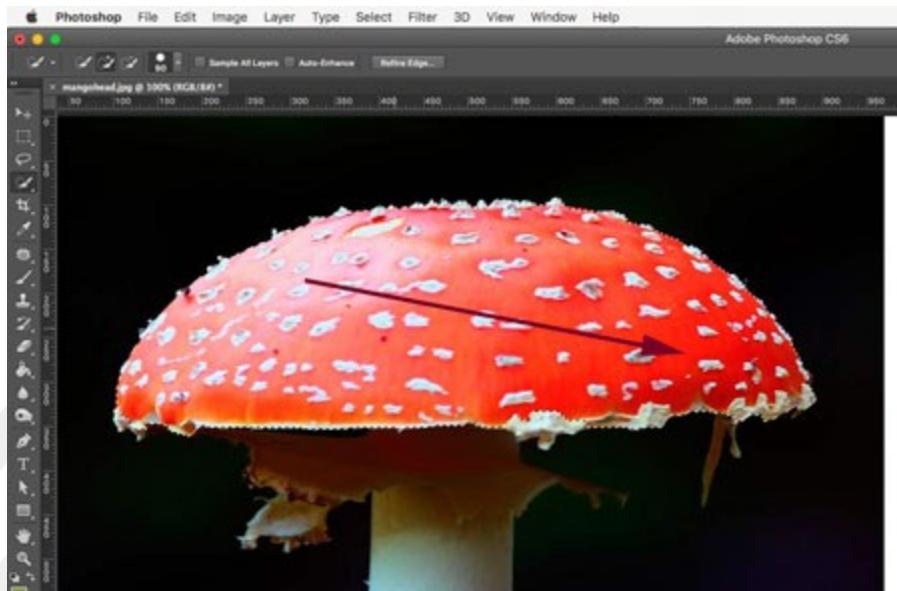
Duplicate the bunch.



Duplicate it again.

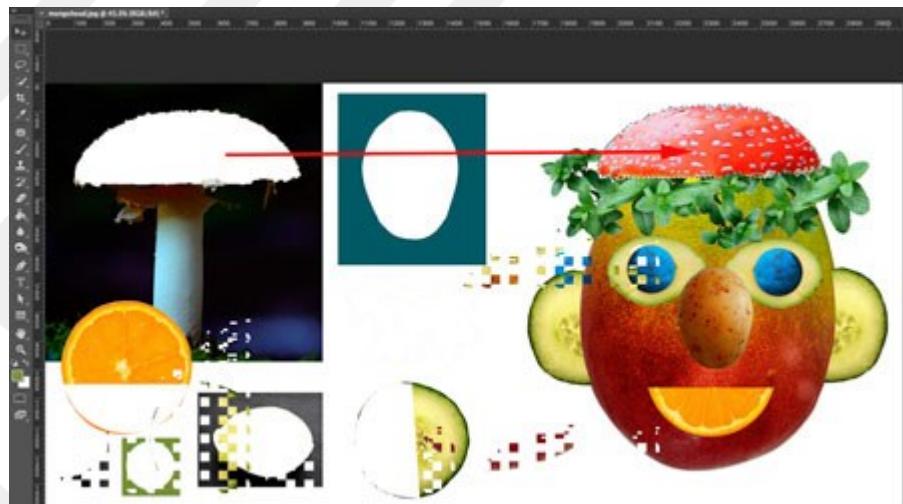


To rotate the selection:
Free Transform (Ctrl/Option T)
Rotate.
Deselect.



To select a contrasted area (does not need to be a solid or similar colors) use **Quick Selection tool**.

Draw a quick stroke across the mushroom.



Once it is selected, drag it over the head.

Deselect.



Now let's get rid of the left side of the image!

Choose Crop Tool

Draw a box around the mango person.. :)

You can adjust the size of it (and even rotate)

Press RETURN (ENTER)

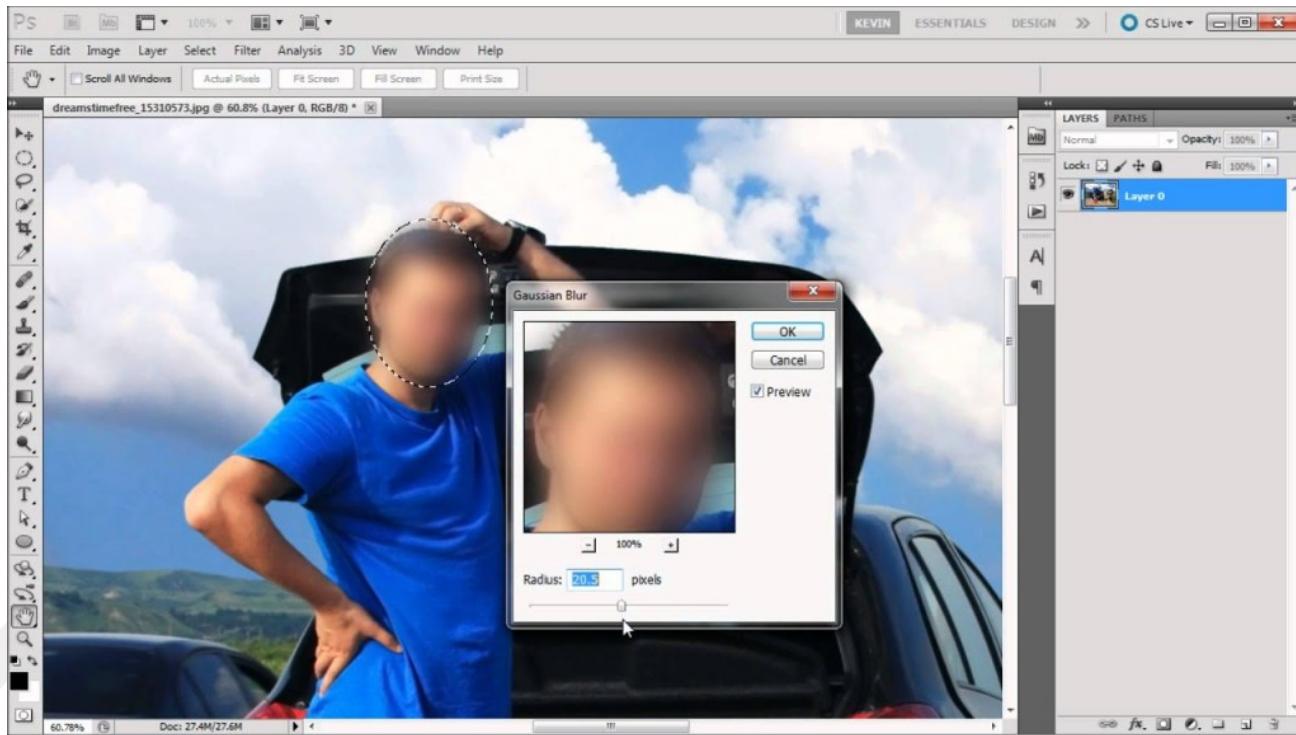
File > Save



Your project is done.

Section 3: Using Filters in Photoshop

How to blur an image in photoshop?

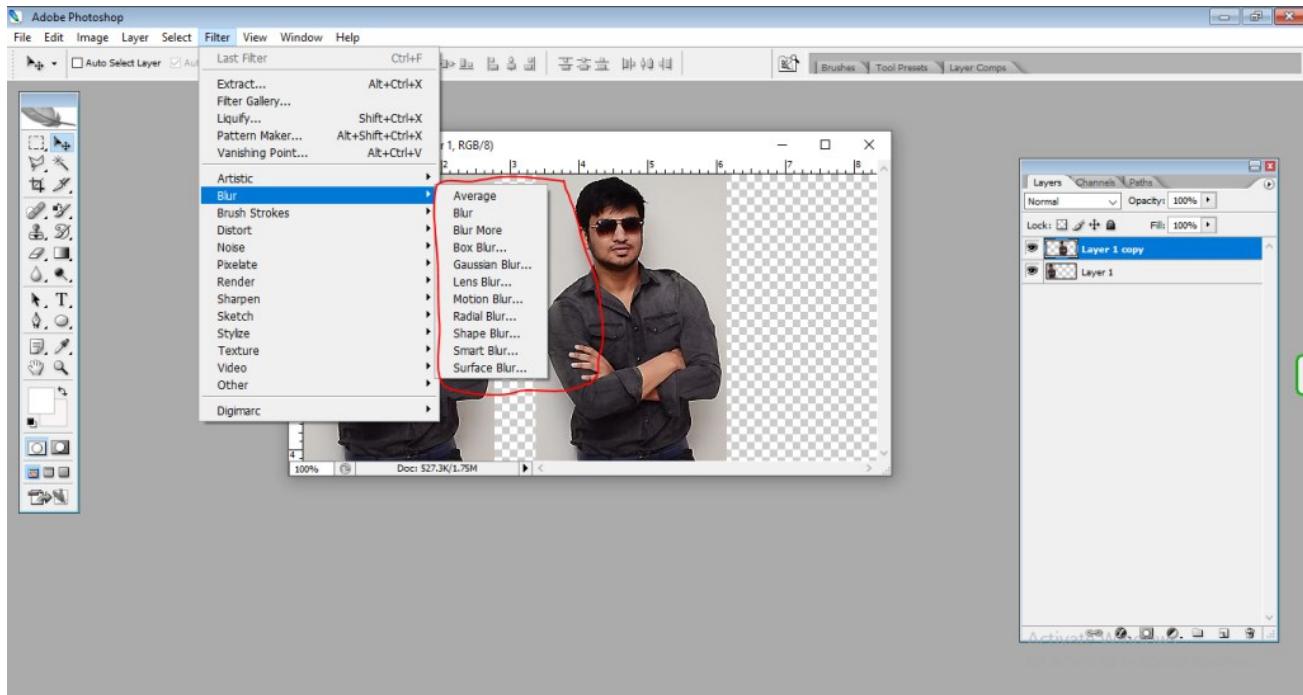


What is Blur Image?

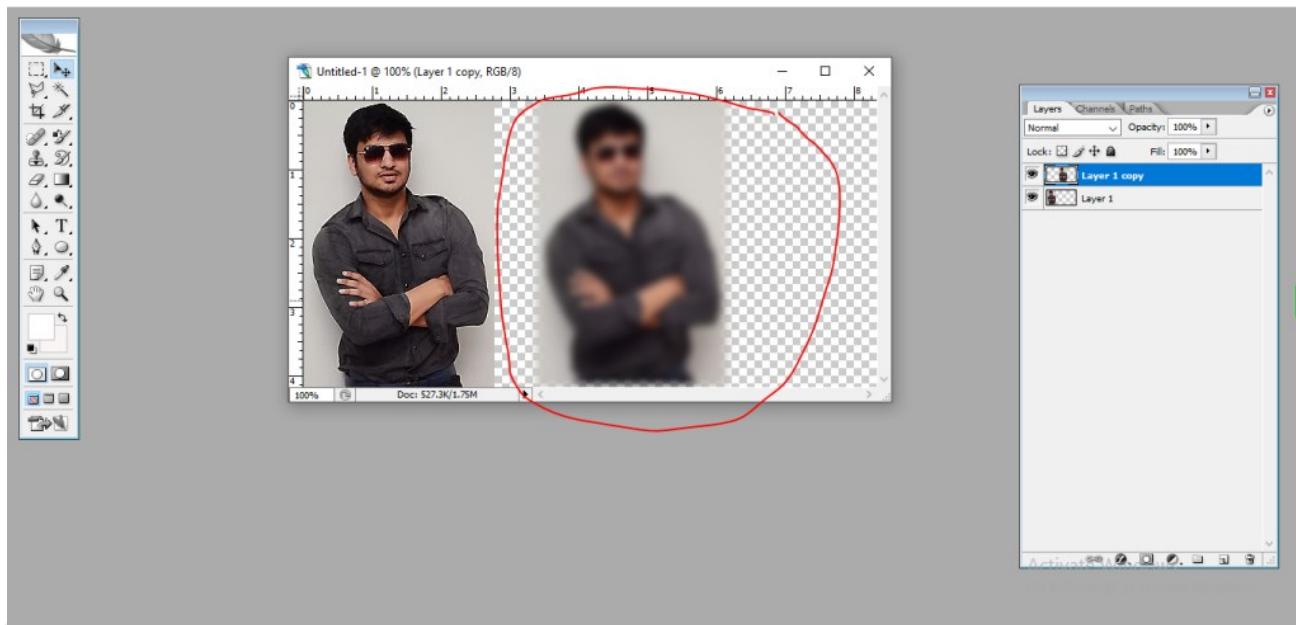
A blurred image is a visual representation where the details of the subject or scene are intentionally made unclear or softened. This effect is achieved by deliberately adjusting the focus, introducing motion, or applying image processing techniques. Blurring is employed in photography and digital media for artistic, aesthetic, or functional reasons. It can evoke a sense of depth, convey motion, or emphasize specific elements while de-emphasizing others. Blurred images are commonly used in backgrounds, portraits, and certain design contexts to enhance visual appeal and convey a desired mood or atmosphere.

There are several ways to blur an image in Photoshop, depending on the specific effect you want to achieve. Here are three common methods:

1. Blurring the entire image:



- Go to **Filter > Blur Gallery**.
- Choose the type of blur you want to apply. Some popular options include:
 - **Gaussian Blur:** This is a general-purpose blur that softens the entire image evenly.
 - **Box Blur:** This blur creates a more pixelated effect.
 - **Motion Blur:** This blur simulates the effect of movement, making the image appear streaky.
- Adjust the slider to control the amount of blur.
- Click **OK** to apply the blur.



Sharpening noise reduction

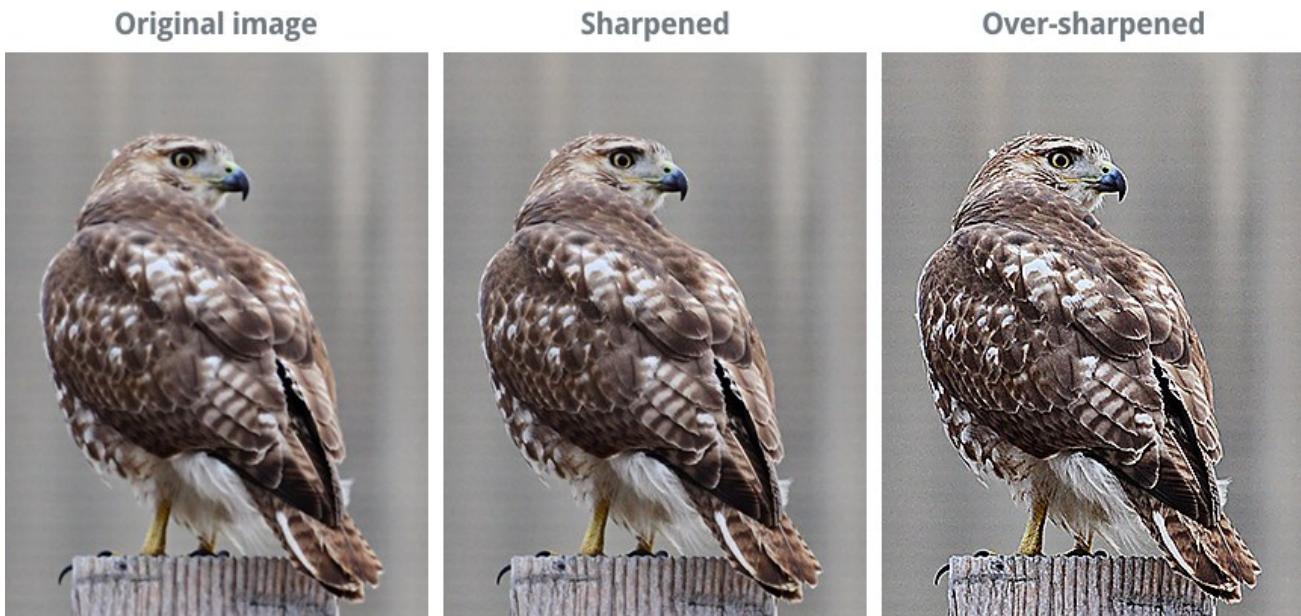
Photoshop includes several tools you can use to correct your images. In this lesson, we'll show you how to make the following corrections:

- **Sharpening:** If an image is less clear than you'd like it to be, you can sharpen it.
- **Noise reduction:** If an image has a lot of noise, or graininess, you can reduce the image noise.

We'll also cover the importance of using these tools correctly. If they are misused, sharpening and noise reduction can actually cause problems. If they are used with care, they're a great way to add polish to your images.

Sharpening

Sometimes an image may not be as clear as you'd like it to be. Sharpening can help make it look crisp and clear by enhancing the edges of objects in the image. However, adding too much sharpness can actually make an image look worse, or it can lead to a loss in image detail.



As you can see, the right amount of sharpness makes the photo look crisp. For example, in the center image it's easy to see the edges of the bird's feathers. Adding too much sharpness can cause the edges to look exaggerated and unnatural (these are known as halos), as in the image on the right. You may have also noticed that the background in the over-sharpened image has a lot of added image noise, or graininess.

Terminologies

Rectangular Marquee: Selects rectangular and square areas.

Elliptical Marquee: Selects elliptical and circular areas.

Single Row Marquee: Selects a 1-pixel wide horizontal row.

Single Column Marquee: Selects a 1-pixel wide vertical column.

Lasso Tool: Creates freehand selections.

Polygonal Lasso: Creates selections with straight line segments.

Magnetic Lasso: Snaps to object edges based on color contrast.

Magic Wand Tool: Selects areas of similar color.

Quick Selection Tool: Quickly "paints" selections by finding edges.

Color Range: Selects a color subset within an image.

Grow: Expands a selection based on similar colors or tones.

Inverse: Inverts the current selection.

Tolerance: The range of color variations the Magic Wand selects.

Contiguous: Option for the Magic Wand to select only connected pixels.

Selection: The act of isolating a portion of an image for editing.

Deselect: To remove an active selection.

Add to Selection: Expanding an existing selection (using Shift key).

Subtract from Selection: Removing parts of an existing selection (using Alt/Option key).

Move Tool: Moves selected areas or layers.

Transform: Modifies the size, shape, or orientation of a selection or layer.

Free Transform: Allows scaling, rotating, and skewing.

Flip Horizontally: Mirrors a selection along its vertical axis.

Warp: Distorts a selection or layer by manipulating a grid.

Crop Tool: Trims the edges of an image.

Blur: Softens the details of an image.

Sharpening: Enhances the edges of objects to increase clarity.

Noise Reduction: Reduces graininess or unwanted artifacts in an image.



DO I KNOW THIS ALREADY?

Complete the Sentence Questions:

41	The _____ tool is used for making rectangular selections.	
42	Holding the _____ key while dragging makes a perfect circle with the Elliptical Marquee Tool.	
43	The _____ Tool allows freehand selections.	
44	The _____ Tool selects areas of similar color.	
45	The _____ Tool snaps to edges based on contrast.	
46	To move a selection, use the _____ Tool.	
47	The shortcut to deselect is _____.	
48	The _____ Tool snaps to edges based on contrast.	

49	The _____ Transform command allows you to resize or rotate a selection.	
50	The _____ tool is used to remove unwanted parts of an image.	

Match the following with their correct descriptions:

51	Rectangular Marquee Tool	A	Selects similar colors	
52	Lasso Tool	B	Resizes/rotates	
53	Magic Wand	C	Trims image	
54	Magnetic Lasso Tool	D	Selects rectangular areas	
55	Move Tool	E	Moves selections	
56	Free Transform	F	Softens image	
57	Gaussian Blur	G	Freehand selections	
58	Crop Tool	H	Snaps to edges	
59	Color Range	I	Selects color subsets	
60	Inverse	J	Inverts selection	

Lesson	4
Name	Filters and color correction
Goals / Outcomes	<p>By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Remembering</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recall the names and functions of basic Adobe Illustrator tools. 2. List the common Illustrator panels and their purposes. 3. Identify the steps involved in creating a new Illustrator document. ➤ <u>Understanding</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the purpose and functionality of the Blend tool in Illustrator. 2. Describe the difference between basic tools and Illustrator effects. 3. Summarize how panels are used to manipulate objects and apply effects. ➤ <u>Applying</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create new Illustrator documents with specific dimensions and settings. 2. Use various Illustrator tools to draw and manipulate objects. 3. Navigate and utilize different Illustrator panels effectively. 4. Apply the Blend tool to create smooth transitions between objects. 5. Use basic Illustrator effects to modify the appearance of objects. ➤ <u>Analyzing</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compare and contrast different Illustrator tools and their applications. 2. Break down the steps involved in using the Blend tool and analyze the resulting effects. 3. Analyze the effects of different effect setting on an object. ➤ <u>Evaluating</u>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine the most appropriate Illustrator tools and effects for specific design tasks. 2. Assess the effectiveness of different blending techniques. 3. Judge the quality of a design that utilizes effects. <p>➤ <u>Creating</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design and create original artwork using various Illustrator tools, panels, and effects. 2. Develop complex blends to achieve desired visual effects. 3. Produce illustrator documents that utilize learned skills. 	
Knowledge	Code	Description
	TPK16	Colors combination
	TPK18	Digital tools option and uses
Skill	Code	Description
	TPC4.7	Create native design
	TPC4.8	Create UI web design

Lesson Four: Filters and color correction



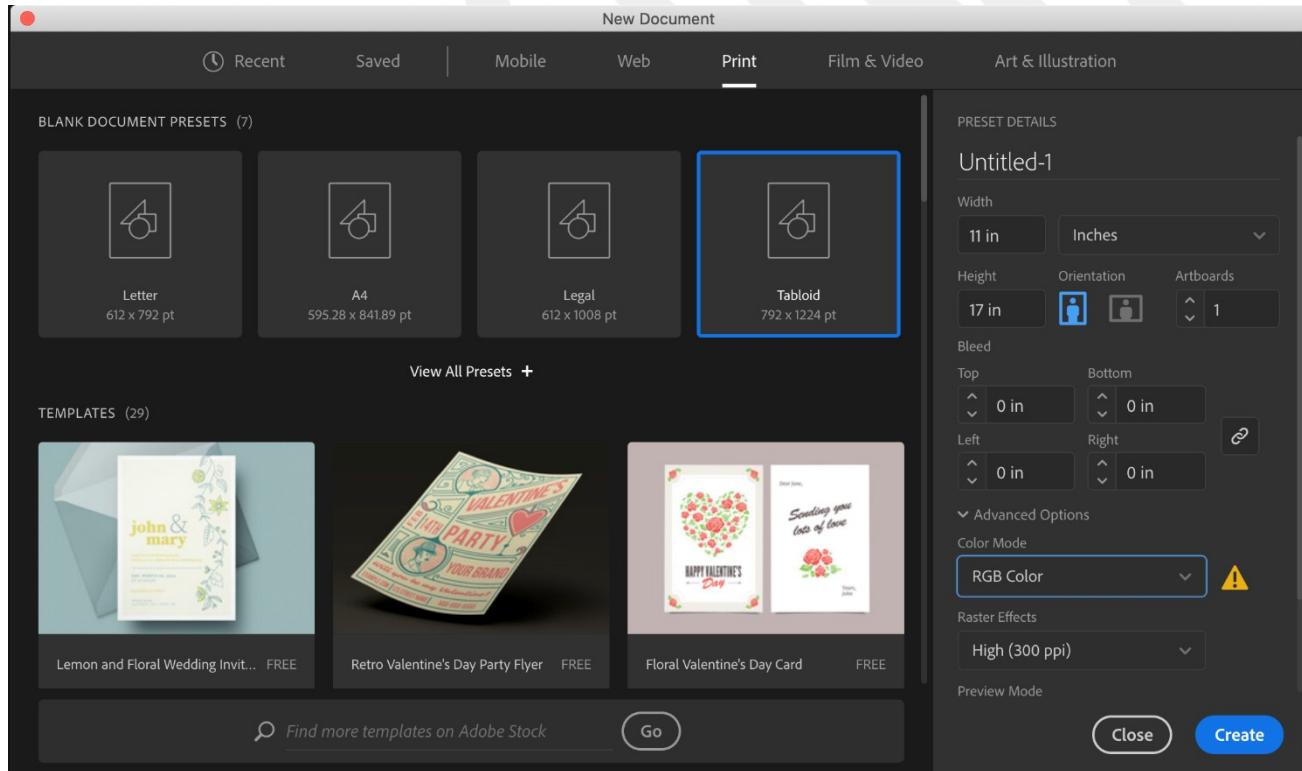
IN THIS LESSON WE LEARN:

- Create New Illustrator documents
- Adobe Illustrator tools
- Illustrator Panels
- Blend objects in Illustrator
- Illustrator Effects

Section 1 Create your document

Click CREATE NEW and set the document to whichever size you would like.

Note: CMYK is for Print and RGB is for web documents. So if you plan on printing this flyer, card, resume, etc. set the document to CMYK. If this design you're creating is for web purposes, like the header of your Facebook page for example, then you will want to set this document to RGB.



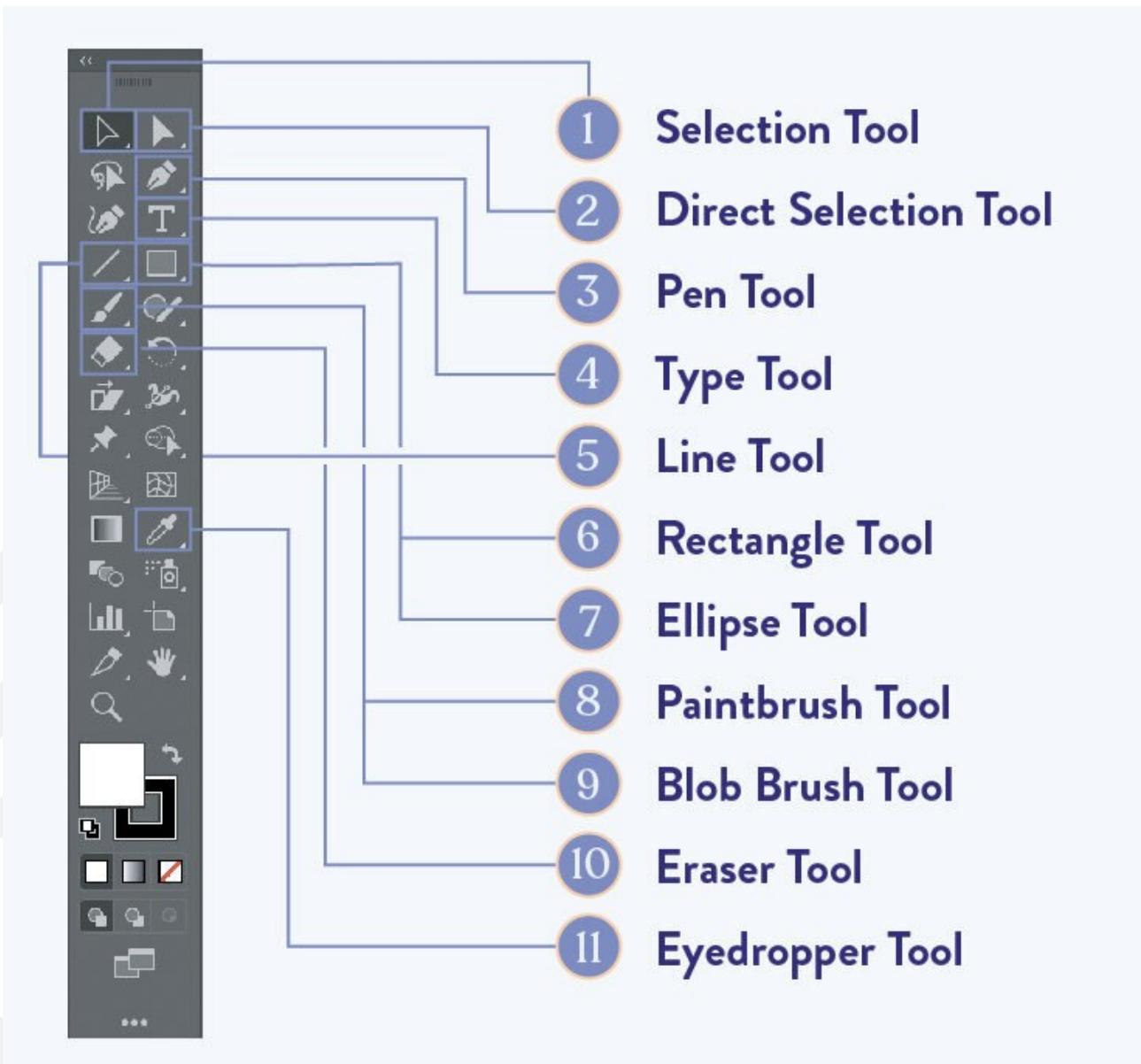
Check your settings

go to WINDOW > and check CONTROL to make sure it's on.

Got to WINDOW > TOOLBARS > and make sure ADVANCED is selected.

Section 2 Adobe Illustrator tools

Now, here are the top tools we're going to learn about (from top to bottom on the toolbar):



1.) **Selection Tool** - This allows you to click on specific shapes and objects

2.) **Direct Selection Tool** - This allows you to click on anchor points that make up specific shapes and objects.

3.) **The Pen Tool** - This may be THE MOST USED TOOL by designers. You use the pen tool to create your shapes and lines. By clicking with the pen tool, you create anchor points, by clicking and dragging you're able to make curved anchor points.

4.) **The Type Tool** - You can use this to type whatever you want in any font you want! Click and draw to start a text box, and then go to the Character panel on the right to change the font size and style.

5.) **The Line Tool** - Use this tool by clicking and dragging to create lines

(This is a fairly simple tool to understand).

6.) The Rectangle Tool - Click and drag to create perfect squares and rectangles. You can hold the shift key as you click and drag to make the shape proportionately into a circle

7.) The Ellipse Tool - Click and drag to create perfect circles and ellipses. You can hold the shift key as you click and drag to make the shape proportionately into a circle

8.) Paintbrush Tool - Paints like a brush but creates brushstrokes that have anchor points like the pen tool. The difference between this and the pen tool is that you do not need to click to create anchor points. With the Paintbrush Tool, you click and drag to create the stroke/line.

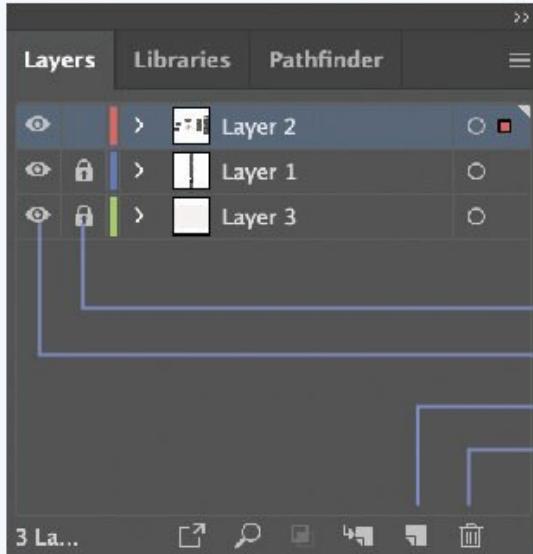
9.) Blob Brush Tool - Instead of painting with a stroke and creating lines like you do with the Paintbrush Tool, with the Blob Brush Tool you paint and create shapes with a Fill instead of a Stroke.

10.) Eraser Tool - This helps you to erase any lines or shapes you would like.

11.) The Eyedropper Tool - Select a color of a pixel! Keep in mind that this is not always 100% accurate unless you're zoomed-in and selecting the pixel color you want. But this is a great way to create a color palette, by importing an image you like and selecting the colors from it.

Section 3 Illustrator Panels

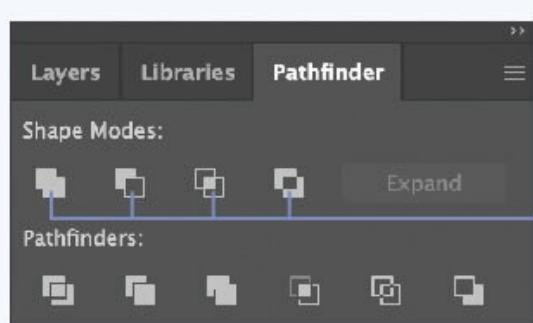
1.) Layers - Think of each layer as a piece of paper layered on top of one another



LAYERS PANEL

Think of each layer as a piece of paper layered on top of one another. You can:

- Lock
- Hide
- Create New
- Delete

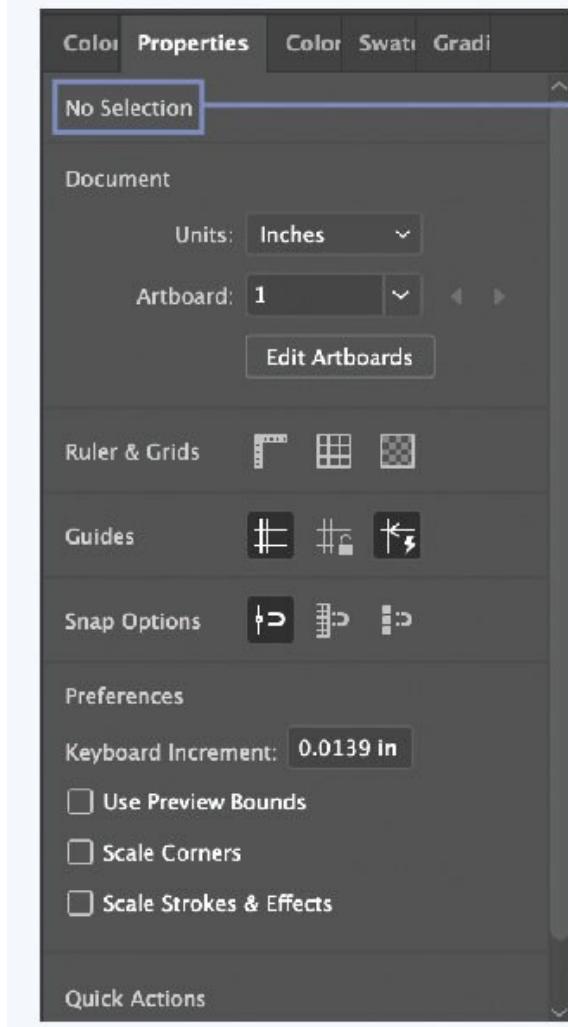


PATHFINDER TOOL

This helps you to unite shapes, divide shapes, and cut shapes. Play around with selecting two shapes on top of one another.

- Unite
- Minus Front
- Intersect
- Exclude

3.) Properties - This panel is like an "overview" of different options to change what you have selected. Currently it shows there is nothing selected.



PROPERTIES PANEL

This panel is like an "overview" of different options to change what you have selected. Currently it shows there is nothing selected.

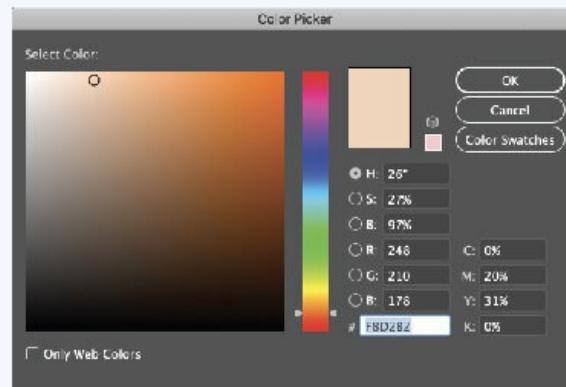
Think of this panel as a “Quick Links” or “Quick Tools” area. All the main edits you need to make in one panel when you have objects selected.

- 4.) **Swatches** - Changes the colors of your type, shapes, and objects. Use the system colors to change any object or create your own colors by double clicking the fill to open the color picker.

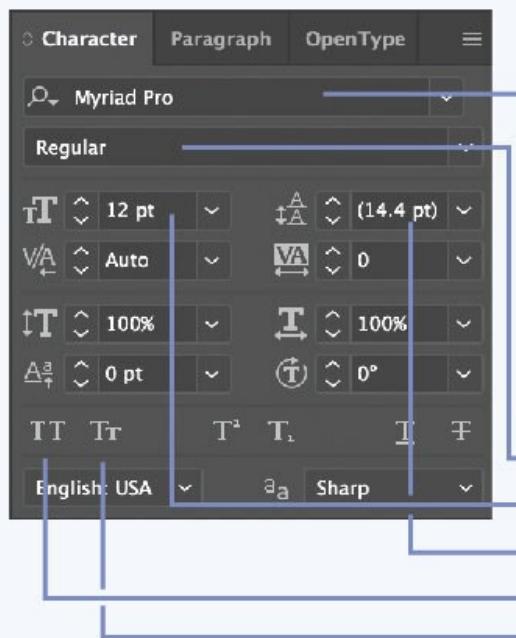


SWATCHES PANEL

Use the system colors to change any object or create your own colors by double clicking here to open the color picker.



5.) Character - Change fonts, size of fonts, the weight of fonts, and the spacing of letters. You can do uppercase, lowercase, strikethrough and much more...



CHARACTER PANEL

Changes fonts, size of fonts, weight of fonts, spacing of letters. You can do uppercase, lowercase, strikethrough and much more...

- Type of Font
- Weight
- Size
- Spacing
- Uppercase
- Small Caps

6.) Align - You can align a single object and/or multiple objects to:

- Align to Selection

- Align to Key Object
- Align to Artboard

For Key Object - Select your objects and then click on the one object from the group that you would like the other objects to align to.

ALIGN PANEL

You can align a single object and/or multiple objects to:

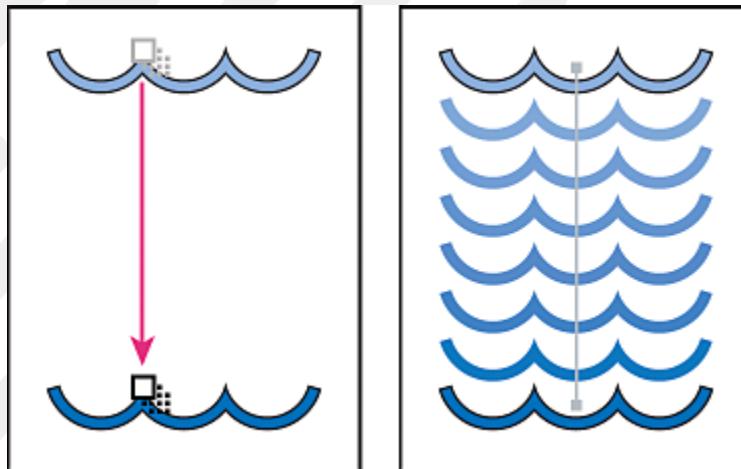
- Align to Selection
- Align to Key Object
- Align to Artboard

For Key Object - Select your objects and then click on the one object from the group that you would like the other objects to align to.

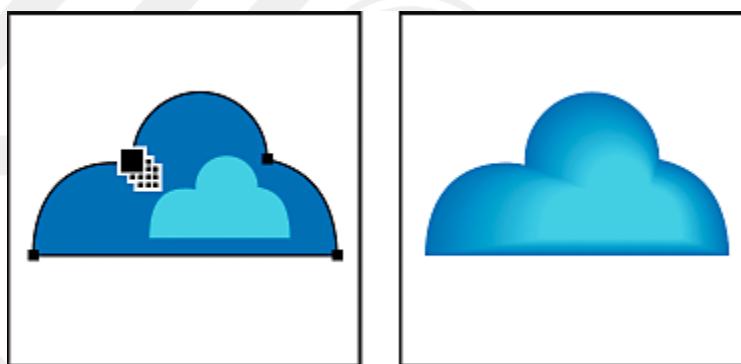
Section 4 Blend objects in Illustrator

You can blend objects to create and distribute shapes evenly between two objects. You can also blend between two open paths to create a smooth transition between objects, or you can combine blends of colors and objects to create color transitions in the shape of a particular object.

Once you create a blend, the blended objects are treated as one object. If you move one of the original objects, or edit the original object's anchor points, the blend changes accordingly. In addition, the new objects blended between the original objects don't have their own anchor points. You can expand the blend in order to divide the blend into distinct objects.



Example of using a blend to distribute shapes evenly between two objects



Example of using a blend to distribute color smoothly between two objects

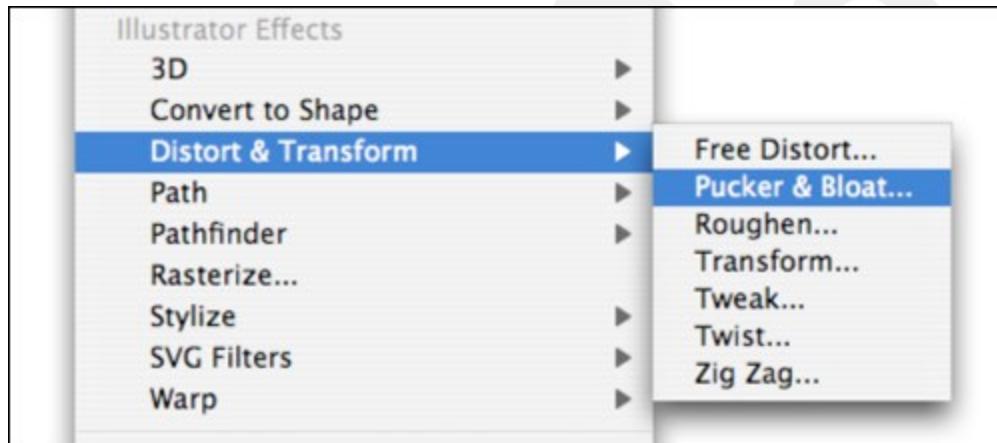
Section 5 Illustrator Effects

In this section, we'll examine how to save time by reshaping objects with the "Pucker & Bloat" and the "Roughen" Effects using Adobe Illustrator's star tool and other tools.

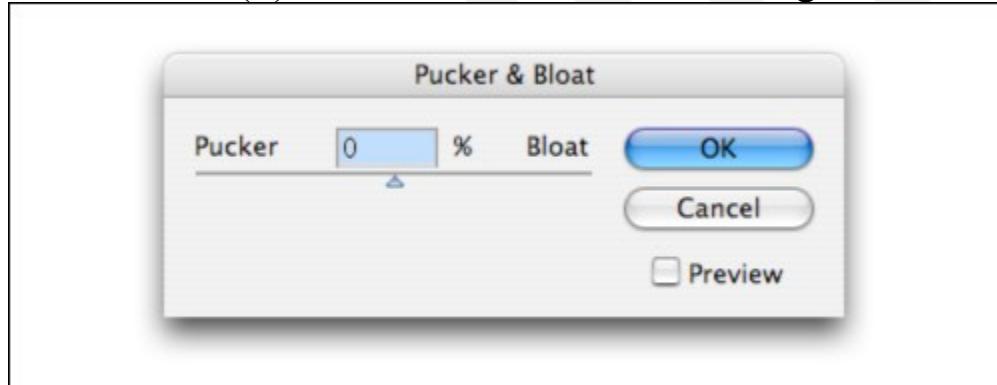
Pucker & Bloat

Pucker and Bloat are polar opposite effects. Pucker contracts a vector object's path segments toward the center, while Bloat expands the path segments outward.

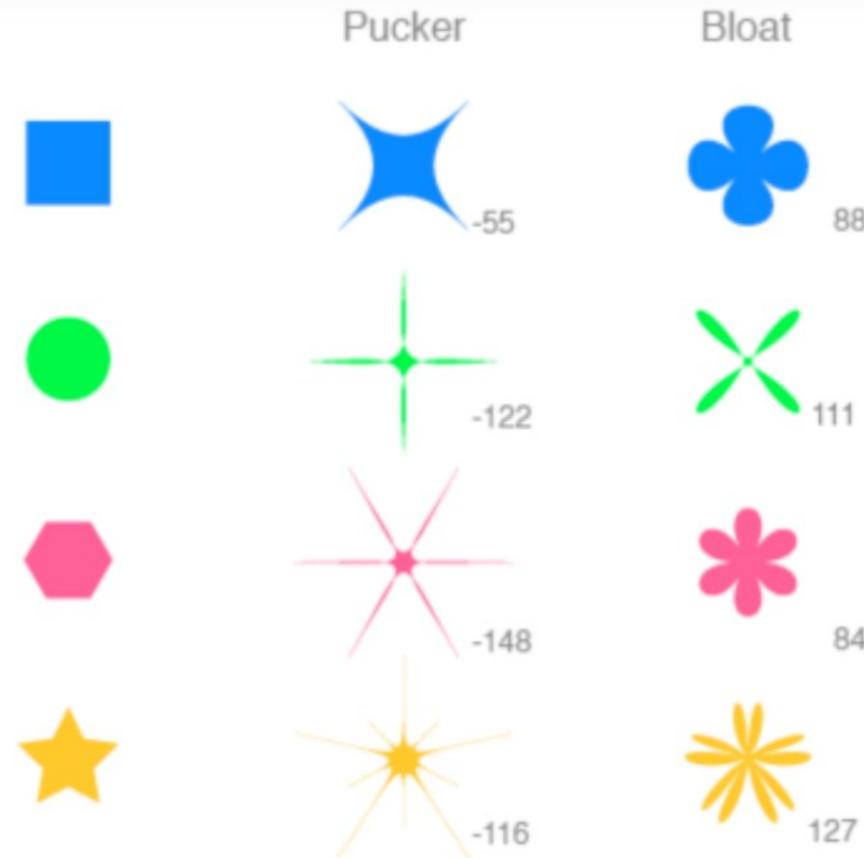
Please note: To edit your artwork at anytime, do not use the Pucker and Bloat functions in the Tools panel. Instead, go to Effect > Distort & Transform > Pucker & Bloat.



The menu panel for Pucker & Bloat has a slider with Pucker at one end (-) and Bloat at the other (+). This slider controls the strength of the effects.



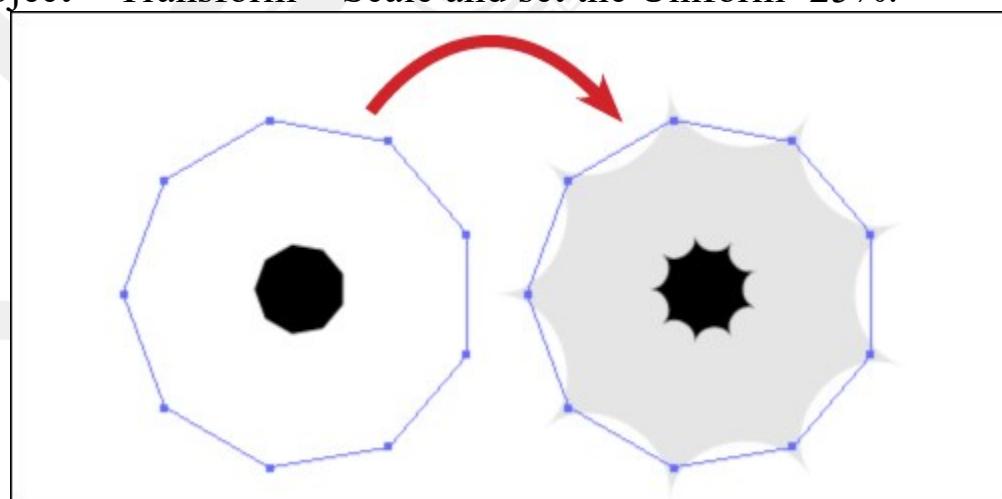
The difference between the two effects can be seen with a square, circle, hexagon, and star. Each shape has the pucker effect and then the bloat effect applied with different settings.



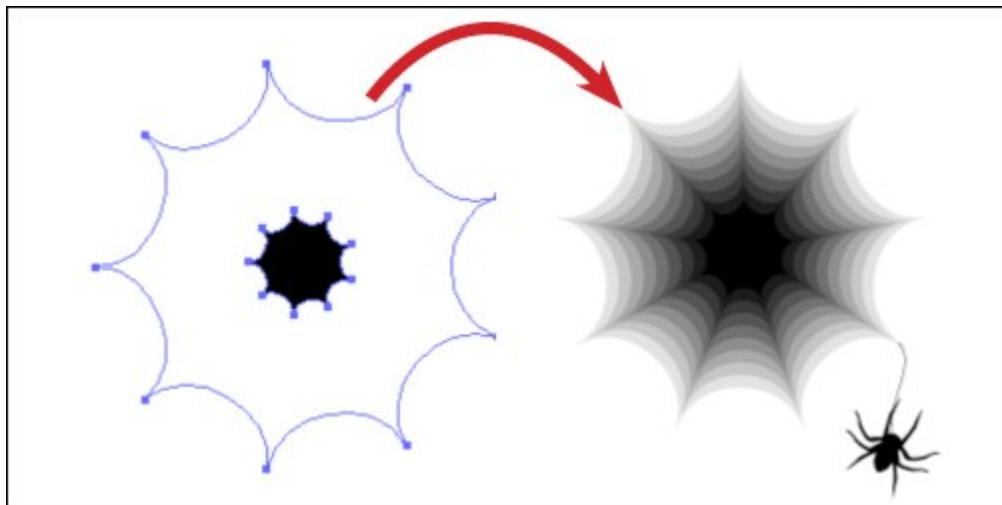
How can I use Pucker?

A great use for the Pucker Effect is creating quick shapes. In this example, we'll create a quick spider web. Select the Polygon Tool from the Tools panel. Drag out a polygon and at the same time use the Up arrow key (keyboard) to create a nine-sided polygon (nonagon) with a fill of white.

Go to Effect > Distort & Transform > Pucker & Bloat and change the setting to -18% Pucker. Duplicate this shape, fill with the color black, and go to Object > Transform > Scale and set the Uniform=25%.



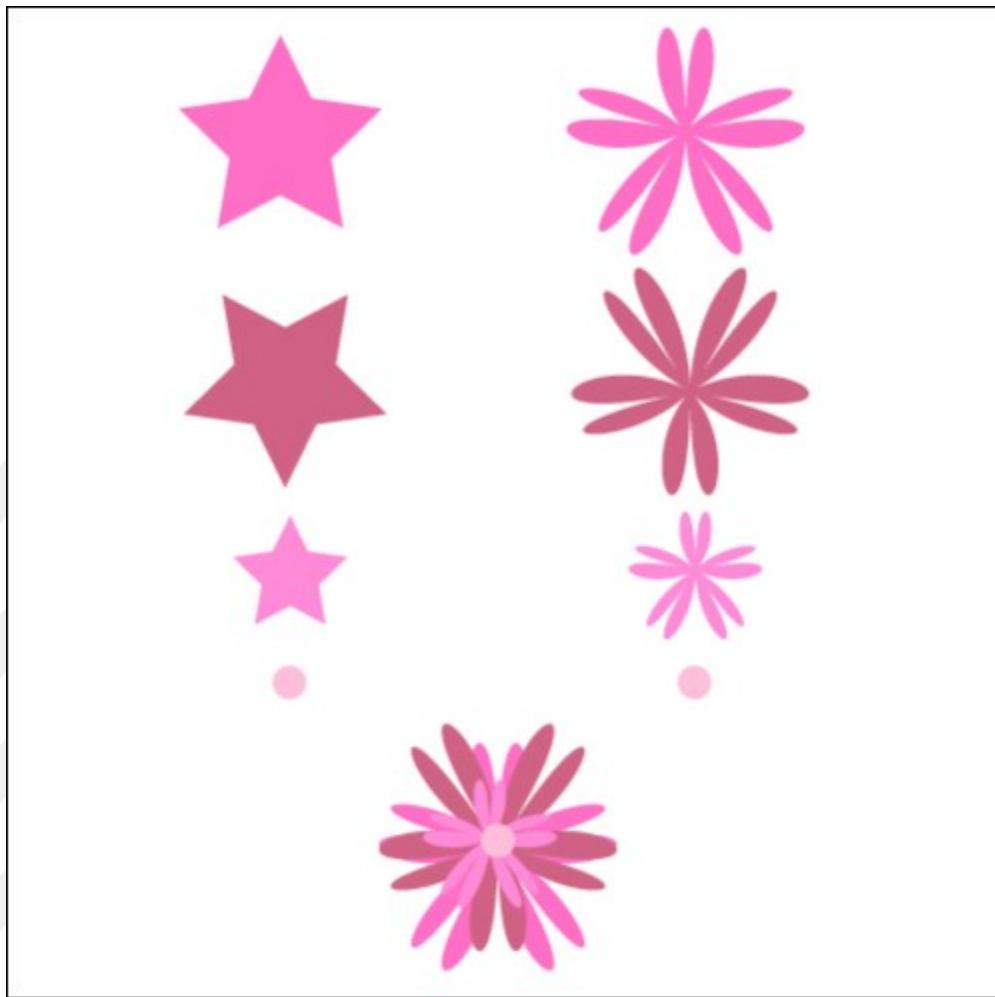
Now we'll show you how to blend in Illustrator. With both polygons selected, go to Object > Blend > Blend Options and change the settings to: (Spacing) Specified Steps=8 and the Orientation Aligned to Page. Go to Object > Blend > Make to apply the blend. Add a little spider to complete the illustration.



How can I use Bloat?

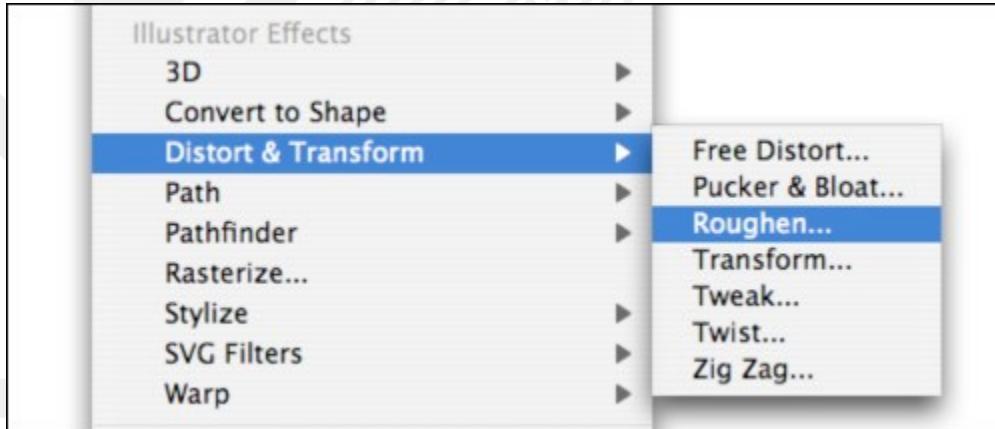
To create a simple wildflower using only a circle, a star, and the Bloat Effect, select the Illustrator Star Tool from the Tools Panel and drag out a star with a fill color of F271C7. Go to Effect > Distort & Transform > Pucker & Bloat and change the setting to 105% Bloat.

This will result in a flower with ten petals. Duplicate this layer, change the fill color to C46285, and go to Object > Transform > Reflect and select the Axis as Horizontal. To create a third set of petals, duplicate the first set, change the fill color to F78DD9, and go to Object > Transform > Scale and set the Uniform Scale to 55% to make a smaller set of petals. Add a circle with a fill of FCC0DB. Place all the petal sets together for a quick wildflower!



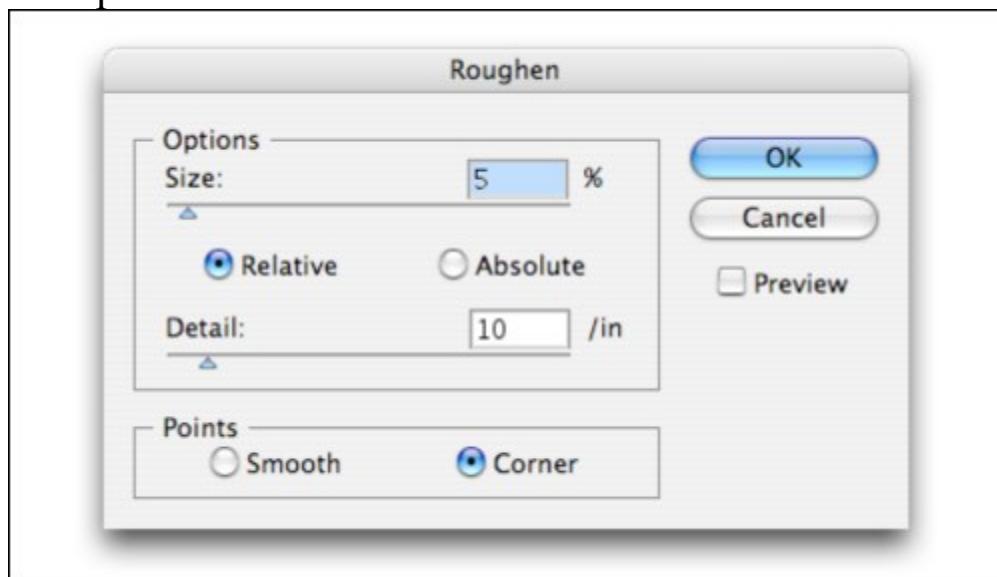
Roughen

The Roughen Effect reshapes a vector object's path segments into protruding points. To locate this effect, go to Effect > Distort & Transform > Roughen.

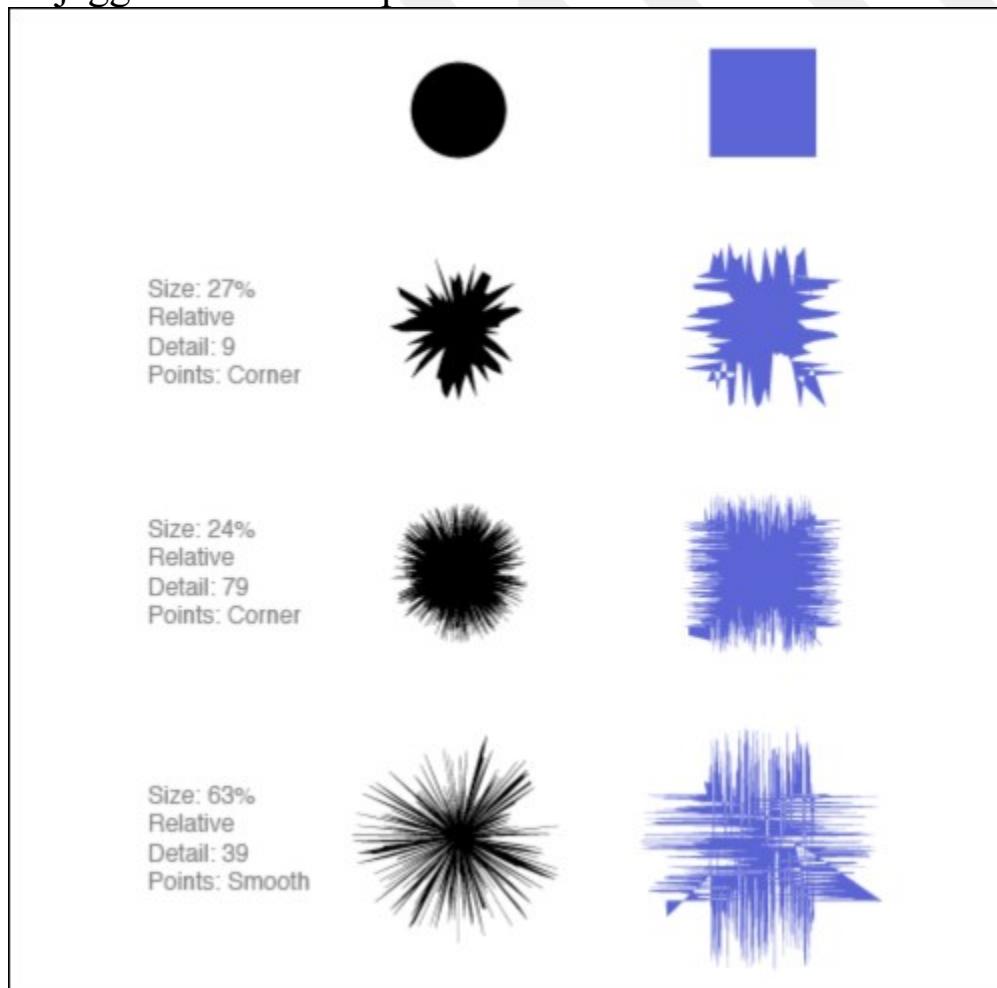


The menu panel for the Roughen Effect contains: Options for the Size (slider scale %) of the segments, selections for Relative and Absolute to set

the maximum segment size, the level of Detail to control the segment density, and options for Smooth or Corner Points.

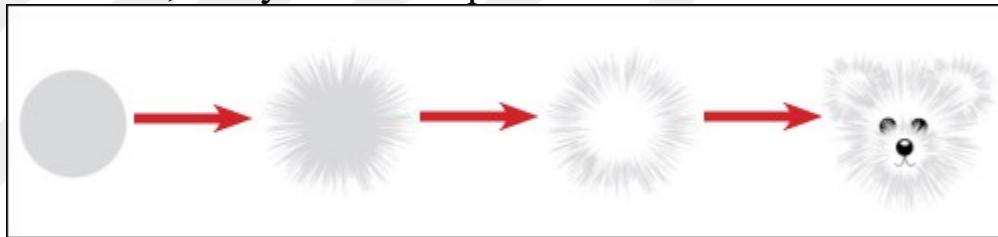


In this example, the Roughen Effect changes the shape of a circle and a square into jagged abstract shapes.



How can I use Roughen?

Let's create a fuzzy bear head. Select the Ellipse Tool (L) to create a circle with a fill color of D9DADB. Go to Effect > Distort & Transform > Roughen and change the settings to: Size=24%, Relative, Detail=79, and Corner. Duplicate this layer and change the fill color to white. Go to Object > Transform > Scale> and set the Uniform= 75%. This will create a white and gray fur ball. Group these layers. Use this fur ball as the head, then duplicate again and scale to 50%. Duplicate this smaller fur ball and place the set behind the head for ears. Do the same for the muzzle. Add eyes, a nose, and a mouth, and you have a quick bear face!



Experience with the settings on each effect to find new ways to reshape objects. They can be quite the time-saver!

Terminologies

CMYK: Color mode used for print documents.

RGB: Color mode used for web documents.

Selection Tool: Tool used to select entire objects.

Direct Selection Tool: Tool used to select individual anchor points.

Pen Tool: Tool used to create vector shapes and lines by placing anchor points.

Type Tool: Tool used to add text to a document.

Line Tool: Tool used to draw straight lines.

Rectangle Tool: Tool used to create rectangles and squares.

Ellipse Tool: Tool used to create ellipses and circles.

Paintbrush Tool: Tool used to create freehand strokes with anchor points.

Blob Brush Tool: Tool used to paint solid shapes.

Eraser Tool: Tool used to delete portions of artwork.

Eyedropper Tool: Tool used to sample colors from an image.

Layers Panel: Panel used to manage the stacking order of objects.

Pathfinder Panel: Panel used to combine, divide, and cut shapes.

Properties Panel: Panel used to view and modify object properties.

Swatches Panel: Panel used to manage and apply colors.

Character Panel: Panel used to modify text properties like font, size, and spacing.

Align Panel: Panel used to align objects relative to each other or the artboard.

Blend Tool: Tool used to create smooth transitions between objects or colors.

Pucker & Bloat Effect: Effect used to contract or expand object paths.

Roughen Effect: Effect used to create jagged edges on object paths.

Anchor Points: Points that define the shape of vector paths.

Stroke: The outline of a shape or line.

Fill: The color inside a shape.

Vector Object: An image that is created using mathematical equations, allowing it to be resized without loss of quality.

Artboard: The working area in an Illustrator document.

Transform: To change the size, shape, or position of an object.



DO I KNOW THIS ALREADY?

Complete the Sentence Questions:

61	The color mode used for print documents is _____.	
62	The tool used to draw shapes and lines by creating anchor points is the _____ Tool.	
63	The panel that gives an overview of options for selected objects is the _____.	
64	The tool used to select anchor points is the _____ Tool.	
65	Holding the _____ key while drawing a rectangle creates a perfect square.	
66	The tool used to copy colors from pixels is the _____ Tool.	
67	The panel that organizes objects like stacked pieces of paper is the _____ panel.	
68	The panel used to unite, divide, and cut shapes is the _____ panel.	
69	The panel used to change the colors of objects is the _____ panel.	
70	The effect that creates smooth transitions between objects is the _____ effect.	

Dear learner: Choose the correct answer.

71	Which color mode is used for print documents? a) RGB b) CMYK c) Grayscale d) Indexed Color	
72	Which tool allows you to select anchor points? a) Selection Tool b) Direct Selection Tool c) Pen Tool d) Type Tool	
73	Holding which key creates a perfect circle or square? a) Alt b) Shift c) Ctrl	

	d) Tab	
74	Which panel helps unite, divide, and cut shapes? a) Layers b) Pathfinder c) Properties d) Character	
75	Which panel provides an overview of selected object options? a) Layers b) Pathfinder c) Properties d) Swatches	

Essay questions- clear and readable handwriting

76	Question	What color mode is used for print documents?
	Answer	
77	Question	What is the purpose of the Direct Selection Tool?
	Answer	
78	Question	What do layers in Illustrator represent?
	Answer	
79	Question	What is the Pathfinder panel used for?
	Answer	
80	Question	What does the Blend tool create?
	Answer	

Lesson	5
Name	Exporting to web design
Goals / Outcomes	<p>By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Remembering</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recall the different file formats available for saving images in Photoshop. 2. List the various export options available in Illustrator. 3. Remember the basic difference between the "Save" and "Save As" commands. ➤ <u>Understanding</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the purpose of different file formats (e.g., JPEG, PNG, PSD, AI). 2. Describe the use cases for "Save As" versus "Save" in Photoshop. 3. Understand the concept of exporting artwork for different output purposes (web, print, etc.) in Illustrator. ➤ <u>Applying</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Save images in Photoshop using appropriate file formats based on intended use. 2. Use the "Save As" command to create copies of images with different settings or formats. 3. Export artwork from Illustrator in various formats and settings for different outputs. ➤ <u>Analyzing</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze the impact of different file formats on image quality and file size. 2. Compare and contrast the export options in Illustrator and their effects. 3. Analyze the difference between saving a photoshop document, and exporting an illustrator document. ➤ <u>Evaluating</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine the optimal file format for specific image saving needs.

	<p>2. Evaluate the quality of exported artwork based on intended use.</p> <p>3. Judge which saving method is best for each situation.</p> <p>➤ <u>Creating</u></p> <p>1. Prepare images and artwork for various outputs by using appropriate saving and exporting techniques.</p> <p>2. Create files that are optimized for web, print, or other media.</p>	
Knowledge	Code	Description
	TPK16	Colors combination
	TPK18	Digital tools option and uses
Skill	Code	Description
	TPC4.7	Create native design
	TPC4.8	Create UI web design

Lesson Five: Exporting to web design



IN THIS LESSON WE LEARN:

- Saving images
- Using Save As In Photoshop
- Export artwork In Illustrator

Section :1 Saving images

In Photoshop, saving works a bit differently from most other applications. Instead of working with one main file type—like .docx in Microsoft Word—Photoshop offers a variety of ways to save your images. In this lesson, we'll cover the different saving options in Photoshop, along with some common reasons to save files in different formats.

Saving options

When saving a file in Photoshop, you have several options and file formats to choose from:

- **PSD:** This is the default file type for Photoshop documents, although you won't necessarily use it for every image. It will save your layers and all of the other information in your image so you can easily re-edit it later. PSD files are designed to be opened in Photoshop, so if you want to share the image with others you'll also need to save a copy of the image in a common file format, like JPEG.
- **Common file formats:** You can save images in a variety of common file types, including JPEG and PNG. These file formats can be viewed and edited on almost any computer or mobile device, which makes them well-suited for sharing with others. However, unlike PSD files these formats aren't as useful if you plan to continue editing the file, and they also can't preserve layer information.
- **Save for Web:** If you're planning to upload an image to the Web, like on a blog or website, you'll want to use the Save for Web feature. This tool allows you to save images that are optimized for the Web, which will make them easier to download and view online. Save for Web also includes several helpful features for preparing images for the Web, including the option to resize images.

In the image below, you can see three different versions of an image file: the original JPEG file, an edited PSD version, and a final JPEG version that's been resized and saved for the Web. You can see that the Web version has a much smaller file size than the original and PSD versions.



Ultimately, the saving option you choose will depend on what you need to do with the image. Let's take a look at a couple of scenarios to see why you might choose different saving options.

Scenario 1

Let's say you're asked to create a new header image for a company website. You've been given a photo to include, and you need to add some text with the company name. Because you'll likely edit and revise this type of project, you'll want to save it as a PSD file. This way, you can easily continue editing the file later on. And because it will eventually be posted online, you'll also want to use Save for Web to create a new JPEG version of the finished image.

Scenario 2

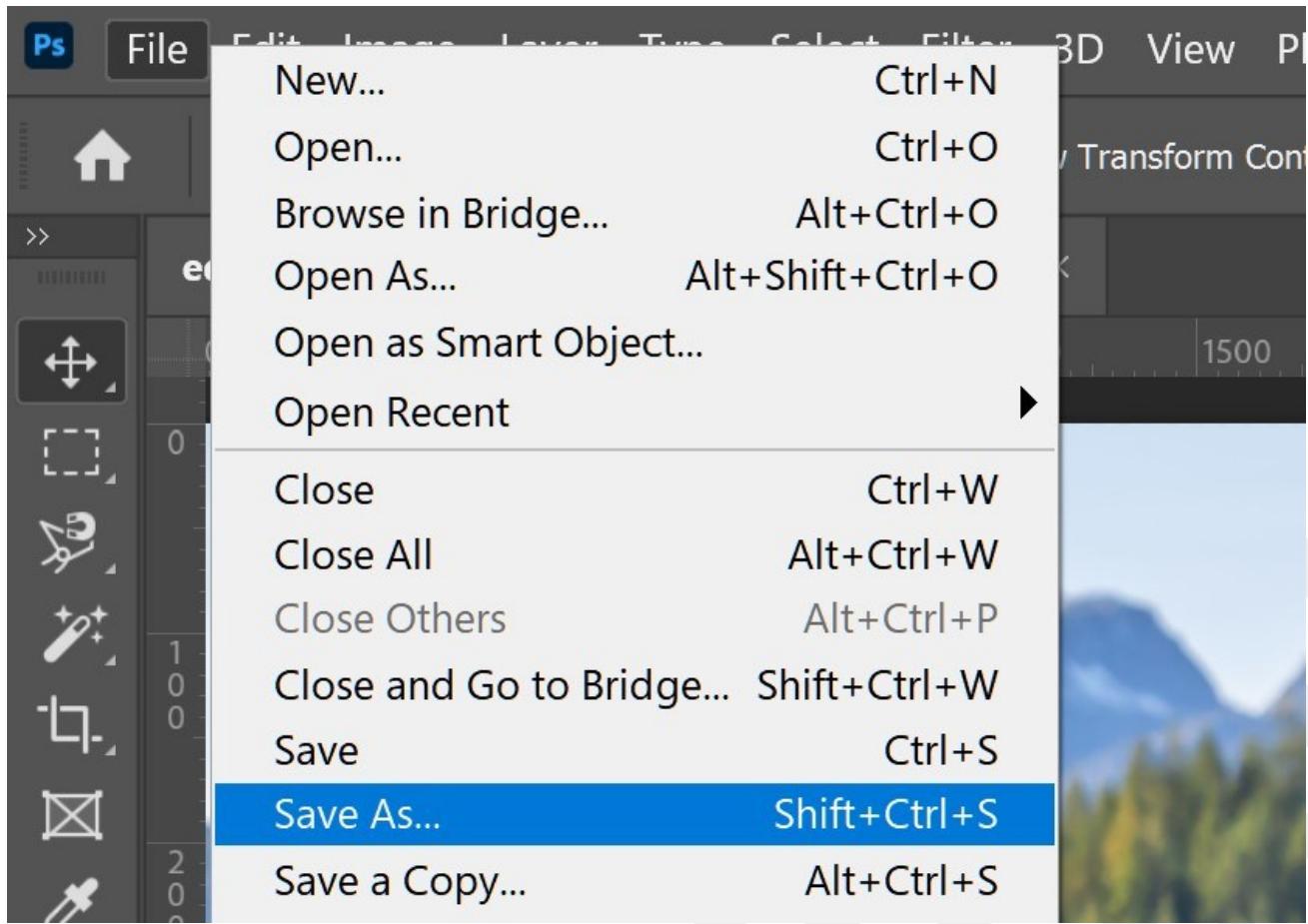
Let's say you're planning to share some photos from a recent vacation with your friends. You'd just like to make some quick adjustments in Photoshop, like cropping and rotating, before sharing them. In this case, you could open the original image files in Photoshop, make the necessary adjustments, then save a new version of the edited photos as JPEGs. Because none of these edits are too complicated, you probably don't need to save a separate PSD version of each image.

As you can see, the saving option you choose will vary from project to project. Before saving an image, take a moment to consider the type of files you'll need. As you start to gain more experience with Photoshop, this process will begin to feel quick and natural.

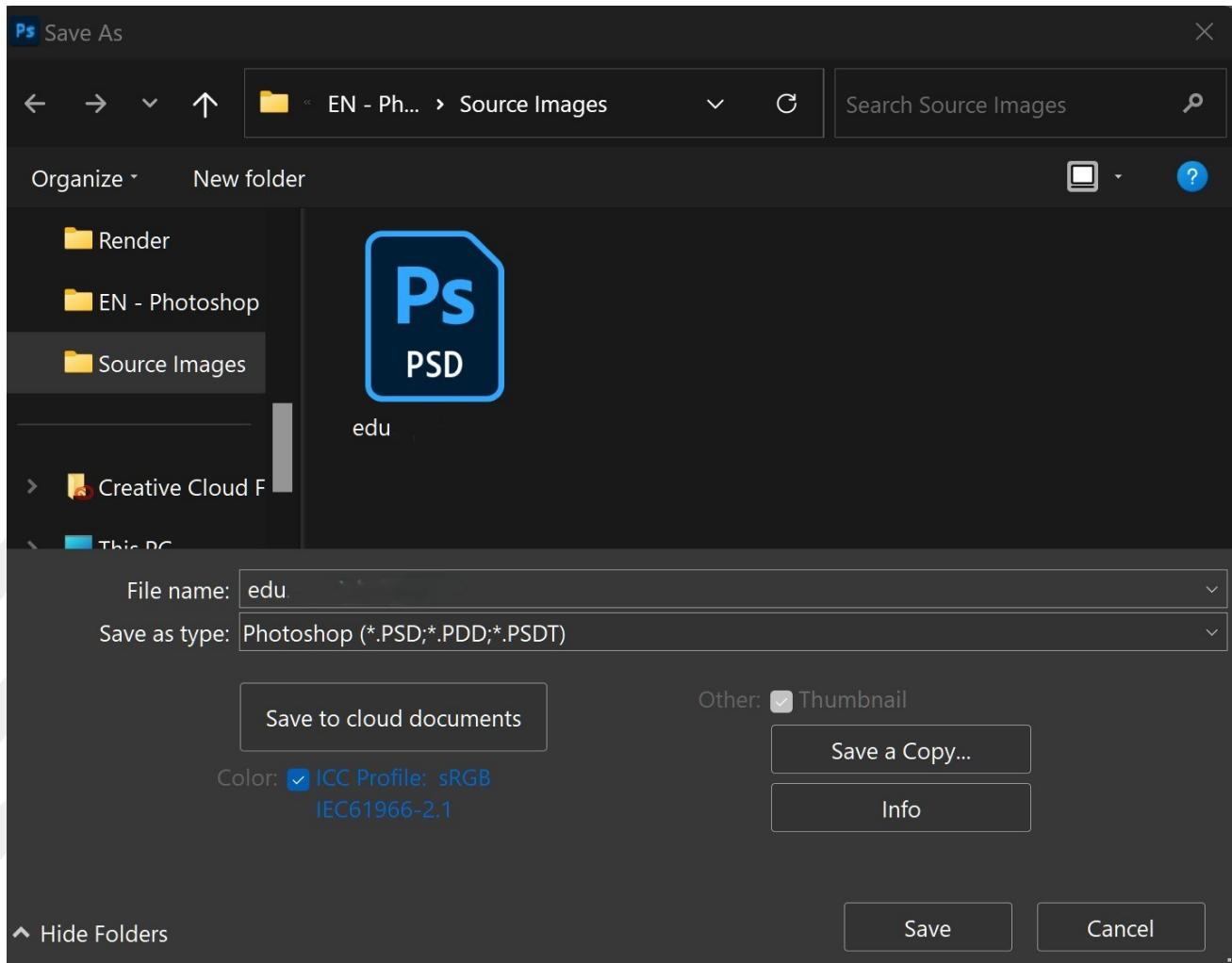
Section 2: Using Save As In Photoshop

You'll use the **Save As** command to save files in the PSD format, as well as other common formats like JPEG and PNG.

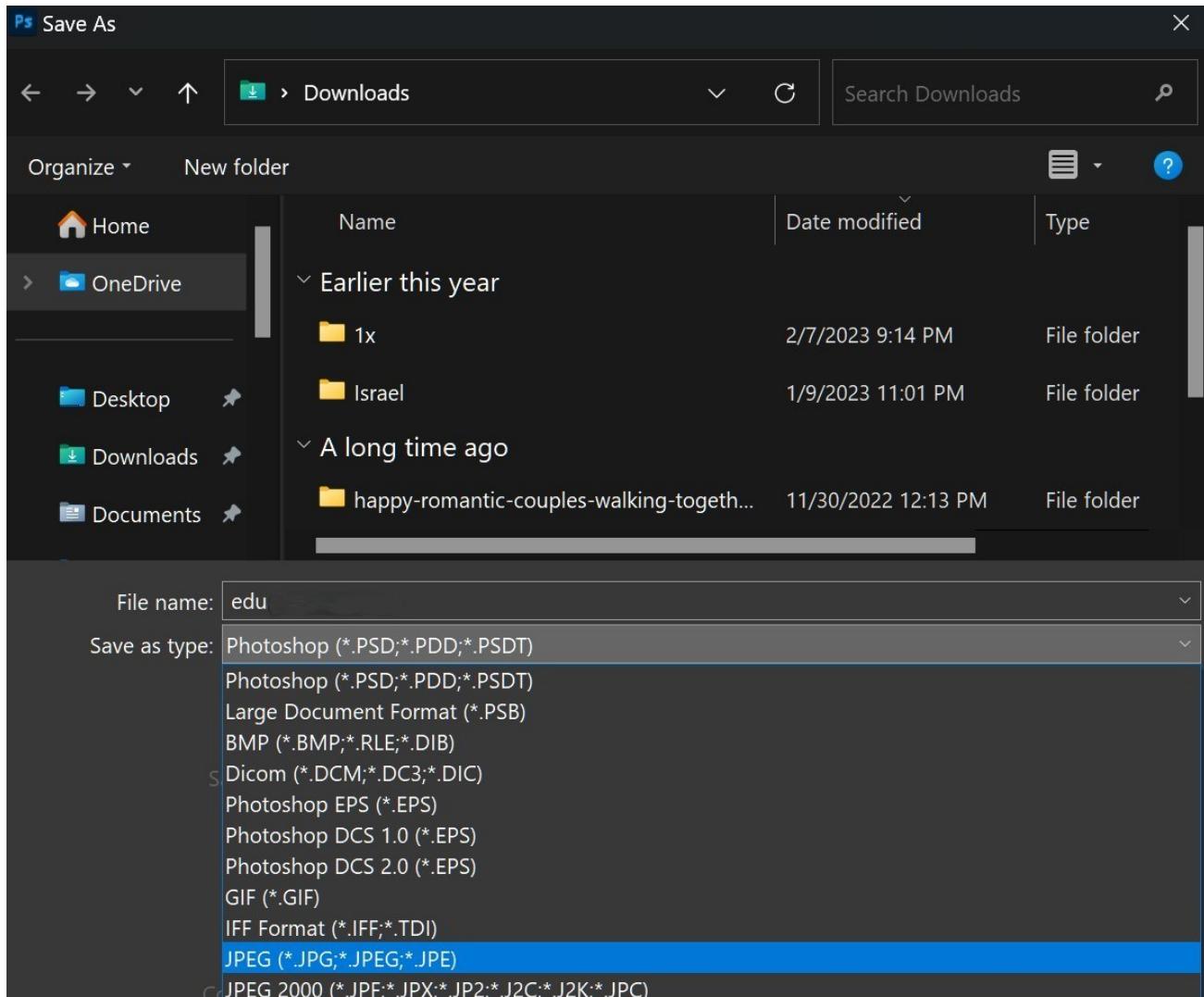
1. With the image open in Photoshop, select **File > Save As**.



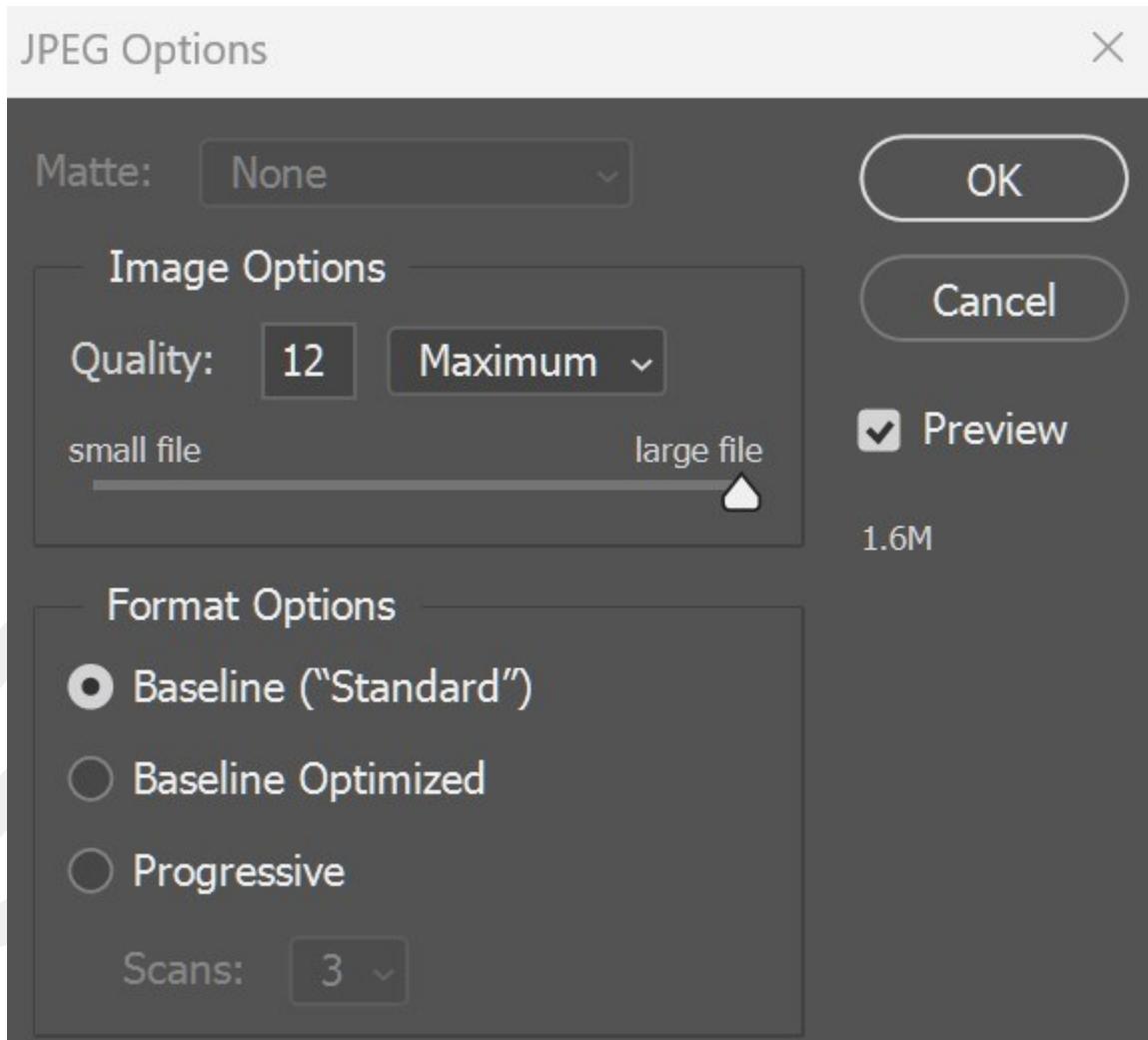
2. A dialog box will appear. Type the desired file name, then choose a location for the file. You'll want to use a new file name to avoid accidentally overwriting the original file.



3. Click the Format menu, then choose the desired file format. In our example, we'll save this image as a JPEG file. If you're saving as a PSD file, make sure the Layers option is checked. However, most other formats won't allow you to select this option. Click Save.



4. Some file formats, such as JPEG and TIFF, will give you additional options when saving. Select the desired quality level, then click OK to save the image.



5. If you've already saved your project as a PSD file, you can select File >Save or press Ctrl+S (or Command+S on a Mac) to save your progress at any time. However, if you're working with another format like JPEG, we recommend using Save As to avoid overwriting your original file.

Try this!

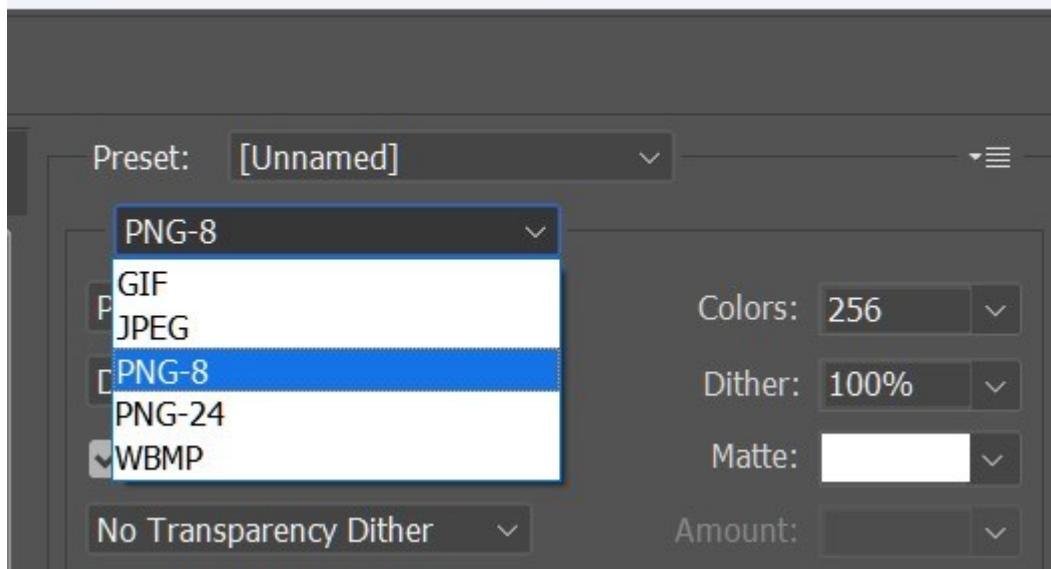
Open the example file in Photoshop and try saving it in different file formats, like PSD and JPEG. Notice how the PSD format preserves the individual layers, while the JPEG format does not.

What is the "Save for Web" feature?

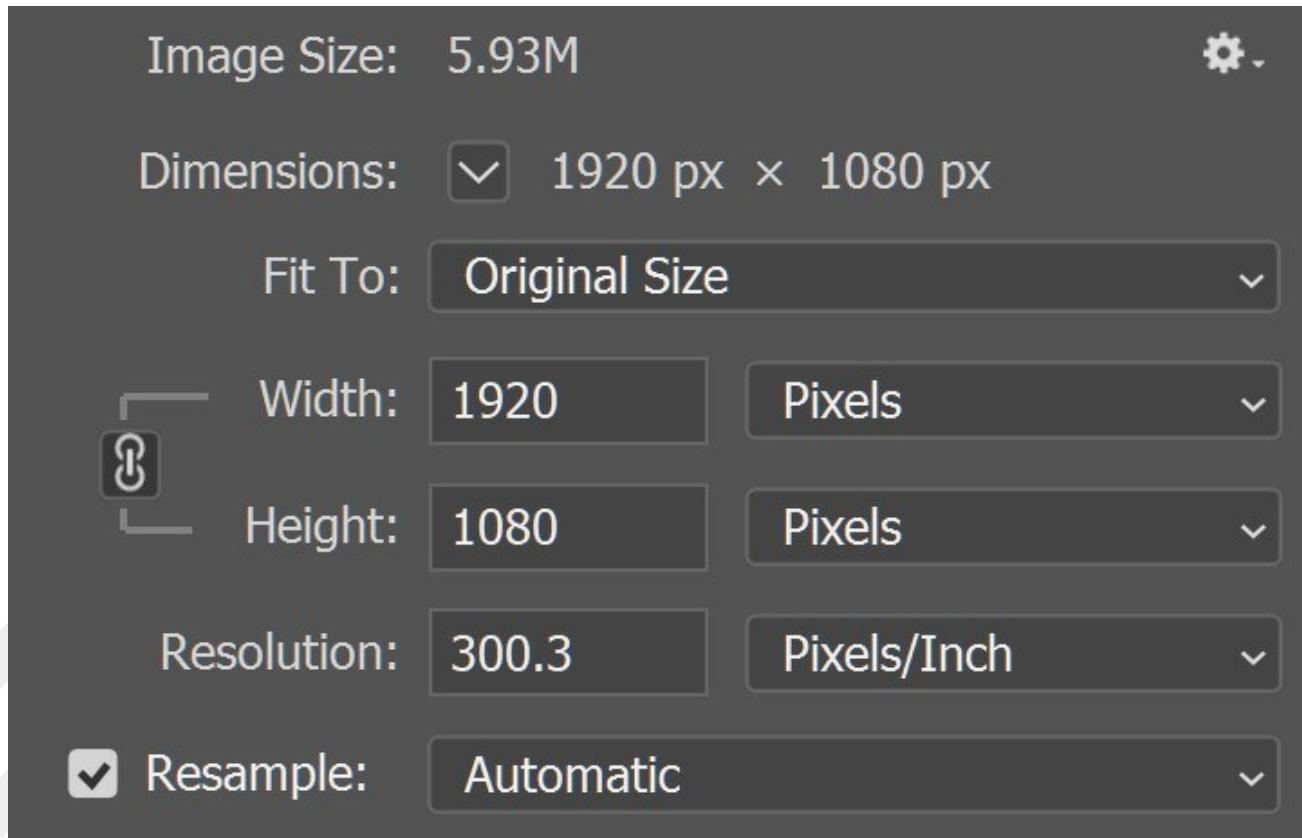
When you use the Save for Web feature, you'll need to make a few decisions about the image you're saving:

- **File format:** Save for Web allows you to choose from a few **Web-safe** file formats. Most of the time, you'll use the JPEG format for photographs. PNG-24 will keep the full quality of the image, whereas

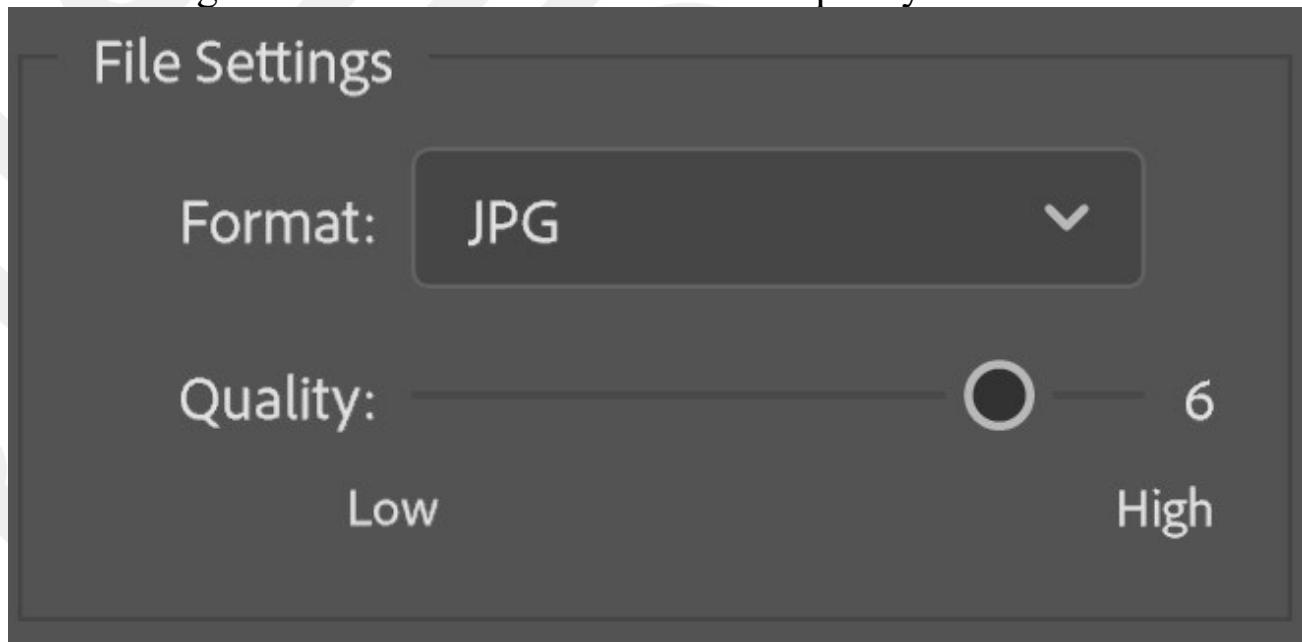
PNG-8 is mainly used for graphics and illustrations that use just a few colors. Generally, you won't need to use the GIF or WBMP formats.



- **Image size:** You can **resize the image** directly from the Save for Web dialog box. Resizing the image to be smaller will also reduce the file size. However, if you're using a service like Facebook or Tumblr, you probably won't need to resize your images because these services **resize them automatically**.

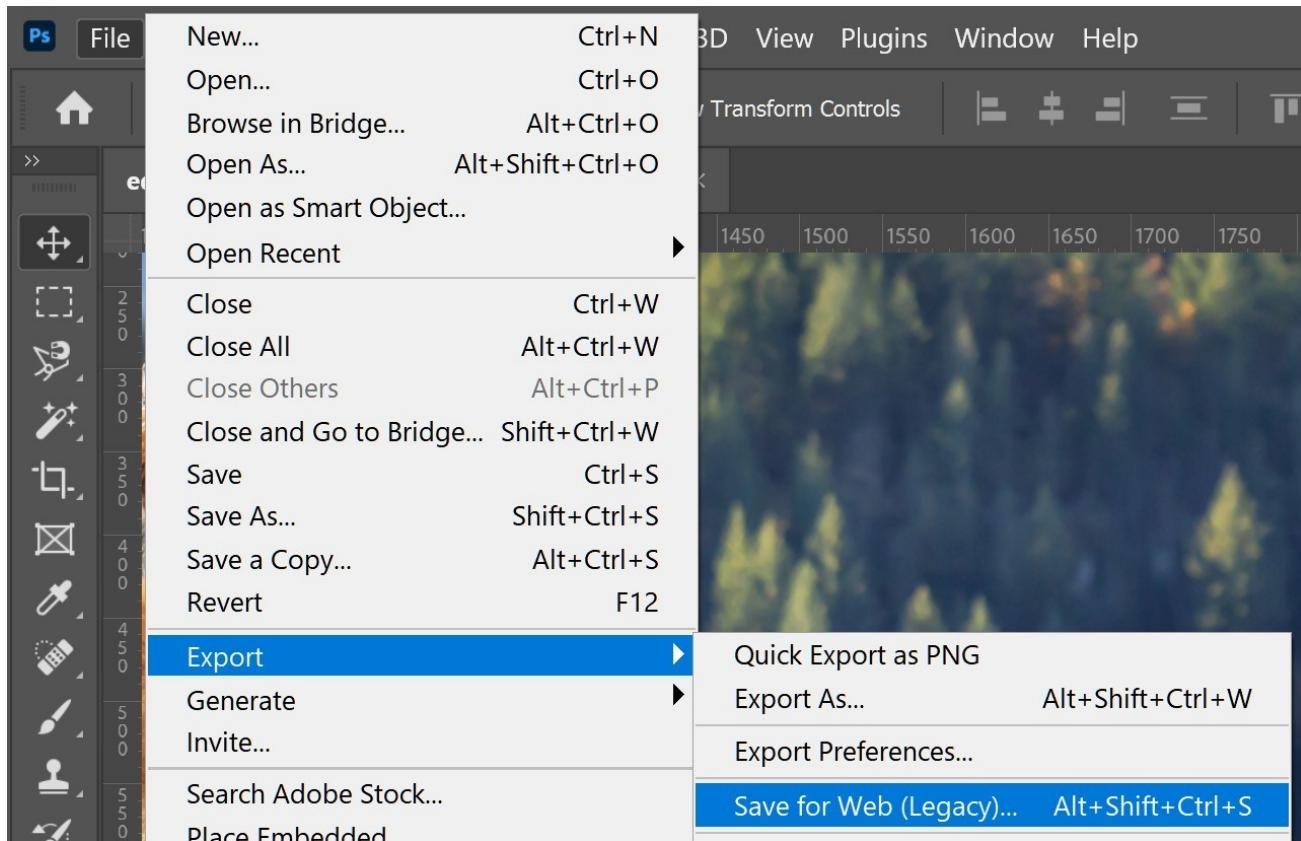


- **Quality:** If you're using the JPEG format, the image can be saved at different **quality levels**. You may want to experiment with different settings to find the best balance between quality and file size.

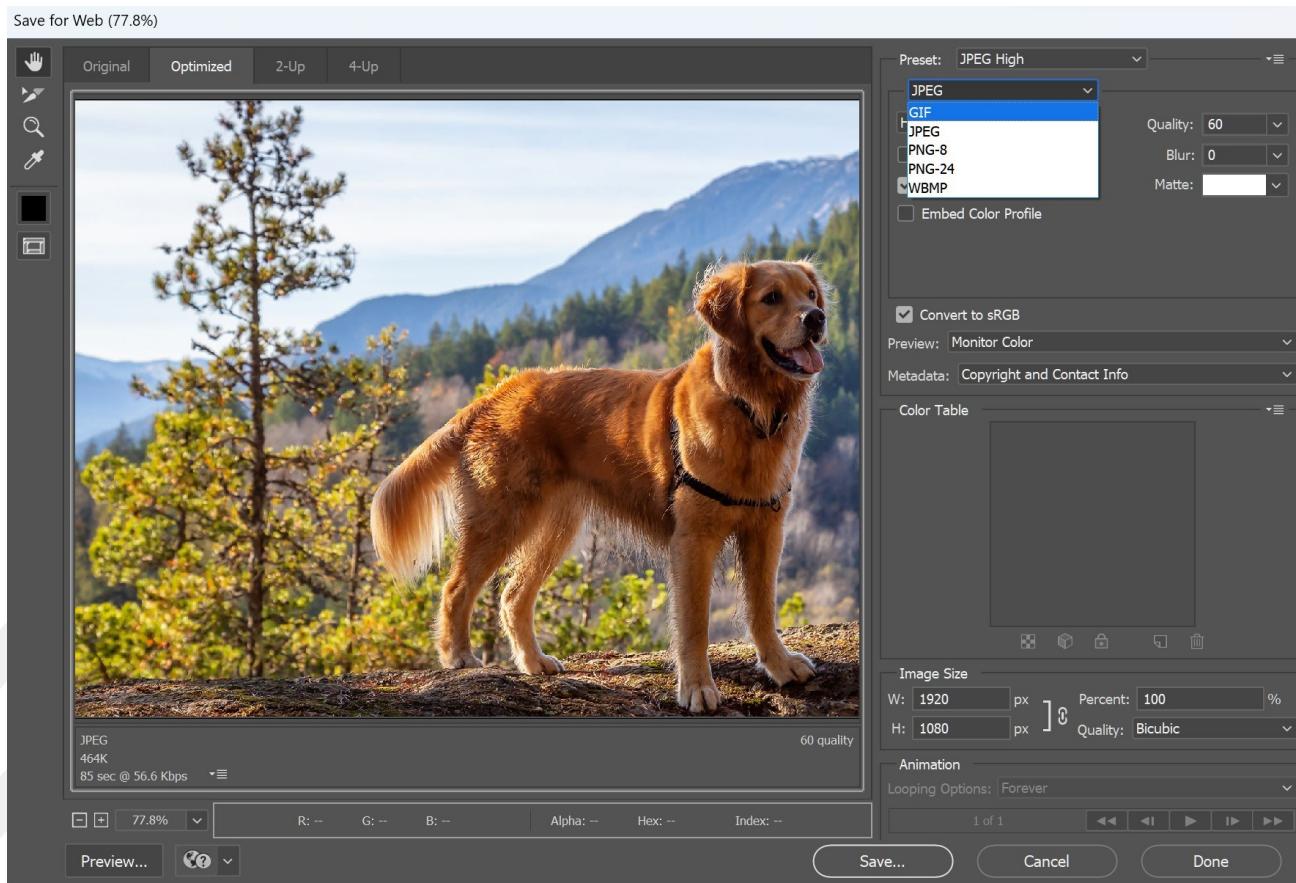


Steps to "Save for Web"

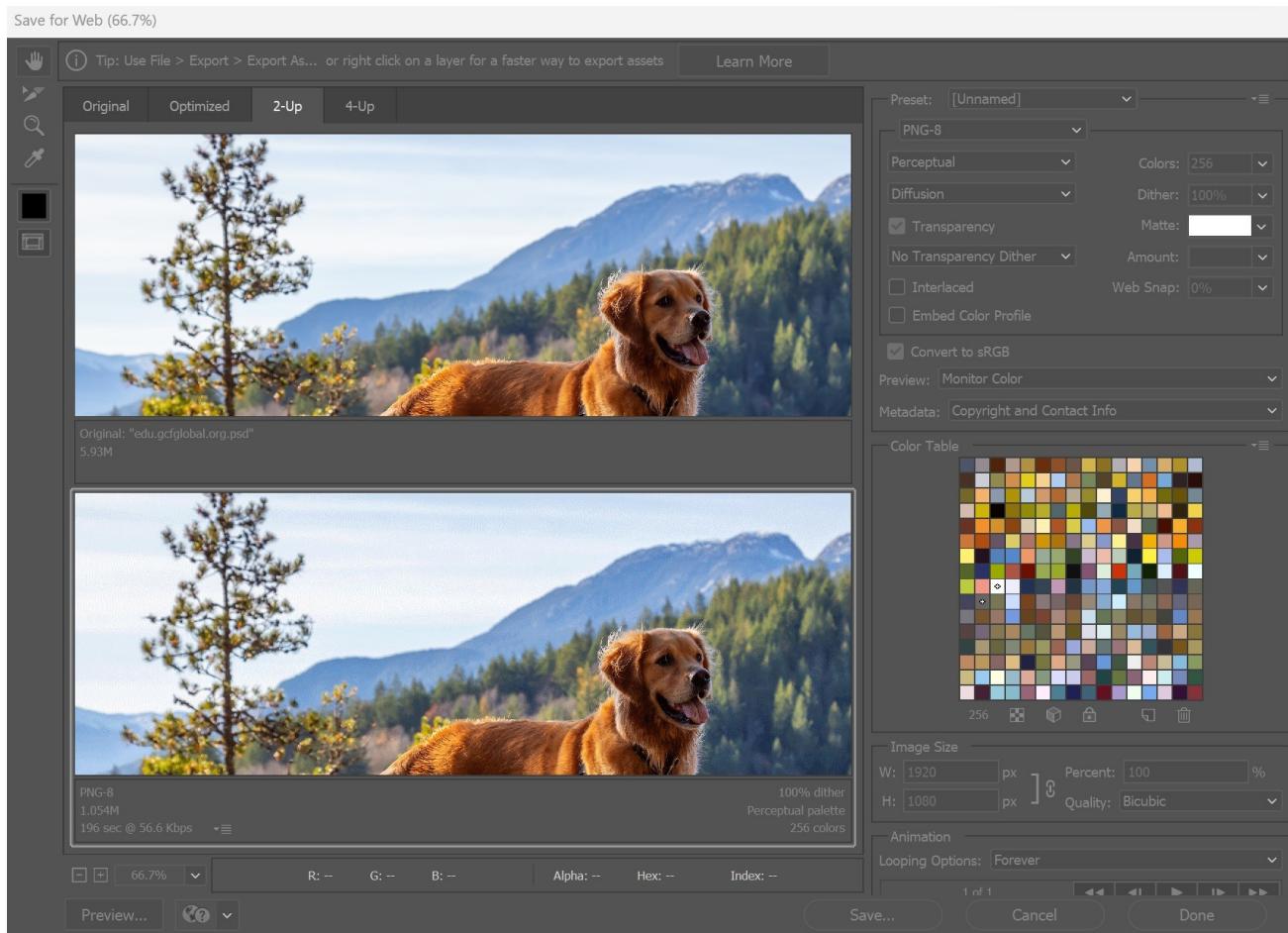
1. Select File > Save for Web.



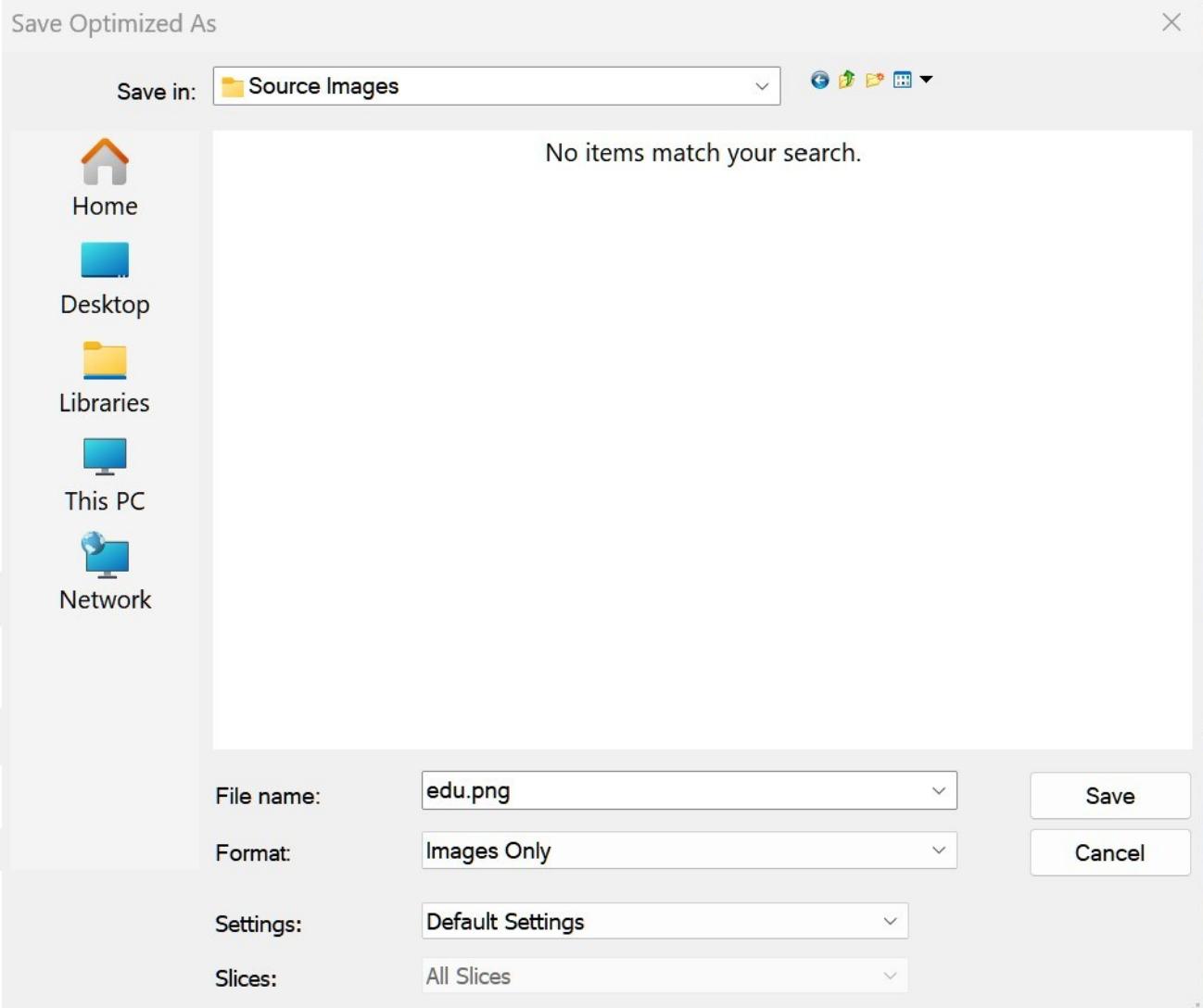
2. **Save for Web** dialog box will appear. Select the desired **file type** and **quality level**.



3. If needed, **resize the image** by typing the desired dimensions under **Image Size**. When you enter the new image width, the height should be adjusted **automatically** to maintain the original **aspect ratio**.
4. If you want, you can use the **2-Up view** to compare the original image with a preview of the new version. This is an easy way to make sure you haven't lost too much quality from the original version. Note the file size in the bottom-left corner of each preview window.



5. Click **Save**. A new dialog box will appear. Type the desired **file name** and choose a **location** for the file, then click **Save**. You'll want to use a new file name to avoid accidentally overwriting the original file.



Section 3 Export artwork In Illustrator

1. Choose File > Export > Export As.
2. Select a location for the file, and enter a filename.
3. Select a file format Save As Type (Windows) or Format (macOS).

If your document contains multiple artboards, specify how to export the artboards.

- o To export each artboard as a separate file, select Use Artboards in the Export dialog box.
 - o To export all the artboards as a single file, select All.
 - o To export only a range of artboards, specify the Range.
4. Select Export.

Save in Illustrator format

If your document contains more than one artboard and you want to save to a previous version of Illustrator, you can choose to save each artboard as a separate file or combine the content from all artboards into a single file.

1. Choose File > Save As or File > Save A Copy.
2. Type a filename, and choose a location for the file.
3. Choose Illustrator (*.AI) as the file format, and click Save.
4. In the Illustrator Options dialog box, set the desired options and click OK:

Terminology:

- **PSD:** Photoshop Document, the default file format for saving Photoshop files, preserving layers and editable information.
- **JPEG:** A common image file format, suitable for sharing photos, but does not preserve layers.
- **PNG:** Another common image file format, used for graphics and images on the web, with different variations (PNG-8, PNG-24).
- **Save As:** A Photoshop command used to save files in various formats, creating a new file.
- **Save:** A Photoshop command used to save changes to an existing PSD file.
- **Save for Web:** A Photoshop feature used to optimize images for online viewing, reducing file size.
- **File Format:** The type of file, such as PSD, JPEG, PNG, etc.
- **Layers:** Separate elements of an image that can be edited independently.
- **File Size:** The amount of digital storage a file occupies.
- **Quality:** The level of detail and clarity in an image.
- **Image Size:** The dimensions of an image, measured in pixels.
- **Aspect Ratio:** The proportional relationship between an image's width and height.
- **Export:** An Illustrator command used to save artwork in various formats.
- **Artboards:** Multiple working areas within an Illustrator document.
- **Illustrator (.AI):** The default file format for Adobe Illustrator.
- **TIFF:** Tagged Image File Format, a file format that can have additional options when saving.
- **GIF:** Graphics Interchange Format, a file format used for simple web graphics.
- **WBMP:** Wireless Application Protocol Bitmap, a file format for mobile devices.



DO I KNOW THIS ALREADY ?

Dear learner: Put "True" in front of the correct statement and "False" in front of the incorrect statement.

81	PSD is the default file type for Photoshop documents and preserves layers.	
82	JPEG files are ideal for editing due to their layer preservation.	
83	The "Save for Web" feature optimizes images for online use.	
84	Resizing an image in "Save for Web" reduces its file size.	
85	"Save for Web" allows you to choose from various web-safe file formats.	
86	The quality setting in JPEG saving affects the file size.	
87	PSD files are typically smaller than JPEG files.	
88	Illustrator's "Export As" allows saving artboards as separate files.	
89	"Save for Web" is the best way to save files for printing.	
90	Layers are preserved when you save an image as a JPEG.	

Dear learner: Choose the correct answer.

91	What is the default file type for Photoshop documents that preserves layers? a) JPEG b) PNG c) PSD d) GIF	
92	What feature in Photoshop optimizes images for online use? a) Save As b) Save c) Save for Web d) Export	
93	What happens when you resize an image using "Save for Web"? a) Increases file size	

	b) Reduces file size c) Maintains file size d) Changes file format	
94	Which file format is generally not used for photographs in "Save for Web"? a) JPEG b) PNG-24 c) PNG-8 d) GIF	
95	What option in JPEG saving affects the file size? a) Layers b) Quality c) Resolution d) Aspect ratio	
96	Which file format preserves layers? a) JPEG9 b) PNG c) PSD d) GIF	
97	What command is used to save artboards as separate files in Illustrator? a) Save As b) Save c) Export As d) Import	
98	What is the purpose of the "2-Up" view in "Save for Web"? a) Resize images b) Compare original and preview c) Change file format d) Adjust quality	
99	What happens when you use the "Save" command on a JPEG file? a) Saves a new PSD b) Overwrites the original c) Opens a new file	

	d) Creates a PNG	
100	Which program uses the ".AI" file format? a) Photoshop b) Word c) Illustrator d) Excel	



Unit Terminologies

- **Vector Image** – A type of graphic that uses paths, points, and lines to create scalable images without losing quality (e.g., logos).
- **Raster Image** – A type of image made up of tiny dots called pixels, commonly used for photographs and digital paintings.
- **Pixel** – The smallest unit of a digital image that forms part of a picture on screens. Also called "picture elements."
- **File Extensions** – Suffixes added to file names to indicate their format, such as .jpg, .png, .ai, and .pdf.
- **Raster File Formats** – Image files composed of pixels, including:
 - **.jpg (JPEG)** – Compressed image format for photographs.
 - **.png (PNG)** – Supports transparency, often used for web graphics.
 - **.gif (GIF)** – Supports animations and limited colors.
 - **.tiff (TIFF)** – High-quality image format used in professional photography.
 - **.psd (Photoshop File)** – Native file format for Adobe Photoshop.
 - **.pat (Corel Paint File)** – Used for pattern designs in Corel Paint.
- **Vector File Formats** – Image files that use paths instead of pixels, including:
 - **.eps (EPS File)** – A vector format often used for printing.
 - **.svg (Scalable Vector Graphics)** – A web-friendly vector format.
 - **.ai (Adobe Illustrator File)** – Native file format for Adobe Illustrator.
 - **.cdr (Corel Draw File)** – Native file format for CorelDRAW.
- **PDF (Portable Document Format)** – A versatile file format that supports both vector and raster graphics.
- **Adobe Photoshop** – A professional software used for image editing, retouching, and digital painting.
- **Adobe Illustrator** – A software for creating vector graphics, logos, and illustrations.

- **Adobe InDesign** – A tool used for layout design in print and digital publishing.
- **GIMP (GNU Image Manipulation Program)** – A free and open-source alternative to Photoshop for image editing.
- **Canva** – A web-based graphic design tool with pre-made templates for easy content creation.
- **Photoshop Home Screen** – The main interface of Photoshop where users can access new features, tutorials, and recent files.
- **Application Frame** – A single window in Photoshop that contains all workspace elements.
- **Application Bar** – The top bar in Photoshop that includes menus and workspace settings.
- **Panels** – Interface sections in Photoshop that help manage tools, layers, and settings.
- **Tools Panel** – A collection of tools used for creating and editing images in Photoshop.
- **Document Window** – The area where the open file is displayed and edited in Photoshop.
- **Options Bar** – A dynamic toolbar in Photoshop that displays settings for the currently selected tool.
- **DPI (Dots Per Inch)** – A measure of image resolution; 300 DPI is used for printing, while 72 DPI is used for digital content.
- **Color Modes** – Settings that determine how colors are displayed:
- **RGB (Red, Green, Blue)** – Used for digital screens.
- **CMYK (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black)** – Used for printing.
- **Creating a New File in Photoshop** – The process of opening a blank document by selecting File → New (Ctrl + N) and setting parameters like dimensions, resolution, and color mode.
- **Opening an Existing File in Photoshop** – The process of loading a saved image or project using File → Open (Ctrl + O).

Photoshop Layers:

- **Layers Panel:** The interface within Photoshop for managing layers (viewing, creating, editing).
- **New Layer:** A blank layer created for drawing, compositing, etc.
- **Duplicate Layer:** Creating a copy of an existing layer.

- **Deleting a Layer:** Removing a layer from the document.
- **Showing/Hiding Layers:** Toggling layer visibility using the eye icon.
- **Reordering Layers:** Changing the stacking order of layers.
- **Layer from Background:** Converting a background layer to a regular layer.
- **Text Layer:** A layer containing editable text.
- **Layer Styles:** Special effects applied to layers (e.g., drop shadow, glow).
- **Opacity:** The degree of transparency of a layer.
- **Compositing:** Combining multiple images using layers.
- **Adjustment Layer:** A layer that applies color and tonal adjustments without permanently changing the original image data.

Photoshop Tools:

- **Brush Tool:** A tool for drawing on layers.
- **Move Tool:** A tool for repositioning layers.
- **Eraser Tool:** A tool for erasing pixels on a layer.
- **Gradient Tool:** A tool for creating color blends.
- **Spot Healing Brush Tool:** A tool for quick imperfection removal.
- **Healing Brush Tool:** A tool for repairing imperfections by painting with sampled pixels.
- **Patch Tool:** A tool for replacing selected areas with pixels from another part of the image.

Photoshop Image Adjustments:

- **Shadow/Highlight:** An adjustment for correcting images with backlight or flash issues.
- **Match Color:** A feature for matching colors between different images.
- **Brightness/Contrast:** Adjusting the lightness and tonal range of an image.
- **Photomerge:** An automated feature for combining multiple images into a panorama.

General Photoshop Terms:

- **PSD (Photoshop Document):** Photoshop's native file format, preserving layers.
- **JPEG:** A common image format, often used for web images.

- **Save for Web:** A Photoshop feature for optimizing images for web use.
- **Selection:** Isolating a part of an image.
- **Options Bar:** A bar containing tool-specific settings.
- **Pixel:** A single point in a raster image.
- **Document Window:** The main workspace in Photoshop.
- **Rectangular Marquee:** Selects rectangular and square areas.
- **Elliptical Marquee:** Selects elliptical and circular areas.
- **Single Row Marquee:** Selects a 1-pixel wide horizontal row.
- **Single Column Marquee:** Selects a 1-pixel wide vertical column.
- **Lasso Tool:** Creates freehand selections.
- **Polygonal Lasso:** Creates selections with straight line segments.
- **Magnetic Lasso:** Snaps to object edges based on color contrast.
- **Magic Wand Tool:** Selects areas of similar color.
- **Quick Selection Tool:** Quickly "paints" selections by finding edges.
- **Color Range:** Selects a color subset within an image.
- **Grow:** Expands a selection based on similar colors or tones.
- **Inverse:** Inverts the current selection.
- **Tolerance:** The range of color variations the Magic Wand selects.
- **Contiguous:** Option for the Magic Wand to select only connected pixels.
- **Selection:** The act of isolating a portion of an image for editing.
- **Deselect:** To remove an active selection.
- **Add to Selection:** Expanding an existing selection (using Shift key).
- **Subtract from Selection:** Removing parts of an existing selection (using Alt/Option key).
- **Move Tool:** Moves selected areas or layers.
- **Transform:** Modifies the size, shape, or orientation of a selection or layer.
- **Free Transform:** Allows scaling, rotating, and skewing.
- **Flip Horizontally:** Mirrors a selection along its vertical axis.
- **Warp:** Distorts a selection or layer by manipulating a grid.
- **Crop Tool:** Trims the edges of an image.
- **Blur:** Softens the details of an image.
- **Sharpening:** Enhances the edges of objects to increase clarity.

- **Noise Reduction:** Reduces graininess or unwanted artifacts in an image.
- **CMYK:** Color mode used for print documents.
- **RGB:** Color mode used for web documents.
- **Selection Tool:** Tool used to select entire objects.
- **Direct Selection Tool:** Tool used to select individual anchor points.
- **Pen Tool:** Tool used to create vector shapes and lines by placing anchor points.
- **Type Tool:** Tool used to add text to a document.
- **Line Tool:** Tool used to draw straight lines.
- **Rectangle Tool:** Tool used to create rectangles and squares.
- **Ellipse Tool:** Tool used to create ellipses and circles.
- **Paintbrush Tool:** Tool used to create freehand strokes with anchor points.
- **Blob Brush Tool:** Tool used to paint solid shapes.
- **Eraser Tool:** Tool used to delete portions of artwork.
- **Eyedropper Tool:** Tool used to sample colors from an image.
- **Layers Panel:** Panel used to manage the stacking order of objects.
- **Pathfinder Panel:** Panel used to combine, divide, and cut shapes.
- **Properties Panel:** Panel used to view and modify object properties.
- **Swatches Panel:** Panel used to manage and apply colors.
- **Character Panel:** Panel used to modify text properties like font, size, and spacing.
- **Align Panel:** Panel used to align objects relative to each other or the artboard.
- **Blend Tool:** Tool used to create smooth transitions between objects or colors.
- **Pucker & Bloat Effect:** Effect used to contract or expand object paths.
- **Roughen Effect:** Effect used to create jagged edges on object paths.
- **Anchor Points:** Points that define the shape of vector paths.
- **Stroke:** The outline of a shape or line.
- **Fill:** The color inside a shape.

- **Vector Object:** An image that is created using mathematical equations, allowing it to be resized without loss of quality.
- **Artboard:** The working area in an Illustrator document.
- **Transform:** To change the size, shape, or position of an object.
- **PSD:** Photoshop Document, the default file format for saving Photoshop files, preserving layers and editable information.
- **JPEG:** A common image file format, suitable for sharing photos, but does not preserve layers.
- **PNG:** Another common image file format, used for graphics and images on the web, with different variations (PNG-8, PNG-24).
- **Save As:** A Photoshop command used to save files in various formats, creating a new file.
- **Save:** A Photoshop command used to save changes to an existing PSD file.
- **Save for Web:** A Photoshop feature used to optimize images for online viewing, reducing file size.
- **File Format:** The type of file, such as PSD, JPEG, PNG, etc.
- **Layers:** Separate elements of an image that can be edited independently.
- **File Size:** The amount of digital storage a file occupies.
- **Quality:** The level of detail and clarity in an image.
- **Image Size:** The dimensions of an image, measured in pixels.
- **Aspect Ratio:** The proportional relationship between an image's width and height.
- **Export:** An Illustrator command used to save artwork in various formats.
- **Artboards:** Multiple working areas within an Illustrator document.
- **Illustrator (.AI):** The default file format for Adobe Illustrator.
- **TIFF:** Tagged Image File Format, a file format that can have additional options when saving.
- **GIF:** Graphics Interchange Format, a file format used for simple web graphics.
- **WBMP:** Wireless Application Protocol Bitmap, a file format for mobile devices.



DO I KNOW THIS ALREADY?

1-10 Match the following with their correct descriptions:

1	Raster Image	A	Made of paths and scalable without losing quality	1 For B
2	Vector Image	B	Made of pixels and loses quality when resized	2 For A
3	.png	C	Raster image format with transparency support	3 For C
4	.svg	D	Vector file format used for web graphics	4 For D
5	Adobe Photoshop	E	Industry-standard software for photo editing	5 For E
6	Adobe Illustrator	F	Software for creating logos and vector graphics	6 For F
7	Adobe InDesign	G	Software best for designing books and magazines	7 For G
8	GIMP	H	Free and open-source image editing software	8 For H
9	Ctrl + N	I	Shortcut to create a new file in Photoshop	9 For I
10	RGB Color Mode	J	Used for digital content and screens	10 For J

Complete the Sentence Questions:

11	Digital images can be either _____ or _____.	Vector, Raster
12	A raster image is made of small dots called _____.	Pixels
13	The file extension for a Photoshop document is _____.	.psd
14	The standard resolution for web graphics in Photoshop is _____ DPI.	72
15	To access the Photoshop Home screen, click on the _____ icon in the Options bar.	Home
16	The Application bar contains a _____ switcher, menus, and other controls.	Workspace
17	To hide all panels in Photoshop, press _____.	Tab
18	For digital content, Photoshop uses the _____ color mode.	RGB
19	For print materials, Photoshop should use the _____ color mode.	CMYK

20	The standard resolution for print materials in Photoshop is DPI.	300
----	--	-----

Essay questions- clear and readable handwriting

21	Question	What file format preserves layers?
	Answer	PSD
22	Question	What does the eye icon do?
	Answer	Hides/Shows layers
23	Question	What tool removes spots from photos?
	Answer	Spot Healing Brush
24	Question	What adjustment fixes backlighting?
	Answer	Shadow/Highlight
25	Question	What action copies a layer?
	Answer	Duplicating
26	Question	What tool repairs imperfections with sampled pixels?
	Answer	Healing Brush
27	Question	What tool replaces selected areas?
	Answer	Patch Tool
28	Question	How do you delete a layer?
	Answer	Press Delete key or drag to trash can.
29	Question	What is the term for combining images?
	Answer	Compositing
30	Question	What adjusts layer transparency?
	Answer	Opacity
31	Question	What type of layer is used for text?
	Answer	Text Layer
32	Question	What is a single image point called?
	Answer	Pixel
33	Question	What tool moves layers?
	Answer	Move Tool
34	Question	What is used to match colors between images?
	Answer	Match Color
35	Question	What feature optimizes images for the web?
	Answer	Save for Web

Complete the Sentence Questions:

36	The panel in Photoshop used to manage the order and visibility of image elements is called the _____.	Layers Panel
37	To create a copy of an existing layer, you would use the _____ command.	Duplicate Layer
38	The tool used to create a blend between colors is the _____ tool.	Gradient
39	The file format that preserves all layers in a Photoshop document is _____.	PSD
40	The tool used to remove unwanted spots or marks in a photo is the _____ tool.	Spot Healing Brush

Complete the Sentence Questions:

41	The _____ tool is used for making rectangular selections.	Rectangular Marquee
42	Holding the _____ key while dragging makes a perfect circle with the Elliptical Marquee Tool.	Shift
43	The _____ Tool allows freehand selections.	Lasso
44	The _____ Tool selects areas of similar color.	Magic Wand
45	The _____ Tool snaps to edges based on contrast.	Magnetic Lasso
46	To move a selection, use the _____ Tool.	Move
47	The shortcut to deselect is _____.	Ctrl+D
48	The _____ Tool snaps to edges based on contrast.	Magnetic Lasso
49	The _____ Transform command allows you to resize or rotate a selection.	Free
50	The _____ tool is used to remove unwanted parts of an image.	Crop

Match the following with their correct descriptions:

51	Rectangular Marquee Tool	A	Selects similar colors	51 For D
52	Lasso Tool	B	Resizes/rotates	52 For G
53	Magic Wand	C	Trims image	53 For A
54	Magnetic Lasso Tool	D	Selects rectangular areas	54 For H
55	Move Tool	E	Moves selections	55 For E
56	Free Transform	F	Softens image	56 For B
57	Gaussian Blur	G	Freehand selections	57 For F
58	Crop Tool	H	Snaps to edges	58 For C
59	Color Range	I	Selects color subsets	59 For I
60	Inverse	J	Inverts selection	60 For J

Complete the Sentence Questions:

61	The color mode used for print documents is _____.	CMYK
62	The tool used to draw shapes and lines by creating anchor points is the _____ Tool.	Pen
63	The panel that gives an overview of options for selected objects is the _____.	Properties
64	The tool used to select anchor points is the _____ Tool.	Direct Selection
65	Holding the _____ key while drawing a rectangle creates a perfect square.	Shift
66	The tool used to copy colors from pixels is the _____ Tool.	Eyedropper
67	The panel that organizes objects like stacked pieces of paper is the _____ panel.	Layers
68	The panel used to unite, divide, and cut shapes is the _____ panel.	Pathfinder
69	The panel used to change the colors of objects is the _____ panel.	Swatches
70	The effect that creates smooth transitions between objects is the _____ effect.	Blend

Dear learner: Choose the correct answer.

71	Which color mode is used for print documents?	b
----	---	---

	a) RGB b) CMYK c) Grayscale d) Indexed Color	
72	Which tool allows you to select anchor points? a) Selection Tool b) Direct Selection Tool c) Pen Tool d) Type Tool	b
73	Holding which key creates a perfect circle or square? a) Alt b) Shift c) Ctrl d) Tab	b
74	Which panel helps unite, divide, and cut shapes? a) Layers b) Pathfinder c) Properties d) Character	b
75	Which panel provides an overview of selected object options? a) Layers b) Pathfinder c) Properties d) Swatches	c

Essay questions- clear and readable handwriting

76	Question	What color mode is used for print documents?
	Answer	CMYK
77	Question	What is the purpose of the Direct Selection Tool?
	Answer	Select anchor points
78	Question	What do layers in Illustrator represent?
	Answer	Stacked pieces of paper
79	Question	What is the Pathfinder panel used for?
	Answer	Combining and dividing shapes
80	Question	What does the Blend tool create?
	Answer	Smooth transitions

Dear learner: Put "True" in front of the correct statement and "False" in front of the incorrect statement.

81	PSD is the default file type for Photoshop documents and preserves layers.	True
82	JPEG files are ideal for editing due to their layer preservation.	False
83	The "Save for Web" feature optimizes images for online use.	True
84	Resizing an image in "Save for Web" reduces its file size.	True
85	"Save for Web" allows you to choose from various web-safe file formats.	True
86	The quality setting in JPEG saving affects the file size.	True
87	PSD files are typically smaller than JPEG files.	False
88	Illustrator's "Export As" allows saving artboards as separate files.	True
89	"Save for Web" is the best way to save files for printing.	False
90	Layers are preserved when you save an image as a JPEG.	False

Dear learner: Choose the correct answer.

91	What is the default file type for Photoshop documents that preserves layers? a) JPEG b) PNG c) PSD d) GIF	c
92	What feature in Photoshop optimizes images for online use? a) Save As b) Save c) Save for Web d) Export	c
93	What happens when you resize an image using "Save for Web"? a) Increases file size b) Reduces file size c) Maintains file size d) Changes file format	b

94	Which file format is generally not used for photographs in "Save for Web"? a) JPEG b) PNG-24 c) PNG-8 d) GIF	d
95	What option in JPEG saving affects the file size? a) Layers b) Quality c) Resolution d) Aspect ratio	b
96	Which file format preserves layers? a) JPEG9 b) PNG c) PSD d) GIF	C
97	What command is used to save artboards as separate files in Illustrator? a) Save As b) Save c) Export As d) Import	c
98	What is the purpose of the "2-Up" view in "Save for Web"? a) Resize images b) Compare original and preview c) Change file format d) Adjust quality	b
99	What happens when you use the "Save" command on a JPEG file? a) Saves a new PSD b) Overwrites the original c) Opens a new file d) Creates a PNG	b
100	Which program uses the ".AI" file format? a) Photoshop	C

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| | b) Word
c) Illustrator
d) Excel | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
- b) Word
c) Illustrator
d) Excel

