- If you choose Sequence > Add Edit To All Tracks, Premiere Pro adds an edit to clips on all tracks, regardless of whether they are turned on.

- Use the Add Edit keyboard shortcuts. Press Ctrl+K (Windows) or Command+K (macOS) to add an edit to selected tracks or clips, or press Shift+Ctrl+K (Windows) or Shift+Command+K (macOS) to add an edit to all tracks regardless of selection.

Clips that were originally continuous will still play back seamlessly unless you move them or make separate adjustments to different parts.

If you click the Settings button for the Timeline ![icon], you can select Show Through Edits to see a special icon on edits of this kind.
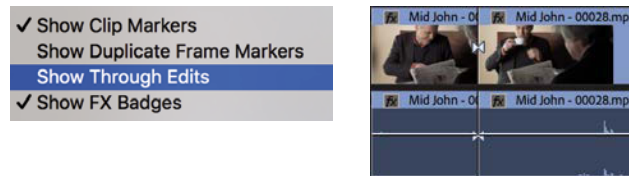

You can rejoin clips that have the Through Edit icon by right-clicking the edit and choosing Join Through Edits.

Using the Selection tool, you can also click a Through Edit icon and press Backspace (Windows) or Delete (macOS) to rejoin the two parts of a clip.

Try it with this sequence. Be sure to use Undo to remove the new cuts you add.

Linking and unlinking clips

You can switch off and on the link between a connected video and audio segment easily. Just select the clip or clips you want to change, right-click each of them, and choose Unlink.
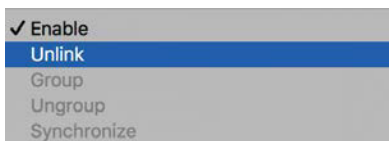
You can also use the Clip menu. You can link a clip with its original audio again by selecting both clip segments, right-clicking one of them, and choosing Link. There's no harm in linking or unlinking clips—it won't change the way Premiere Pro plays your sequence. It just gives you the flexibility to work with clips in the way you want.

Even if video and audio clip segments are linked, you'll need to make sure the Timeline Linked Selection option is enabled to select linked clips together.

Moving clips

Insert edits and overwrite edits add new clips to sequences in dramatically different ways. Insert edits push existing clips out of the way, whereas overwrite edits simply replace them. This theme of having two ways of working with clips extends to the

techniques you'll employ to move clips around the Timeline and to remove clips from the Timeline.

When moving clips using the Insert mode, you may want to ensure you have the sync locks on for your tracks to avoid any possible loss of sync.

Let's try a few techniques.
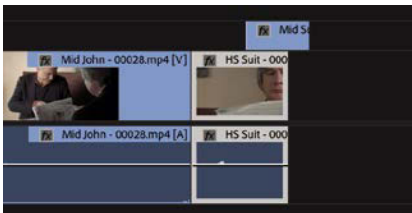
Dragging clips

At the top left of the Timeline, you'll see the Snap button ⬛. When snapping is enabled, clip segments snap automatically to each other's edges. This simple but useful feature will help you position clip segments frame-accurately.

1 Select the last clip on the Timeline, HS Suit, and drag it a little to the right.

Because there are no clips after this one, you simply introduce a gap before the clip. No other clips are affected.

2 Make sure the Snap option is enabled, and drag the clip back to its original position. If you move the mouse slowly, you'll notice that the clip segment jumps into position at the last moment. When this happens, you can be confident it's perfectly positioned. Notice that the clip also snaps to the end of the cutaway shot on the Video 2 track.

3 Drag the clip left until the end of the clip snaps to the end of the previous clip, so they are overlapping. When you release the mouse button, the clip replaces the end of that clip.

When you drag and drop clips, the default editing mode is Overwrite.

4 Undo repeatedly until the clip is in its original position.

Nudging clips

Many editors prefer to use the keyboard as much as possible, minimizing the use of the mouse because working with the keyboard is usually faster.

It's common to move clip segments inside a sequence by using the arrow keys in combination with a modifier key, nudging the selected items left and right in time or up and down between tracks.

You won't be able to nudge linked video and audio clips on V1 and A1 up and down until you separate them, or unlink them, because the separator between the video and audio tracks blocks the movement.

Default clip-nudging shortcuts

Premiere Pro includes many keyboard shortcut options, some of which are available but not yet assigned keys. You can set these up, prioritizing the use of available keys to suit your workflow.

Here are the shortcuts for nudging clips using the keyboard:

- Nudge Clip Selection Left 1 Frame (add Shift for five frames): Alt+Left Arrow (Windows) or Command+Left Arrow (macOS)
- Nudge Clip Selection Right 1 Frame (add Shift for five frames): Alt+Right Arrow (Windows) or Command+Right Arrow (macOS)
- Nudge Clip Selection Up: Alt+Up Arrow (Windows) or Option+Up Arrow (macOS)
- Nudge Clip Selection Down: Alt+Down Arrow (Windows) or Option+Down Arrow (macOS)

Rearranging clips in a sequence

If you hold the Ctrl (Windows) or Command (macOS) key while you drag clips on the Timeline, Premiere Pro uses Insert mode instead of Overwrite mode to place the clip when you release the mouse button.

The HS Suit shot around 00:00:20:00 might work better if it appeared before the previous shot—and it might help you hide the poor continuity between the two shots of John.

▶ **Tip:** You may need to zoom in to the Timeline to see the clips clearly and move them easily.

1   Drag and drop that last HS Suit clip to the left of the clip before it. The left edge of the HS Suit clip should line up with the left edge of the Mid Suit clip. Once you have begun dragging, hold the Ctrl (Windows) or Command (macOS) key. Release the key after you've dropped the clip.
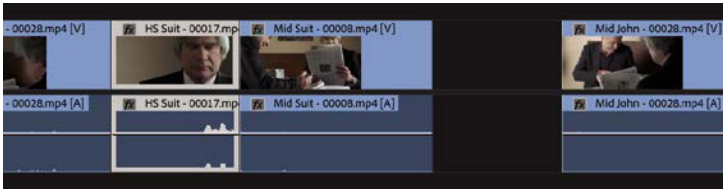
2 Play the result. This creates the edit you want, but it introduces a gap where the clip HS Suit used to be.

Let's try that again with an additional modifier key.

3 Undo to restore the clips to their original positions.

4 Holding Ctrl+Alt (Windows) or Command+Option (macOS), drag and drop the HS Suit clip to the beginning of the previous clip again.

▶ **Tip:** Be careful when dropping the clip into position. The ends of clips snap to edges just as the beginnings do.
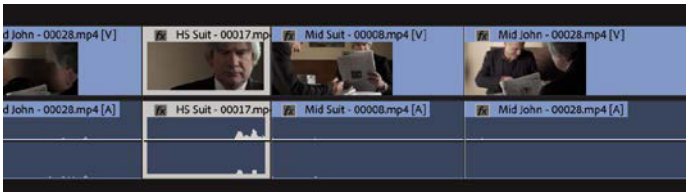
This time, no gap is left in the sequence. Play through the edit to see the result.

Using the clipboard

You can copy and paste clip segments on the Timeline just as you might copy and paste text in a word processor.

1 In a sequence, select any clip segment (or segments) you want to copy and then press Ctrl+C (Windows) or Command+C (macOS) to add them to the clipboard.

2 Position your playhead where you would like to paste the clips you copied and press Ctrl+V (Windows) or Command+V (macOS).

Premiere Pro adds copies of the clips to your sequence based on the tracks you enable. The lowest enabled track receives the clip (or clips).

Extracting and deleting segments

Now that you know how to add clips to a sequence and how to move them around, all that remains is to learn how to remove them. Once again, you'll be operating in Insert or Overwrite mode.

There are two ways to select parts of a sequence you want to remove. You can use In and Out marks combined with track selections, or you can select clip segments.

Performing a lift edit

A lift edit will remove the selected part of a sequence, leaving blank space. It's similar to an overwrite edit but in reverse.

Open the sequence Theft Unexpected 02 in the Sequences bin. This sequence has some unwanted extra clips. They have different label colors to make them easier to identify.

You'll need to set In and Out marks on the Timeline to select the part that will be removed. You can do this by positioning the playhead and pressing I or O. You can also use a handy shortcut.

1 Position the playhead so that it's somewhere over the first unwanted clip, Excuse Me Tilted.

2 Make sure the Video 1 track header is turned on and that the clip is not selected; then press X.

Premiere Pro automatically adds an In mark and an Out mark that match the beginning and end of the clip. You'll see a highlight that shows the selected part of the sequence.
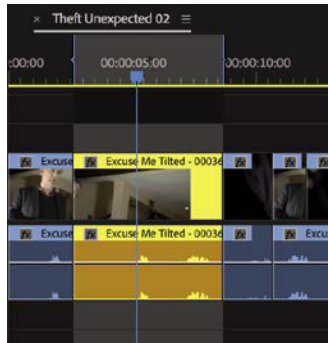
The correct tracks are already selected, so there's no need to do anything else to prepare for the lift edit. In fact, because you have selected a clip, the track selection has no effect anyway. The edit you're about to perform will apply to the selected clip.

Different shortcuts to add In and Out marks

Earlier, you learned to set In and Out marks at the beginning and end of a clip by selecting it and pressing /. This method works by simply positioning the playhead over the clip and having the correct tracks selected. The difference is subtle, but X is perhaps even faster than using the selection-based / key.

3 Click the Lift button at the bottom of the Program Monitor. If your keyboard has a ; (semicolon) key, you can press it instead.

Premiere Pro removes the part of the sequence you selected, leaving a gap. This might be fine on another occasion, but in this instance you don't want the gap. You could remove the gap, but for this exercise you'll use an extract edit.

Performing an extract edit

An extract edit removes the selected part of your sequence and does not leave a gap. It's similar to an insert edit but in reverse.

1 Undo the last edit.

2 Click the Extract button at the bottom of the Program Monitor. If your keyboard has an ' (apostrophe) key, you can press it.

This time, Premiere Pro removes the selected part of the sequence, and the other clips on the Timeline move to close the gap.

Performing a delete and ripple delete edit

Just as there are two ways to remove part of a sequence based on In and Out marks, there are also two ways to remove clips by selecting clip segments: Delete and Ripple Delete.

Click once to select the second unwanted clip, Cutaways, and try these two options:

- Pressing the Backspace/Delete key removes the selected clip (or clips), leaving a gap behind. This is the same as a lift edit.

- Pressing Shift+Delete/Shift+Forward Delete removes the selected clip (or clips) without leaving a gap behind. This is the same as an extract edit. If you're using a Mac keyboard without a dedicated Forward Delete key, you can convert the Delete key into a Forward Delete key by pressing the Function (fn) and Delete keys together.

The result seems similar to that achieved by using In and Out marks because you used In and Out marks earlier to select a whole clip. However, you can use In and Out marks to choose parts of clips, while selecting clip segments and pressing Delete will always remove whole clips.

Disabling a clip

Just as you can turn a track output off or on, you can also turn individual clips off or on. Clips that you disable are still in your sequence, but they cannot be seen or heard during playback or while scrubbing.

This is a useful feature for selectively hiding parts of a complex, multilayered sequence when you want to see background layers or compare different versions, or different performance takes that you have placed on different tracks.

Try this on the cutaway shot on the Video 2 track, toward the end of the sequence.

1   Right-click the Mid Suit clip on the Video 2 track, and choose Enable to deselect it.
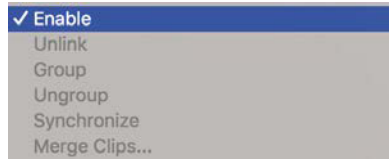
Play through that part of the sequence, and you'll notice that the clip is present, but you can no longer see it.

2   Right-click the clip again and choose Enable. This reenables the clip.

Review questions

1 When dragging clips directly into the Timeline panel, what modifier key (Ctrl/Command, Shift, or Alt) should you use to make an insert edit rather than an overwrite edit?

2 How do you drag just the video or audio part of a clip from the Source Monitor into a sequence?

3 How do you reduce the playback resolution in the Source Monitor or Program Monitor?

4 How do you add a marker to a clip or sequence?

5 What is the difference between an extract edit and a lift edit?

6 What is the difference between Delete and Ripple Delete?

Review answers

1 Hold the Ctrl (Windows) or Command (macOS) key when dragging a clip into the Timeline to make an insert edit rather than an overwrite edit.

2 Rather than grabbing the picture in the Source Monitor, drag and drop the filmstrip icon or the audio waveform icon to select only the video or audio part of the clip. You can also disable the Source Patching buttons for parts you want to exclude.

3 Use the Select Playback Resolution menu at the bottom of the monitor to change the playback resolution.

4 To add a marker, click the Add Marker button at the bottom of the monitor or on the Timeline, press the M key, or use the Marker menu.

5 When you extract a section of your sequence using In and Out marks, no gap is left behind. When you lift, a gap remains.

6 When you delete a clip in a sequence, a gap is left behind. When you ripple delete a clip, no gap is left.