

The most powerful photo editing tool for your home and office



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- And any hardware device driver (e.g., digital camera, scanner, printer, etc.) installed on your system.

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Welcome to ArcSoft PhotoStudio

Whether you're a novice or a digital photography professional, or whether you purchased the software for your home or business, you've made the smart choice!

About PhotoStudio

PhotoStudio is a powerful, yet easy-to-use digital image editing program for Macintosh computers. It enables you to acquire, manage, enhance, retouch, and output full-color images for publications, presentations, and the Internet. Regardless of your skills or experience in digital image editing, you'll find PhotoStudio an extremely helpful tool for manipulating digital images for various purposes.

Highlights of PhotoStudio

The following is an overview of PhotoStudio's key features:

1) Multiple ways of opening/creating images

- Create new images from scratch.
- Open existing images from disk drives and card readers.
- Open images from PhotoStudio albums.
- Acquire images from TWAIN devices such as digital cameras and scanners.
- 2) Support for popular image file formats
 - Open image files in PhotoStudio (PSF), Windows Bitmap (BMP), JPEG (JPG), Tagged Image File (TIF), PICT, and Photoshop (PSD) file formats.
 - Save files in PhotoStudio (PSF), JPEG (JPG), Windows Bitmap (BMP), Tagged Image File (TIF) and PICT File formats.
- 3) Truly user-friendly, robust graphical user interface (GUI) designs
 - Access most commonly used tools, options, and commands right on the desktop.
 - Optimize the desktop by showing, hiding, resizing, and repositioning desktop components.
 - Open multiple images simultaneously.
 - Display images in different modes (Actual View, Fit In Window, and Full Screen).
- 4) A total digital image editing solution with comprehensive command, tool, enhancement, and special effect options
 - Make selections based on shape and color.
 - Cut, copy, and paste within or between images.
 - Seamlessly duplicate (part of) an image.
 - Make a panoramic photo by stitching two images together.
 - Remove "red-eye," or red glare (a common flaw in flash photography) from images.
 - Draw and paint images.
 - Add titles or captions to images.
 - Fill images with colors, textures, and gradients, or stamp images with predefined designs.

- Enhance images by adjusting their brightness, contrast, hue, saturation, tone, or using various artistic filters.
- Apply various special effects such as Oil Painting, Sketch, Film Grain, Splash, Melting, Ripple, Wrinkle, 3D Grid, Mosaic, Motion Blur, Emboss, Fish-eye, Cone, Sphere, Cylinder, Whirlpool, Spiral, Ribbon, and Magic Mirror.
- 5) The powerful Album Palette
 - Create albums with descriptive data for each individual image.
 - Add, search, sort, view, and delete images.
 - Download images directly from digital cameras and scanners into an album.
 - Batch-process images using custom macros.
 - Drag and drop images onto the desktop.
 - Print thumbnail images.
- 6) The dynamic, easy-to-understand Layers Palette
 - Editing images using layer.
 - Copy and paste layers within or between images.
 - Rearrange the stacking order of image layers.
 - Create multi-layered images.
 - Merge layers into a single, flattened image.

7) Editable macro and batch-processing capabilities

- Create macros using selected commands, enhancements, and effects.
- Batch-process multiple images with a click of the button.
- Make fast and consistent edits.
- 8) Multiple output options
 - Print images with titles and frames (outlines).
 - Create onscreen slide shows.

About This Manual

This manual covers the major features of the application, and shows how to use its powerful tools and functions.

The manual has been written with the assumption that the user has a working knowledge of the Macintosh operating system and its conventions, including the use of a mouse, standard menus and commands, as well as how to open, save, and close files in the Macintosh environment.

To learn more about ArcSoft PhotoStudio, click Help on the Main Menu, or the (?) button on the Quick Access Bar for detailed reference information.

Registering the Software

Before you start using PhotoStudio, it's strongly recommended that you take a moment to register your software. You can do it via email, on the Internet, by fax, or through regular mail.

System Requirements

- Power PC
- Mac OS 8.5-X
- 50 MB free hard disk space
- 64 MB RAM (32 MB with virtual memory)
- 16-bit (or higher) color display
- CD-ROM drive
- Mouse

Installing PhotoStudio

To install PhotoStudio:

- 1) Insert the PhotoStudio CD into your CD-ROM drive. A CD-ROM icon labeled PhotoStudio appears on your desktop.
- 2) Double-click the CD-ROM icon. A window entitled PhotoStudio pops up onscreen.
- 3) In the PhotoStudio window, click the PhotoStudio Installer. The installation starts.
- 4) Follow the instructions onscreen to complete the installation.

This chapter describes PhotoStudio's major desktop components, briefly introduces their functions, and shows how to customize your desktop.

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Launching PhotoStudio

To start PhotoStudio:

- 1) Click the Macintosh HD icon on your desktop.
- 2) In the Macintosh HD window, find the PhotoStudio folder and double-click it.
- 3) In the PhotoStudio window, find the PhotoStudio program icon and double-click it.

PhotoStudio's Major Desktop Components

In this section, we'll introduce PhotoStudio's major desktop components and show how to customize your desktop by displaying, hiding, resizing, and repositioning these components.

The graphic below shows some of PhotoStudio's desktop components that may be available onscreen once PhotoStudio is launched. They include the Main Menu, Quick Access Bar, Tools Palette, Tool Options Palette, Layers Palette, Album Palette, Navigation Palette, etc. Together, these desktop components provide a working environment where you can manipulate your images.

PhotoStudio's major desktop components include:

• Main Menu

- Quick Access Bar Tools Palette
- Information PaletteTool Options Palette
- Layers Palette

- Album Palette
- Navigation Palette



2-2 Getting Acquainted with the PhotoStudio Desktop

The Main Menu

The Main Menu contains commonly used commands grouped under different titles: PhotoStudio, File, Edit, Select, Layer, Enhance, Effects, View, Window, and Help. Each menu title has its own pull-down menu where specific commands and options are listed. Some items in a pull-down menu may also contain sub-menus, which, once clicked, will open a dialog box on the desktop.

Composite Stitch	
Fine Art 🔹 🕨	Oil Painting
Liquid Effects	Sketch sub-menu
Tiling 🕨	Film Grain
Emboss	
Motion Blur	
Fisheye	
Cone	
Sphere	
Whirlpool	
Spiral	
Cylinder	
Ribbon	
Magic Mirror	

PhotoStudio

Options include About PhotoStudio, Hide PhotoStudio, Hide Others, Show All, and Quit PhotoStudio.

File

The File menu contains a number of commands for managing image files. They include New, Open, Restore, Close, Save, Save As, Open Album, Add To Album, Slide Show, Capture, Acquire, Select Source, Printer Setup, Print, and Quit.

Edit

The Edit menu contains the basic commands for editing images. The commands in this group include Undo, Redo, Cut, Copy, Paste, Clear, Fill Color, Crop, Rotate, Orientation, Add Border, Image Size, Select Macro, Play Macro, To 8-bit Grayscale, To 24-bit RGB True Color, Separate To, Combined By, and Preferences.

When working with 48-bit images, only a limited number of edit options will be available. You can view, save, print, rotate, and crop these images. You can also modify them by using the *Brightness and Contrast* and *Threshold* enhancements. Other program functions may not be accessible.

Select

The Select menu contains commands for making and modifying selections. They include All, Invert, None, Border, Expand, and Smooth. As a rule of thumb, you should always make a selection in order to modify a specific area of an image. The selection will confine editing activities to the selected area, leaving the adjacent areas unaffected. Some tools, such as Transform, even require a selection before they can be applied.

Layer

The commands in this group include New, Delete, Merge Selected, Merge Down, Merge All, Soft Edge, Add Shadow, and Properties. Layers give you more control over your work, making it dynamic, fun, and easy.

Enhance

The Enhance menu provides a full line of advanced, easy-to-use commands for enhancing images. They include Auto Enhance, Brightness and Contrast, Hue and Saturation, Tone Adjustment, Color Reduction, Equalization, Negative, Threshold, Smooth Filters, Sharpen Filters, Special Filters, and User's Filters. These commands are very effective in retouching and enhancing images and therefore are popular among digital image users at all levels.

Effects

The Effects menu offers an assortment of special effects that can be applied directly to your images. They include Composite, Stitch, Fine Art, Liquid Effects, Tiling, Emboss, Motion Blur, Fisheye, Cone, Sphere, Whirlpool, Spiral, Cylinder, Ribbon, and Magic Mirror. Although the results of these effects are quite different from one to another, the way to apply them is fundamentally the same.

View

The View menu contains commands for viewing images, and managing the PhotoStudio desktop. The commands include Actual View, Zoom In, Zoom Out, Fit In Window, Full Screen, Rulers, Grids, Image Information, Hide/Show Tools Palette, Hide/Show Layers Palette, Hide/Show Options Palette, Hide/Show Quick Access Bar, Hide/Show Information Palette, and Hide/Show Navigation Palette.

Window

The Window menu contains commands for managing image windows when you have more than one image open on your desktop. The commands include Tile, Cascade, and Close All. At the bottom of the Window drop-down menu is a list of images currently opened on your desktop. Clicking on any of them will make the image window active (bringing it to the front of all the other images).

Help

The Help menu can be used to access the online Help resource for PhotoStudio.

The Quick Access Bar

The Quick Access Bar provides a shortcut to frequently used menu commands, allowing you to access them right from your desktop with a click of the button. Apart from its intuitive graphical buttons, a tool tip will pop up when you place the cursor over any of those buttons.



New Open	brings up the New dialog box where you can create new images.
Album	launches the Album Palette so that you can use its various functions
Acquire	launches the interface for your selected TWAIN device, such as a digital camera or scanner.
Save	saves changes made to an image with one click (or opens the Save As dialog box when saving a new image).
Print	opens the Print dialog box where you can lay out an image, and add a title or frame (a black-lined border) before printing.
Cut	cuts out the selected area of an image (or the entire image if nothing is selected), and places it on the Clipboard.
Сору	copies the selected area of an image (or the entire image if nothing is selected), and places it on the Clipboard.
Paste	pastes what is currently left (cut/copied) on the Clipboard onto the active image.
Undo	abandons the most recent action. (Clicking the button repeatedly will abandon a series of recent actions.)
Redo	restores the most recently abandoned action. (Clicking the button repeatedly will restore a series of recently abandoned actions.)
Auto Enhance	brings up the Auto Enhance dialog box where you can quickly enhance an image.
Effect Browser	opens the Effect Browser dialog box where you can choose from a variety of enhancements and special effects.
Stitch	opens the Stitch dialog box where you can stitch two images together.
Play Macro	applies a macro to the active image.
Help	opens the Help Index dialog box where you can access PhotoStudio's online Help.

The Information Palette

The Information Palette displays information about the active image and the tool currently in use.

The Tools Palette

The Tools Palette consists of tools for image manipulation: selecting, editing, drawing, painting, retouching, and so on. If you want to know the name of a tool and what it does, simply place the cursor over the tool button - the information will appear in the Information Palette instantly.



Select	selects (masks) an area of a regular shape, i.e., a rectangle, square, circle, and ellipse.
Move	repositions the image content within the selection mask.
Freehand Select	makes polygonal or free-form selections.
Magic Wand	selects an area by color similarity.
Zoom	zooms in/out on an image.
Pan	navigates to areas of an image beyond the image window.

Red-eye Removal	removes "red-eye" from an image.
Text	adds text to an image.
Pen	simulates an ink pen.
Paintbrush	simulates a paintbrush.
Eraser	removes color pixels, exposing the transparency background or the
	alternative color.
Spraypaint	simulates the effect of a paint-sprayer.
Smudge	simulates the effect of a finger smearing wet paint.
Clone	reproduces pixels from a selected source.
Lighten/Darken	lightens/darkens a brushed area.
Blur/Sharpen	blurs/sharpens a brushed area.
Bucket Fill	fills a selected area or image with the active color.
Pattern Fill	fills a selected area or image with a pattern or texture.
Stamp	paints a predefined shape with the active color.
Shape	crops an image into a predefined shape.
Gradient Fill	fills a selected area or image with a gradual color transition.
Line	draws a straight line.
Transform	resizes, rotates, or distorts a selected area of an image.
Eyedropper	picks up the color of the spot (in an image) where you click and makes it the
	active color.
Crop	cuts out the selected area.
Trash Can	deselects the current selected area and removes all edits done in that area.
Color Grid	displays color samples on a grid.
Color Spectrum	displays color samples on a spectrum.
Active Swatch	displays the active color.
Alternative Swatch	displays the alternative color.
Color Selection	opens the Color Picker dialog box to allow you to make more sophisticated
	color selections.

The Tool Options Palette

The Tool Options Palette serves as a supplement to the Tools Palette. It provides fine-tuning options for the tool that is currently selected. In other words, information and controls that appear in the Tool Options Palette are directly related to the tool that is in use.

The illustration represents the Tool Options Palette when the Pattern Fill tool is selected.





The Layers Palette

The Layers Palette is PhotoStudio's "control center" for layers. It provides a powerful, yet easy-to-use mechanism for sophisticated image manipulation. With layers, you can work on a specific image element on one layer without affecting the elements on any other layer. (See Chapter 13: Working with Layers.)



The Album Palette

The Album Palette is a unique image organizer and manager. With the Album Palette, you can download, search, sort, view, and open images right on your desktop. (See Chapter 12: Working with Albums.)



The Navigation Palette

The Navigation Palette is a powerful viewing tool that enables you to navigate to any part of an image, and focus on specific areas for detailed pixel-by-pixel editing. You can zoom in or out on specific areas of an image without loosing the "big picture".

Showing and Hiding Desktop Components

Most of PhotoStudio's desktop components can be shown or hidden as needed. By default, some of the desktop components may not be open when PhotoStudio is launched. However, you must open a desktop component in order to use it. Most of the desktop components are listed in the View drop-down menu.

To show a desktop component:

- 1) Click View on the Main Menu.
- 2) From the drop-down menu, click the component to be displayed (e. g., Show Tools Palette).

To hide a desktop component:

- 1) Click View on the Main Menu.
- 2) From the drop-down menu, click the component to be hidden (e.g.,. Hide Tools Palette).

Note: All the desktop components listed at the bottom of the View drop-down menu can be turned on or off in the same way.

Opening and Closing the Album Palette

The Album Palette provides you with a most convenient way to work with images.

To open the Album Palette, do one of the following:

- Click the Album button on the Quick Access Bar.
- Select File on the Main Menu, and choose Open Album from the File drop-down menu.

To close the Album Palette:

• Click the Close button in the upper left-hand corner of the Album Palette.

Repositioning a Desktop Component

Except for the Quick Access Bar, all the desktop components listed under the View menu, plus the Album Palette, can be moved around on your desktop, allowing you to optimize your workspace.

To reposition a desktop component:

• Drag it by its title bar to a new location.

This section introduces some of PhotoStudio's commonly used editing commands and tools.

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Correcting Errors

PhotoStudio's Undo/Redo feature provides a quick remedy when something goes wrong, or when you want to abandon a command you have just applied. The multiple Undo/Redo capability even allows you to experiment with all kinds of commands and tools without the fear of making irreversible errors.

To undo an action, do one of the following:

- Click the Undo button on the Quick Access Bar.
- Click Edit on the Main Menu, and choose Undo from the drop-down menu.
- Press ==+ Z.

To restore an abandoned action, do one of the following:

- Click the Redo button on the Quick Access Bar.
- Click Edit on the Main Menu, and then choose Redo from the drop-down menu.
- Press ==+ Y.

Note:

- 1) You can customize the level of Undo/Redo by clicking Preferences in the Edit drop-down menu. The maximum level of Undo/Redo is 99.
- 2) To undo a series of operations, repeat the Undo operation until the image is restored to the desired state.
- 3) To redo a series of operations, repeat the Redo operation until the image is returned to the state you like.

Restoring an Image

Sometimes, you may find yourself in a situation where you want to abandon all the changes you have made, and start all over again. Although you can remove the changes using the Undo button or command, your best course of action may be to restore the original image (if the changes have not been saved).

To restore an image:

- 1) Click File on the Main Menu.
- 2) Choose Restore from the drop-down menu.

Note: This command restores an image to its original state (if no change has been saved), or to its last saved version.

Repositioning a Selection Mask

When selecting an area with the Select tool, a "floating" selection mask appears in the image window. Sometimes the selection mask may not cover exactly the area you want to select, so you'll need to reposition it to cover the area you want to work on.

To reposition the selection mask, click inside the selection mask, and drag it to the desired location.

Cutting Out a Selected Area

The Cut command will allow you to cut the selected area out of an image and place it on the Clipboard so that it can be pasted into an active image or used by other applications (that support the cut-and-paste feature).

To cut out an area:

- 1) Select the area.
- 2) Do one of the following:
 - Click the Cut button on the Quick Access Bar.
 - Click Edit on the Main Menu, and choose Cut.
 - Press 📰 + X.

Note:

- 1) When cutting, consult the Layers Palette associated with the active image to make sure the Cut command is being applied to the correct layer. (See Chapter 13: Working with Layers.)
- 2) If no selection is made when the Cut command is executed, the entire active image/layer will be cut.

Copying a Selected Area

Copying a selected area of an image will place a duplicate of it on the Clipboard so it can be pasted into an active image or used by other applications (that support the copy-and-paste functionality).

To copy an area:

- 1) Select the area.
- 2) Do one of the following:
 - Click the Copy button on the Quick Access Bar.
 - Click Edit on the Main Menu, and choose Copy.
 - Press $\blacksquare + C$.

Note:

1) When copying, consult the Layers Palette associated with the active image to make sure the Copy command is being applied to the correct layer. (See Chapter 13: Working with Layers.)

2) If no selection is made when the Copy command is executed, the entire active layer will be copied.

Pasting a Selected Area

The Paste command will place whatever is left on the Clipboard into the active image window, as a new layer.

To paste a cut or copied image element:

- 1) Open the image into which the cut or copied image element is to be pasted.
- 2) Do one of the following:
 - Click the Paste button on the Quick Access Bar.
 - Click Edit on the Main Menu, and choose Paste.
 - Press 📰 + V.

Note:

- 1) When executed, the Paste command automatically adds a new layer to an image.
- 2) When pasting, consult the Layers Palette to make sure the command is applied to the correct image. (See Chapter 13: Working with Layers.)

Deleting a Selected Area

The Delete command removes a selected area from an image layer, revealing the underlying layer(s), or the transparency background if the image contains only one layer.

To delete an area:

- 1) Select the area.
- 2) Do one of the following:
 - Press the Delete key.
 - Click Edit on the Main Menu, and choose Clear.

Preferences			
	Undo level: 32 Clear		
	 Transparency Background White Checker Board 		
	O Pink Checker Board		
	Cancel OK		



IMPORTANT: If no selection is made when the Delete command is executed, the entire active image (layer) will be deleted. If a layer is inadvertently deleted, use the Undo command to restore it.

Note:

- 1) When deleting, consult the Layers Palette to make sure the command is applied to the correct layer (See Chapter 13: Working with Layers).
- 2) By default, the deleted portion of Layer 0 (zero) is replaced with a transparency background. To change the current transparency background, click Preferences from the Edit drop-down menu, and select a transparency from the Preferences dialog box.

Rotating an Image

If an image appears to be tilted, you can adjust it using the Rotate command.

To rotate an image:

- 1) Select the image.
- 2) Click Edit on the Main Menu, and choose Rotate.
- In the Rotate dialog box, enter a value (in degrees), or drag one of the anchors (at the corners of the rotation frame) clockwise or counterclockwise.
- 4) Click OK when done.

Note:

- The Rotate command applies to the entire image. Even though you select a certain area of an image, the whole image will be affected when the command is executed.
- To rotate a specific area of an image, use the Transform tool on the Tools Palette instead. (See the following section for detail.)

000	Tool Options	
 resize arbitrary 	orotate	O skew

Transforming a Selected Area

The Transform tool allows you to transform part of an image in a number of ways: resize, skew, rotate, etc.

To transform part of an image,:

- 1) Select the part of the image or layer to be transformed.
- 2) From the Tools Palette, select the Transform tool.
- 3) In the Tool Options Palette, check one of the following:
 - Resize to resize the selected area.
 - Arbitrary to distort the selected area in a random way.
 - Skew to skew the selected area.
 - Rotate to rotate the selected area.
 - Perspective to apply a perspective effect to the selected area..
- 4) Drag the transformation anchors to manipulate the selected area.
- 5) When finished, click another tool to remove the transformation rectangle.
- 6) Press + D to remove the selection mask.

Note:

- 1) The Transform tool applies to the selected part of an image.
- 2) An area must be selected in order to apply the Transform tool.
- 3) When transforming an area, consult the Layers Palette to make sure that the operation is being applied to the correct layer. (See Chapter 13: Working with Layers.)



Changing an Image's Orientation

The Orientation command option makes it easy to rotate images in 90° increments. It also provides an option for applying a "mirror flip" to your image.

To change an image's orientation:

- 1) Make sure the image window is active (selected).
- 2) Click Edit on the Main Menu.
- 3) From the drop-down menu, choose Orientation.
- 4) In the Orientation dialog box, check Mirror to flip the choices (optional).

- 5) Choose the preferred orientation option (thumbnail preview).
- 6) Check the All Layers box to apply the change to all image layers.
- 7) Click OK when done.

Cropping an Image

The Crop tool enables you to remove extraneous areas from an image to give it a better composition. If you have an image that is out of focus, or its subject is too small, you can always use the Crop tool to fix it.

To crop an image:

- 1) Select the area of the image you want to keep.
- 2) Click the Crop tool on the Tools Palette.

Note: You must select the area in order to crop it.

Adding a Border

PhotoStudio's Border command enables you to add a border along the edge of an image. You can then cut or crop the "border," and use it to decorate other images.

To add a border around an image:

- 1) Click Edit on the Main Menu.
- 2) From the drop-down menu, choose Add Border.
- 3) In the Border dialog box, enter the number of pixels you want the border to be.
- 4) Click OK when done.

	Image S	ze
Width:	1500	Pixels
Height:	1000	Pixels
Resolution:	300	dpi
🗹 Keep Asp	ect Ratio	
Width: 15	00 Pixels	WScale: 100 %
Height: 10	00 Pixels	HScale: 100 %
Resolution: 30) dpi	
	C	Cancel OK

Adjusting an Image's Size and Resolution

The Image Size command allows you to adjust the physical size and resolution of an image. You can either make its size small enough to fit on a floppy disk, or increase its resolution for optimal print.

To adjust the size and resolution of an image:

- 1) Click Edit from the Main Menu.
- 2) From the drop-down menu, choose Image Size.
- 3) From the Image Size dialog box, enter the desired

values in the respective fields, and check Keep Aspect Ratio if you want to retain the image's original proportions.

4) Click OK when done.

Shortcut Keys

- 01. To start a new image, press 📰 + N.
- 02. To open an image file, press + O.
- 03. To close an active image, press 📰 + W.
- 04. To save your file, press 🖛 + S.
- 05. To print an image, press 📰 + P.
- 06. To quit PhotoStudio, press $\blacksquare + Q$.
- 07. To undo an operation, press $\square = + Z$.
- 08. To undo a series of operations, keep pressing 📰 + Z until all unwanted operations are abandoned.
- 09. To restore an abandoned operation, press $\blacksquare *$ + Y.
- 10. To restore a series of abandoned operations, keep pressing 💷 + Y until all the abandoned operations are restored.
- 11. To cut a selected area or the entire image, press $\blacksquare *$ + X.
- 12. To copy a selected area, press $\blacksquare *$ + C.
- 13. To paste a cut or copied area, press 💷 + V.
- 14. To remove a selected area, press the Delete key.
- 15. To select the entire layer of an active image, press $\blacksquare * \mid A$.
- 16. To invert a selected area, press + I.
- 17. To deselect the current selection, press $\blacksquare *$ + D.
- 18. To display rulers, press 📰 + R.

Chapter 4 Opening and Creating Image Files

With PhotoStudio, you can create new image files from scratch or open existing ones. While newly created files are labeled "Untitled," existing files are displayed with their names in the title bar.

You can open images from disk drives (hard drives, floppy drives, CD-ROMs, etc.), and albums, or download them from TWAIN devices like digital cameras and scanners. You can also capture screens of any computer application using PhotoStudio's Capture feature.

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Getting Images from a Disk Drive

PhotoStudio allows you to get images stored on a hard drive, or any removable media such as floppy disks, CD-ROMs, and card readers.

To get an image file from a disk drive:

- 1) Do one of the following:
 - Press 📰 + O.
 - Click the Open button on the Quick Access Bar.
 - Click File on the Main Menu, and choose Open from the drop-down menu.

2) From the Open dialog box, choose the drive and folder containing the image file.

- 3) Highlight the name of the file.
- 4) Click Open.

To open multiple files from a disk drive:

1) Do one of the following:

- Press 📰 + O.
- Click the Open button on the Quick Access Bar.
- Click File on the Main Menu, and choose Open from the drop-down menu.
- 2) From the Open dialog box, choose the drive and folder containing the files.
- 3) Hold down the **set** key while clicking to select files.
- 4) Click Open.

Note: If image files are stored on removable media, make sure the media is inserted in the drive before attempting to open the images.

Opening Images from an Album

The Album Palette provides a convenient way for visually accessing a number of image files on your desktop.

To open an image from an album:

- 1) Open the Album Palette. (See "Opening and Closing the Album Palette" in Chapter 2.)
- 2) From the Album Name drop-down list, select the album containing the image to be opened.
- 3) Use the album navigation controls (scroll bars or arrows) to locate the thumbnail of the image.
- 4) Double-click the thumbnail image, or drag it onto the desktop.

To open multiple images from an album at the same time:

- 1) Repeat Steps 1 to 3 described above.
- 2) Hold down Shiftkey while clicking to select the images.
- 3) Drag one of the selected images into the workspace. This will open all the images you've selected.

Note:

- You can select the consecutive thumbnails (one next to another) by clicking the first and last thumbnails while holding the Shift key.
- You can select only the thumbnails you want by clicking on them while holding down the Control key.

Acquiring Images from a TWAIN Device

PhotoStudio lets you acquire images from TWAIN devices such as digital cameras and scanners. When acquiring images from a TWAIN device, make sure the proper TWAIN driver is installed and that the TWAIN device is properly connected to your computer.

To acquire an image:

- 1) Click File on the Main Menu, and click Select Source.
- 2) In the Select Source dialog box, highlight the device driver, and click Select.
- 3) Choose File on the Main Menu, and select Acquire from the drop-down menu (or simply click the Acquire button on the Quick Access Bar).
- 4) Follow the prompts onscreen, or consult the manual for the TWAIN device to complete the file acquisition.

Note: Steps 1 and 2 are only necessary when you are setting up a TWAIN device or changing to other TWAIN devices. You can skip to step 3 if you are continually downloading from the same source.

Capturing Screens

With PhotoStudio, you can capture virtually any interface elements (images, application windows, icons, etc.) that are shown on your computer screen. This makes the program especially handy and helpful for software product illustrations and presentations.

To capture a screen:

- 1) Arrange the screen elements in a desired way.
- 2) Launch PhotoStudio, click File on the Main Menu, and choose Capture from the drop-down menu.
- 3) In the Capture dialog box, choose one of the following options:
 - Screen captures the screen image.
 - Timed Screen captures the screen after 10 seconds, allowing you to further arrange screen elements.
- 4) Check the Hide PhotoStudio Window on Capture box to exclude the PhotoStudio desktop in the capture.

Creating a New Image File

Apart from editing and enhancing existing images, you can create new images from scratch as well.

To create a new image:

1) Do either of the following:

- Click the New button on the Quick Access Bar.
- Click File on the Main Menu, and choose New from the drop-down menu
- 2) In the New dialog box, set the desired parameters for the image.
- 3) Click OK.

Note: The new image uses the current alternative color as its background color. Therefore, you must select the alternative color before starting the new image if you want to use a specific background color. Otherwise, PhotoStudio will pick whatever color in the Alternative Swatch as the background color. PhotoStudio provides several ways to display and view images.

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Typical Image Display Modes

The following describes the different display modes of an image window in PhotoStudio.

1) Actual View - Displays the image at full size, and allows the image to be edited and the image window to be repositioned and resized. If the image is larger than its image window, scroll bars will appear along the right and bottom sides of the image window, making it easier to view different areas of the image.

To display the image in the Actual View mode:

• Click View on the Main Menu, and choose Actual View from the drop-down menu.

2) Fit In Window - Automatically proportions the image file so it fits completely inside the image window. This option is useful for viewing the entire image. Similar to the Actual View mode, the Fit In Window mode allows the image to be edited and the image window to be repositioned and resized.

To display an image in the Fit In Window mode:

• Click View on the Main Menu, and then select Fit In Window from the drop-down menu.

3) Full Screen - This non-editing display mode is used for presenting and previewing images. In this mode, images are displayed in the center of the screen. You can zoom in and out on the image, and advance through other images (if you have more than one image open on the desktop).

To activate the Full Screen mode,

- Click View on the Main Menu, and select Full Screen from the drop-down menu.
- Press Enter to advance to the next image (if you have more than one image open on the desktop).
- Press Esc to return to an editing mode.

Note: PhotoStudio's Slide Show feature runs in the Full Screen mode.

Zooming In and Out

PhotoStudio's zoom options allow you to view images from approximately 6% to 1600% of their actual size.

To use the Zoom Tool:

- 1) To zoom in, click the Zoom tool on the Tools Palette, and click in the image. The image size increases each time you click.
- 2) To zoom out, hold down the key while clicking in the image. A shortcut dialog box appears. Then, click Zoom Out. (You have to repeat Step 2 each time you want to zoom out of the image.)

To zoom in or out at a specific ratio:

- 1) Click View on the Main Menu.
- 2) From the drop-down menu, do one of the following:
 - To zoom in, click Zoom In and choose a ratio from the sub-menu.
 - To zoom out, click Zoom Out and choose a ratio from the sub-menu.

Using the Pan Tool and Scroll Bars

When zooming in on an image, you may want to view or focus on an area that extends beyond the boundaries of the image window. In this case, you'll need the Pan tool or the scroll bars to navigate to the hidden area.

To view a hidden area of an image, do one of the following:

- Select the Pan tool from the Tools Palette, and then drag to navigate to the area you want to focus on.
- Drag the scroll bars (or click the scroll arrows) to navigate to the area of focus.



Showing Rulers and Grids

PhotoStudio's Rulers and Grids commands enable you to lay out images with precise alignment across the image window.

To show rulers, do one of the following:

- Press 📰 + R.
- Click View on the Main Menu, and choose Rulers from the drop-down menu.

To show grids:

• Click View on the Main Menu, and choose Grids from the drop-down menu.



Using the Navigation Palette

PhotoStudio's Navigation Palette allows efficient movement around an image while zoomed in at high magnification, and is ideal for quickly switching between various zoom levels.

To use the Navigation Palette:

- 1) Click View on the Main Menu, and choose Show Navigation Palette from the drop-down menu. The Navigation Palette appears onscreen.
- 2) Resize the Navigation Palette if necessary.
- 3) In the Navigation Palette, drag the slider to adjust the zoom level.

4) While zoomed in, drag the navigation rectangle inside the image window to get a close-up view of different parts of the image.



Displaying Multiple Images

PhotoStudio offers two ways for displaying multiple images onscreen: Tile and Cascade. The former fits all opened images into the desktop area in such a way that each is visible and occupies an equal amount of desktop space, while the latter stacks opened images in an overlapping, staggered fashion with the active image in the front.

To display multiple images on the desktop:

1) Open all the images you want to display.

- 2) Click Window on the Main Menu.
- 3) From the drop-down menu, do one of the following:
- Choose Tile to fit images evenly into the desktop area.
- Choose Cascade to stack images in an overlapping fashion.

In PhotoStudio, you must select an area before you can modify it, or apply a special effect or enhancement. Otherwise, the entire image layer may be affected. Some commands, such as Crop and Transform, will not even function without a selection.

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Selecting a Regularly-shaped Area

Regularly shaped areas such as rectangles, squares, circles, and ellipses are often selected for image editing and enhancing.

To select a regularly-shaped area:

- 1) Click the Select tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) Open the Tool Options Palette.
- 3) In the Tool Options Palette, choose one of the following:
 - Rectangle to select a rectangular area.
- Square to select a square area.
- Ellipse to select an elliptical area.
- Circle to select a circular area.
- 4) Check all the other parameters that may apply.
- 5) Click and/or drag in the image to define the area to be selected.

Note: To make a more precise selection, refer to "Modifying a Selection" in this chapter.



Making a Free-form Selection

The Freehand Select tool is ideal for selecting a free-form or "irregularly-shaped" area (e.g., the outline of a human face).

To make a free form selection:

- 1) Choose the Freehand Select tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) In the image, click where you want to start, and drag along the edge of the area to be selected (a contour line indicates the selection path).

3) Double-click to complete the selection.

Note:

- 1) To make a more precise selection, refer to "Modifying a Selection" in this chapter.
- 2) To make a precise selection of an area that has both straight and free form edges, use the trace method in conjunction with the click-release-click method described in the following section.



Making a Polygonal Selection

To make a polygonal selection such as a star, use the Freehand Select tool in a click-release-click fashion.

To make a polygonal selection:

1) Choose the Freehand Select tool from the Tools Palette.

- 2) Click in the image to set a starting anchor point for the selection.
- 3) Click at another location to set a second anchor point. Each time an anchor point is added, a dashed contour line will indicate the edge of the selected area.
- 4) Continue adding new anchor points until the desired area is outlined.
- 5) Double-click to complete the selection.

Note:

- 1) To make a more precise selection, refer to "Modifying a Selection" in this chapter.
- 2) To make a precise selection of an area that has both straight and free form edges, use the click-release-click method in conjunction with the trace method described in the previous section.
- 3) PhotoStudio will complete the selection by drawing a straight line between the first and last anchor points unless you double-click where you started.

Selecting an Area by Color

The Magic Wand allows you to select an area based on color-similarity. If you want to select an area that is simple in color but complicated in shape, such as clouds in the blue sky, the Magic Wand may be the best tool.

To select an area by color:

- 1) Click the Magic Wand tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) Open the Tool Options Palette, and do one of the following:
 - To select the pixels closest in color, drag the RGB color slider to a lower value.
 - To select more variation of a color, drag the color slider to a higher value.
 - To select connected like-color areas, check Contiguous Area Only.
 - To select all like-color areas, connected or unconnected, uncheck Contiguous Area Only.

3) Click in the part(s) of the image to be selected.

Modifying a Selection

There are numerous ways to modify a selected area for precise and efficient image editing.

The following provides an overview of how to use the various selection controls:

- To deselect a selected area: press + D, or click Select on the Main Menu and choose None from the drop-down menu, or click anywhere outside the selection mask.
- To invert a selection (select the area outside the selection mask): press + I, or click Select on the Main Menu and choose Invert from the drop-down menu.
- To select the entire image: press + A, or click Select on the Main Menu and choose All from the drop-down menu.
- To transform a selected area into a border: click Border from the Select drop-down menu and follow the prompt in the Border dialog box.
- To enlarge a selected area by a fixed number of pixels: click Expand from the Select drop-down and follow the prompt in the Expand dialog box.

- To round up the corners of a rectangular selection: click Smooth from the Select drop-down menu and follow the prompt in the Smooth dialog box.
- To start a new selection: check the New box in the Tool Options Palette.
- To add to an existing selection: check the Add box in the Tool Options Palette and drag to designate the area to be added.
- To subtract an area from the current selection: check the Subtract box in the Tool Options Palette and drag to designate the area to be subtracted.
- To reposition a selection mask: drag it to another location with the Select tool.
- To reposition the contents (color pixels) of a selected area: drag it to another location with the Move tool.

Note:

1) The options listed under Select on the Main Menu are applicable to all selection tools.

2) The settings in the Tool Options Palette are specific to each individual selection tool.

In this chapter, you'll learn how to select and change the active and alternative colors, and how to work with different color schemes.

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Selecting the Active and Alternative Colors

At the bottom of PhotoStudio's Tools Palette are two overlapping color swatches staggered one atop the other. The top swatch represents the active color while the bottom one represents the alternative color. The active color is the color that is applied to images by various painting tools. The alternative color serves as the background color and also makes a convenient "on-deck" color because you can change it to the active color simply by clicking the swatch.

To change the alternative color:

- 1) Click on the Alternative Swatch. It will appear on top of the other swatch, changing into the Active Swatch.
- 2) Select a color using one of the four methods described in the following section.
- 3) Restore the original active color by clicking on the current Alternative Swatch.

There are four ways to change the active color:

- 1) Click a specific area of an image with the Eyedropper. (The Active Swatch will pick up the color of the spot of the image you click.)
- 2) Select a color using the Color Grid.
- 3) Select a color using the Color Spectrum.
- 4) Pick a color from the Color Picker dialog box. (You must click the Color Selection button at the bottom of the Tools Palette in order to access the Color Picker dialog box. See the following section.)

Note: You can tell the Active Swatch from the Alternative Swatch using the mouse pointer - their names and color values will appear in the Information Palette when you place your mouse pointer over them.

Converting Images Between Different Color Formats

Oftentimes, you'll need to convert an image to a different color format for various reasons. For instance, you may want to convert an RGB full-color image to Grayscale (black and white) to make a black & white print proof, create a certain artistic effect, reduce the file size, make a duotone, etc.

Converting a color image to the 8-bit Grayscale color format

An 8-bit Grayscale image file has 256 shades of color. All PhotoStudio functions are applicable to 8-bit Grayscale images. All editing in PhotoStudio is performed in the 8-bit Grayscale or 24-bit RGB True Color scheme.

To convert an RGB True-Color image to an 8-bit Grayscale image file:

1) Open the image.

2) Select To 8-bit Grayscale from the Edit drop-down menu.

Converting an 8-bit Grayscale image to a 24-bit True Color image

Once an RGB True-Color image is converted into an 8-bit Grayscale image (or if you have an

8-bit Grayscale image), you can easily convert it into a 24-bit True-Color image, which retains the maximum amount of pixel information.

To convert an 8-bit Grayscale image to a 24-bit True-Color image, do the following:

- 1) Make sure the image is active.
- 2) Select To 24-bit RGB True Color from the Edit drop-down menu.

Separating a color image into different color channels



Different color models have been used to describe color, depending on where and how color is used. While the RGB model is usually used with input and display hardware devices, the CMYK model is widely used with color printers and image printing.

An RGB True-Color image can be split into separate color channels based on the color model being used: RGB, HSV, CMYK, or YIQ. If the RGB model is used, the image will

be separated into R, G, and B channels, each being presented by a Grayscale image. So out of the original RGB True Color image, you will get three Grayscale images. With the CMYK model, you will get four images in the C, M, Y, and K channels, respectively. You can edit the individual color channels separately, and then recombine them to create a single True Color image (RGB, CMYK, HVS, or YIQ). This gives you the flexibility to work on individual color channels when editing a color image.

To separate a full-color image to different color channels:

- 1) Make sure the image you want to split is active.
- 2) Select Separate To from the Edit drop-down menu.
- 3) From the Separate To submenu, select the desired color model: RGB, HVS, CMYK, or YIQ.

Note: The Separate To command will be disabled if the active image is not an RGB True-color image.

Chapter 8 Using Painting and Retouching Tools

PhotoStudio offers a variety of painting and retouching tools, which allow you to create, retouch, modify, or enhance images in almost any way you can imagine. Each tool has its own customizable settings, such as transparency or intensity, plus a wide range of brushes in different shapes and sizes. You can find these options in the Tool Options Palette that accompanies each tool.

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Choosing Brushes

The Tool Options Palette contains a collection of brushes in different shapes and sizes. When working with a painting tool, make sure the Tool Options Palette is open on the desktop so that you can access all the brush options.

To choose a brush:

- 1) Select a painting tool (e.g., Paintbrush).
- 2) Open the Tool Options Palette.
- 3) Select a brush by clicking on it.

Creating and Deleting Brushes

If none of the brushes in the Tool Options Palette meet your needs, you can create one of your own. You can use it in the same way as you would a built-in brush, and delete it when you no longer need it. However, you cannot delete any of the built-in brushes.

To create a brush:

- 1) Make black the active color.
- 2) Click the New button on the Quick Access Bar, or click File on the Main Menu and choose New from the drop-down menu.
- 3) In the New dialog box, select all the parameters you want to use.
- 4) Click OK. An untitled image window opens.
- 5) Select a painting tool to create a "brush" to your liking.
- 6) Save the "brush" when finished.

To add the newly created "brush" to the Tool Options Palette:

- 1) Open the Tool Options Palette.
- 2) Click the Add button.
- 3) In the Open dialog box, find the drive and folder containing the "brush" file.
- 4) Highlight the file, and click Open. The "brush" will be automatically added to the Tool Options Palette.

To delete an newly created "brush":

- 1) While the Tool Options Palette is open, select the newly created "brush."
- 2) Click the Delete button.

To use the Paintbrush tool:

- 1) Select the Paintbrush tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, do the following:
 - Choose the desired brush.
 - Drag the slider to set the level of transparency.
- 3) Click and drag in the image to paint.



Using the Paintbrush Tool

The Paintbrush tool creates soft-edged strokes of color to blend edge pixels more naturally with surrounding colors.

To use the Paintbrush tool:

- 1) Select the Paintbrush tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) In the (Tool) Options Palette, do the following:
 - Choose the desired brush.
 - Drag the slider to set the level of transparency.
- 3) Click and drag in the image to paint.



Using the Spraypaint Tool

The Spraypaint tool applies gradual color tones to an image with an edge more diffused than the one created with the Paintbrush tool.

To use the Spraypaint tool:

- 1) Select the Spraypaint tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, do the following:
 - Choose the desired brush.
 - Drag the slider to set the level of transparency.
- 3) Click and drag in the image to paint.



Using the Pen Tool

The Pen tool creates hard-edged freehand lines. To use the Pen tool:

- 1) Select the Pen tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, do the following:
 - Choose the desired brush.
 - Drag the slider to set the level of transparency.
- 3) Click and drag in the image to paint.



Using the Line Tool

The Line tool creates straight lines in any designated direction.

To use the Line tool:

- 1) Select the Line tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, do the following:
- Set the line width.
- Check the anti-alias box if you wish.
- Specify the direction of the line.

3) Click and drag in the image to draw the line.



Using the Eraser Tool

The Eraser tool erases pixels from an image and replaces them with a transparency for an unrestricted layer, or the alternative color for a restricted one.

To use the Eraser tool:

- 1) Select the Eraser tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, do the following:
 - Choose the desired eraser size.
 - Set the value of the erasing effect.
- 3) Click and drag in the image to erase the unwanted pixels.

Note: To totally remove pixels with the Eraser tool, set the effect value to 100%.



Using the Bucket Fill Tool

The Bucket Fill tool selects an area based on color similarity, and fills it with the active color. To use the Bucket Fill tool:

- 1) Select the Bucket Fill tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, do the following:
 - Set the level of transparency.
 - Drag the color similarity slider to define the selection tolerance.
- 3) Click in the area or layer of the image to be filled.



Using the Gradient Fill Tool

The Gradient Fill tool fills an image or a selected area of an image with a gradual transition from the alternative color to the active color.

To apply the Gradient Fill tool:

1) Select the Gradient Fill tool from the Tools Palette.

- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, do the following:
 - Select a style: Linear, Circular, Elliptical, Square, or Rectangular.
 - Choose a color model: RGB or HSV.
 - Choose a transition mode: soft or hard.
 - Set the transparency level.
 - Set the frequency value.
- 3) Drag inside the image to apply the gradient effect.

Note: The direction and length of the transition of the gradient effect is determined by the way you drag the tool.



Using the Pattern Fill Tool

The Pattern Fill tool fills an image or a selected area of an image with a pattern. To use the Pattern Fill Tool:

- 1) Select the Pattern Fill tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, do the following:
 - Set the level of opacity.
 - Check use clipboard to fill the image with a pattern resident on the Clipboard.
 - Check fill texture only to fill the image with a semi-transparent pattern.
 - Check mirror to reflect the pattern throughout the image.
 - Check align to stack the pattern.
 - Check brick to stagger the pattern.
 - Choose a pattern.

3) Click in the image to apply the pattern.



Using the Eyedropper Tool

The Eyedropper tool selects a color from an area of the image, and makes it the active color. You can get the color sample from any part of the active image you click.

To use the Eyedropper tool:

- 1) Select the Eyedropper tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, do the following:
 - Choose a color model: RGB or HSV.
 - Set the number of pixels to be sampled.
- 3) Click in the part of the image to be sampled.

Note: By default, the maximum number of pixels you can specify is 10.



Using the Stamp Tool

The Stamp tool paints a predefined piece of clipart or design using the active color.

To use the Stamp tool:

- 1) Select the Stamp tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, do the following:
 - Check draw from center to start the design from the center of the area to be painted.
 - Check default size to paint the design with its predefined dimensions.
 - Set the level of transparency.
 - Select a desired design.
- 3) Click and drag in the image to apply it.



Using the Shape Tool

The Shape tool crops the image using a predefined shape.

To use the Shape tool:

- 1) Select the Shape tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, do the following:
 - Check draw from center to start applying the design from the center of the area to be painted.
 - Check default size to apply the design with the predefined dimensions.
 - Set the level of transparency.
 - Select the desired shape.
- 3) Click and drag in the image to crop the image.



Using the Smudge Tool

The Smudge tool simulates the effect of a finger smearing wet paint. It picks up color pixels from the beginning of the stroke and moves them in the direction you drag.

To use the Smudge tool:

- 1) Select the Smudge tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, choose the desired brush.
 - Set the rate of the smudge using the slider.
- 3) Click in the image where you want to begin, and drag to smudge the pixels.



Using the Clone Tool

The Clone tool picks up color pixels of an area in an image and copies them onto another area or image.

To clone an area:

- 1) Select the Clone tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, do the following:
 - Select a brush size.
 - Set the level of transparency.
- 3) Hold down the Shift key, and click in the part of the image to select the clone source, which is indicated by a plus (+) sign.
- 4) Click and drag in the area of the image or in another image to paint the clone source in that area.



Using the Red-eye Removal Tool

The Red-eye Removal tool removes the "red-eye" (red glare) caused by light reflecting off the interior surface of the human eye—a flaw common in flash photography.

To use the Red-eye Removal tool:

- 1) Select the Red-eye Removal tool from the Tools Palette.
- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, choose a proper brush.
- 3) Click and/or drag in the red spot (red-eye) to remove (de-saturate) it.

Note:

- 1) To protect the adjacent areas from being affected, select the red area before using the Red-eye Removal tool.
- 2) You may have to try different brushes in order to find an appropriate one.

Filling an Area with a Color

If a large area of an image needs to be filled with a single color, there are two options: the Bucket Fill tool in the Tools Palette and the Fill Color command on the Main Menu.

To fill a selection with a color:

- 1) Select the area.
- 2) Choose the active color you want to use.
- 3) Do one of the following:
 - Click Edit on the Main Menu, and choose Fill Color from the drop-down menu. In the Fill Color dialog box, set the level of transparency and click OK.
 - Select the Bucket Fill tool from the Tools Palette. In the Tool Options Palette, set the level of transparency and color similarity, and click in the selected area or image.

PhotoStudio offers many ways to improve the overall quality of photos. The following are some of the ways that are commonly used for image enhancement.

Using Auto Enhance	
Adjusting Brightness and Contrast	
Adjusting Hue and Saturation	
Adjusting Tone	
Equalizing Color Distribution	
Using Threshold	
Using Unsharp Mask	
PhotoStudio Enhancements Gallery	
5	



Using Auto Enhance

The Auto Enhance command combines a series of enhancements into a one-click fix. It is ideal for enhancing photos that are too dark, out of focus, or washed-out.

To use Auto Enhance:

- 1) Click Enhance on the Main Menu, and choose Auto Enhance from the drop-down menu.
- 2) In the Auto Enhance dialog box, do the following:Set the level of Intensity.
- Click the plus (+) or minus (-) sign under the Before window to zoom in or out on the image.
- Drag in the Before or After window to view different parts of the image.
- Preview the effect in the After window.
- · Click OK when done.



Adjusting Brightness and Contrast

The Brightness and Contrast command enables you to adjust the brightness and contrast of an image.

To adjust an image's brightness and contrast:

- 1) Click Enhance on the Main Menu, and choose Brightness and Contrast from the drop-down menu.
- 2) In the Brightness and Contrast dialog box, do the following:
 - Select the color channel you want to adjust.
 - Adjust the brightness and/or contrast of the image.
- Click the plus (+) or minus (-) sign under the Before window to zoom in or out on the image.
- Drag in the Before or After window to view different parts of the image.
- Preview the effect in the After window.
- Click OK when done.



Adjusting Hue and Saturation

The Hue and Saturation command adjusts the color makeup and intensity of an image.

To adjust an image's hue and saturation:

- 1) Click Enhance on the Main Menu, and choose Hue and Saturation from the drop-down menu.
- 2) In the Hue and Saturation dialog box, do the following:

- Adjust the hue and/or saturation of the image.
- Click the plus (+) or minus (-) sign under the Before window to zoom in or out on the image.
- View different parts of the image by dragging within the Before or After window.
- Preview the effect in the After window before applying it.
- Click OK when done.



Adjusting Tone

The Tone Adjustment command brightens the dark or light areas of a photo without affecting the other.

To adjust the tone of an image:

- 1) Click Enhance on the Main Menu, and choose Tone Adjustment from the drop-down menu.
- 2) In the Tone Adjustment dialog box, do the following:
 - Drag the Highlight slider to adjust the tone of the light areas of the image.
 - Drag the Midtone slider to adjust the tone of the midrange values of the image.
- Drag the Shadow slider to adjust the tone of the dark areas of the image.
- Click the plus (+) or minus (-) sign under the Before window to zoom in or out on the image.
- Drag in the Before or After window to view different parts of the image.
- Preview the effect in the After window.
- Click OK when done.

Note: You can adjust the tone of individual color channels simply by selecting R, G, or B in the Tone Adjustment dialog box.



Equalizing Color Distribution

The Equalization command is used for enhancing an image's contrast and fine details.

To equalize an image's bright and dark areas:

• Click Enhance on the Main Menu, and choose Equalization.



Using Threshold

The Threshold command transforms any image into a dramatic, high-contrast, black and white graphic.

To use the Threshold command:

- 1) The Threshold command transforms any image into a dramatic, high-contrast black and white graphic.
- 2) In the Threshold dialog box, do the following:
 - Drag the Threshold Level slider to adjust the black and white threshold value.
- Click the plus (+) or minus (-) sign under the Before window to zoom in or out on the image in both windows.
- Drag in the Before or After window to view different parts of the image.
- Preview the effect in the After window.
- Click OK when done.



Using Unsharp Mask

The Unsharp Mask command sharpens images using fine adjustment controls, and is often the preferred sharpening tool for digital image editing professionals.

To use the Unsharp Mask command:

- 1) Click Enhance on the Main Menu, choose Sharpen Filters from the drop-down menu, and select Unsharp Mask from the sub-menu.
- 2) In the Unsharp Mask dialog box, do the following:
 - Drag the Square Size slider to determine the size of the sampling area around each pixel.
- Drag the Effect slider to adjust the intensity of the sharpening.
- Drag the Threshold slider to set a value for the difference in color/grayness between adjacent pixels.
- Click the plus (+) or minus (-) sign under the Before window to zoom in or out on the image.
- Drag in the Before or After window to view different parts of the image.
- Preview the effect in the After window.
- Click OK when done.

Note:

- 1) The larger the Square Size value, the stronger the effect.
- 2) The larger the Effect value, the stronger the effect.
- 3) The smaller the Threshold value, the stronger the effect.

9

PhotoStudio Enhancements Gallery

The images displayed below are sample results of the various enhancements you'll find in PhotoStudio.



Original Image



Add Noise



Average



Blur



Blur Lightly



Blur Heavily



Despeckle



Equalization



Find Contour



Gaussian Blur



Logarithm



Minimum



Median



Maximum



Negative



Sharpen



Sharpen Lightly



Sharpen Heavily



Sharpen Vertically



Sharpen Horizontally



Solarization



Threshold



Unsharp Mask





PhotoStudio offers a variety of easy-to-use special effects that enable you to turn ordinary photos into high-quality, professional-looking images with just a few clicks of the button. Though the results of these special effects differ from one to another, the way to apply them is basically the same. In this chapter, we'll introduce some of the special effects just to give you a head start. For a clearer understanding of any other special effect, you'll probably have to spend some time to test it out.

Making a Panoramic Photo	10-2
Turning a Photo into an Oil Painting	
Applying a Motion Blur Effect	
PhotoStudio Special Effects Gallery	10-3



Making a Panoramic Photo

The Stitch command enables you to create a panoramic photo by seamlessly stitching two images together.

To turn two photos into a panorama:

- 1) Open the images on the desktop.
- 2) Click Effects on the Main Menu, and choose Stitch from the drop-down menu.
- 3) In the Stitch dialog box, do the following:
 - Select a secondary image (if you have more than two images open on your desktop).
 - Choose a stitching mode: Left, Right, Top, or Bottom.
 - Adjust the Blend level of the two images.
 - Align the images, if necessary.
 - Click OK when done.

Turning a Photo into an Oil Painting

The Oil Painting command allows you to turn an image into something like an oil painting in a matter of seconds.

To turn an image into an oil painting:

- 1) Open the image on your desktop.
- 2) Select Effects on the Main Menu, choose Fine Art from the drop-down menu, and then click Oil Painting from the sub-menu.
- 3) In the Oil Painting dialog box, do the following:
 - Set the intensity of the effect to be applied.
 - Click the plus (+) or minus (-) sign to zoom in or out on the image.
 - Drag in the Before or After window to view different parts of the image.
 - Preview the effect in the After window.
 - Click OK when done.

Applying a Motion Blur Effect

The Motion Blur effect turns photos into a blurry state, alleviating details by softening transitions between colors.

To apply a Motion Blur effect:

- 1) Click Effects on the Main Menu, and choose Motion Blur from the drop-down menu.
- 2) In the Motion Blur dialog box, do the following:
 - Click an arrow to indicate the desired Direction of movement.
 - Set the speed of the movement.

- Click the plus (+) or (-) sign to zoom in or out on the image.
- Drag in the Before or After window to view different parts of the image.
- Preview the effect in the After window.
- Click OK when done.

PhotoStudio Special Effects Gallery

The images displayed below are sample results of the various special effects you'll find in PhotoStudio.





Original Image

Cone



Cylinder



Emboss



Film Grain



Fisheye



3D Grid



Magic Mirror



Melting



Mosaic



Motion Blur



Oil Painting



Ribbon



Ripple



Sketch



Sphere



Spiral



Splash



Whirlpool



Wrinkle

PhotoStudio's Text tool allows you to create editable text, using any installed font, in different styles and sizes, along with more sophisticated controls such as anti-aliasing and wrapping.

Adding Text to an Image	
Editing Text	
Adding a Shadow to Text	11-2



Hi Grandmom!

Adding Text to an Image

In PhotoStudio, a new layer is automatically created each time you add text to an image.

To add text to an image:

- Click on the Text tool in the Tools Palette. The Tool Options Palette will pop up automatically on the desktop (if it's not already open).
- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, do the following:
 - Select the font type, style, and size.
 - Check anti-alias or/and wrap if desired.
- 3) In the image window, click where you want the text to begin, and start typing. You can type in the text box in the Tool Options Palette as well.
- 4) Reposition the text with the mouse pointer, if necessary.

Editing Text

Text created in PhotoStudio is fully editable - you can change the font type, size, style, and color, or enhance it using various painting and retouching tools.

To edit text:

- 1) Highlight the layer containing the text in the Layers Palette.
- 2) In the Tool Options Palette, select the font type, size, and/or style, etc.
- 3) To change the text color, simply select a new active color.
- 4) To modify (add, delete, or change) text, place the cursor inside the text box of the Tool Options Palette where changes are needed, and make the intended changes.

Note: You can paint, enhance, and apply special effects to text in the same manner as you do to images.



Adding a Shadow to Text

PhotoStudio allows you to add a shadow to text, making it more interesting and appealing.

To add a shadow to a text layer:

- 1) In the Tool Options Palette, click the shadow button.
- 2) In the Add Shadow dialog box, set the values for Blur, Darkness, and Opacity.
- 3) Click OK when done.

An album provides an easy way to access and organize photos. It enables you to search, add, view, sort, and open images right from your desktop. You can also batch-process multiple images using a selected macro.

Creating an Album	
Using the Find Feature to Create an Album	
Opening Images from an Album	
Managing Images in an Album	

000		Album		
Album: Untitled	+		123 🖞 🔌	⊊ % ≥ ©?
Description: An	ew album			
Information: Ima	ige files in album: O			

Creating an Album

Creating an album is the first step in organizing photos within the Album Palette. In order to take full advantage of PhotoStudio's album feature, it's necessary to learn how to create a new album.

To create a new album:

- 1) Open the Album Palette.
- 2) In the Album Palette, select [New Album] from the drop-down list. A blank album labeled "Untitled" appears.

- 3) Click the Add button.
- 4) In the Open dialog box, locate and select the files you want to add to the album.
- 5) Click Open. The selected images will be added to the new album.
- 6) Highlight the word "Untitled," and type over it with an appropriate name for the album.
- 7) Highlight the word "Untitled," and type over it with an appropriate name for the album.

Find
Name & Location Date Modified Type & Size Find Now
Name:
Look In Album All Albums Save
Description: Exit
O Look In Folder
Match case Include Subfolders
Description:
Information:

Using the Find Feature to Create an Album

The Find button on the Album Palette is a powerful and efficient tool for building albums. It allows you to search images on your entire system, and then create an album for them.

To create an album using the Find button:

- 1) Open the Album Palette.
- 2) In the Album Palette, click the Find button.
- 3) In the Find dialog box, do the following:
 - Select the search standard you want to use:
 - Name & Location, Date Modified, or Type & Size.
- Provide all the parameters required for the search.
- Click Find Now. The image(s) you have found will be added to the blank album at the bottom of the Find dialog box.
- 4) Click Save (if you want to save the album).
- 5) In the Save New Album dialog box, type a name for the new album (and a description for each of the images, if you wish), and click OK. This will take you back to the Find dialog box.
- 6) Click Exit to close the Find dialog box. (The album you have just created will be automatically listed in the Album Palette.)

Opening Images from an Album

Once images are placed in an album, you can access them easily from the Album Palette at any time.

To open an image from an album:

- 1) Open the Album Palette.
- 2) Select the album that contains the thumbnail of the image you want to use.
- 3) Double-click the thumbnail to open it, or you may drag it to your desktop.

Note: To open multiple images, hold down the Shift or C ontrol key while clicking the images you want to use, and drag the thumbnails onto the desktop.

Managing Images in an Album

With the Album Palette, you can manage images in a number of ways. The following summaries the things you can do with the Album Palette.

- 1) To view information about an image, such as the date created/modified, file size, etc., simply click the thumbnail all the information will be displayed in the Information field at the bottom of the Album Palette. (You can add or modify the image information in the Description field as well.)
- 2) To add images to an existing album, click the Add button, and follow the instructions in the Open dialog box.
- 3) To acquire images from a digital camera or scanner, click the Acquire button, and then follow the instructions onscreen. (You must install the proper device driver and have the device connected to your computer in order to use this feature.)
- 4) To sort images, click the Sort button, and then follow the instructions in the Sort dialog box.
- 5) To delete images from the album, first highlight the thumbnails, and then click the Delete button.
- 6) To save changes made to an album, click the Save button. (If changes have been made to an album, PhotoStudio will prompt you to save the changes before you close it.)
- 7) To print thumbnail images, click the Print button, and follow the instructions in the Print Thumbnail dialog box.
- 8) To batch-process images with a macro, click the Batch button, and follow the instructions in the Batch dialog box.

Think of a layered image as a file made of multiple images stacked one atop another. Normally, when you open an existing image or start creating a new one, it will become the very first layer and is automatically labeled "Layer 0" (zero) on the Layers Palette. The layers are stacked in such a way that the greater the number, the closer the layer is towards the top (surface), or vice verse.

This section shows how to use the Layers Palette, and work with images using layers.

Understanding Layers	13-2
Using the Layers Palette	
Copying and Pasting Layers Between Images	13-3
Merging Layers	13-3

Understanding Layers

Before working with layers, it's important to understand the following rules of thumb:

- 1) The Layers Palette only displays the contents of the active image. To view the contents of a particular image, you must make it active (if you have more than one image open on your desktop).
- 2) You can work only on one layer at a time. To work on a particular layer, you must make it the active layer (select it). You can activate a layer simply by clicking its thumbnail on the Layers Palette.
- 3) When a layer is turned off, its content will disappear from the image window even though its thumbnail remains visible on the Layers Palette.
- 4) When a layer is turned off, cut, or erased, the content of the layer(s) below it will become visible. If it happens to be the bottom layer (Layer 0), the background color or transparency will be exposed in the image window.



Using the Layers Palette

The Layers Palette displays all the layers an image may have, enabling you to see the image content on each layer. With layers, you can work on the specific image element on one layer without affecting those on any other layers. This gives you better control over your work.

To use the Layers Palette:

- 1) Open the Layers Palette.
- 2) Open the image you want to work on. It will appear as Layer 0 on the Layers Palette (unless it's a multi-layered image like a file in PSF or PSD format).
- 3) To add a new layer, click the New Layer button.
- 4) To copy/paste a layer, highlight the thumbnail, click the Copy Layer button, and then click the Paste Layer button on the Layers Palette.
- 5) To delete a layer, highlight its thumbnail, and click the Delete Layer button.
- 6) To change the stacking order of a layer, drag the thumbnail to a new location on the Layers Palette.
- 7) To rename a layer, highlight the Layer Name Field (e.g., Layer 1), and type a name over it.
- 8) To change a layer's level of transparency, drag the transparency slider.
- 9) To hide (turn off) a layer, click the round green button. (Clicking it again will turn it back on.)
- 10) To limit your work to a specific element on a layer (e.g., painting text with a different color), click the Restricted button (marked ABC) before using a painting tool. Otherwise, the entire layer will be painted.
- 11) To merge all the layers of a file into a single one, click the Merge All Layers button.

Copying and Pasting Layers Between Images

Using PhotoStudio's layer functionality, you can easily copy and paste image elements between images.

To copy and paste layers between images:

- 1) Open the images.
- 2) Select the area in an image to be copied, and click the Copy button on the Layers Palette, or press the Copy button on the Quick Access Bar.
- 3) Click another image.
- 4) Click the Paste As New Layer button on the Layers Palette, or click the Paste button on the Quick Access Bar.

Merging Layers

The size of an image increases each time a layer is added to it. As a result, an image may get quite large when it is completed, making it impractical to save it on a floppy or send it via email. Therefore, when all the editing is finalized, you should always merge the layers into a single flat image.

To merge two layers:

- 1) On the Layers Palette, turn on the two layers to be merged.
- 2) Click Layer on the Main Menu, and choose Merge Down from the drop-down menu.

To merge all layers:

- 1) On the Layers Palette, turn on all the layers.
- 2) Click the Merge All Layers button on the Layers Palette, or select Merge All from the Layer drop-down menu.

To merge selected layers:

- 1) Hold down the Command key while selecting the layers to be merged on the Layers Palette.
- 2) Click Layer on the Main Menu, and choose Merge Selected from the drop-down menu.

The macro is a powerful, time-saving feature. It allows you to save a complex series of tasks as a single-click operation that can be applied to other images.

Creating a Macro	
Applying a Macro to Another Image	14-2
Batch-processing Images	



Creating a Macro

If you want to apply a series of enhancements or special effects to a group of images, your best option would be to turn all the commands you want to use into a macro first. This will not only save you time, but also enable you to achieve more consistent results.

To turn a complex series of tasks into a macro:

- 1) Decide what commands (i.e., enhancements, special effects, etc.) you want to use.
- 2) Open an image.
- 3) Apply the selected enhancements and special effects to it. For Instance:
- From the Effects menu, choose Fisheye, and apply a noticeable effect to the image.
- From the Enhance menu, choose Brightness and Contrast, and apply a noticeable enhancement to the image.
- 4) Click Edit on the Main Menu, and choose Select Macro from the drop-down menu. This brings up the Macro dialog box.
- 5) The first time the Macro dialog box is opened, the Macro name field has one entry: Unsaved Macro. The other area Commands in macro displays the series of commands that have just been applied to the image. In this case, you'll see Fisheye and Brightness and Contrast.
- 6) To save these commands as a macro, highlight Unsaved Macro, and then type in a name for the macro (e. g., Fisheye B/C).
- 7) Click Save, and then press Select. A macro has now been created that consists of two commands: Fisheye and Brightness and Contrast.

Applying a Macro to Another Image

Once multiple commands have been turned into a macro, you will be able to apply the same commands to any other image with a single click of the button.

To apply a macro to an image:

- 1) Open the image.
- 2) Click Edit on the Main Menu, and choose Play Macro from the drop-down menu. This will apply the macro to the image.

Note: After a macro is applied to an image, you can remove the individual commands one at a time using the Undo button, starting with the last action in the macro.

Batch
Macro —
Fisheye B/C 🗘
┌ Source
 All files in album
 Selected files in album
Destination
Open files in PhotoStudio Desktop
Automatically overwrite original files
Save as PhotoStudio File +
In folder:
Browse
Cancel OK

Batch-processing Images

PhotoStudio's batch-processing capability allows you to apply a macro to a group of images in an album. Apart from saving you much time, it will also ensure the consistency of your work.

To batch-process images:

- 1) In the Album Palette, click the Batch button. This brings up the Batch dialog box.
- 2) From the Macro field, highlight the desired macro. In this case, choose Fisheye B/C.
- 3) In the Source field, check All files in album to apply the macro to all images in the album, or check Selected files in album to apply the macro only to the selected images (you must select the images first).
- 4) In the Destination field, do one of the following:
 - To open the images on the PhotoStudio desktop after the macro is applied, check Open files in PhotoStudio Desktop, and then click OK.
 - To save and close the images after the macro is applied, check Automatically overwrite original files, and click OK.
 - To automatically save the images in another file format (thereby saving the files as new), check the Save as button, select a file format, click the Browse button to select the drive and folder where the images are to be saved. Then click OK.

This section provides information on how to save and print images in PhotoStudio.

Saving an Image with a New Name or Format	5-2
Saving Images for the Web	5-2
Printing Image Files	5-2

Save As	
Save As: girl	
Format: PhotoStudio File	\$
Where: DSX	;
Quality: 90	
	Cancel Save

Saving a File with a New Name or Format

Once an image is modified, you can either overwrite the original file, or save it as a new file.

To save a file as a new file:

1) Click File on the Main Menu, and choose Save As from the drop-down menu.

- 2) In the Save As dialog box, do the following:
 - Select the drive and folder in which to save the file.
 - Type in a name for the file, and select a file format you want to use.
 - Click Save when done.

Save As	
Save As: girl	
Format: Jpeg File	\$
Where: PSX	•
Quality: 90	
	Cancel Save

Saving Images for the Web

If you want to save a file for use on the Web, you should probably choose the .JPG format - one most commonly used for displaying images on the Web. It has a compression option that yields very small image files. Keep in mind that the more compressed the file, the lower the image quality.

To save an image for the Web:

- 1) Click File on the Main Menu, and choose Save As from the drop-down menu.
- 2) In the Save As dialog box, do the following:
 - Select the folder in which to save the file.
 - Type a name for the file.
 - Choose Jpeg File as the file format.
 - Use the Quality slider to set the compression level.
 - Click Save when done.



Printing Image Files

PhotoStudio offers rather sophisticated printing options to allow you to customize image printing in a number of ways. You can add titles and frames, adjust image dimension and resolution, and set the image layout.

To print an image:

- 1) Click File on the Main Menu, and choose Print from the drop-down menu.
- 2) In the Print dialog box, do the following:
 - Check Add Title, to add a header (or footer) to your print.

- Check Add Frame if you want to add a lined border around the image.
- Check Center Title, if desired.
- Check Center Photo, if desired.
- Click Printer Setup to change printers or modify printer settings.
- Click Print when done.



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