

Identify Elements of the Photoshop CS5 User Interface and Demonstrate Knowledge of Their Functions (Domain 3.1)

The Adobe Photoshop workspace has similar appearance to the other Adobe Creative Suite applications. This makes it easier to learn and work with the various applications. The workspace consists of panels, bars, and a window, all of which are located within the Application frame. The **Application frame** holds the workspace elements together, and if you move or resize the Application frame, the elements move together. As with all applications in the Adobe Creative Suite, you can customize Photoshop's workspace by arranging the various panels and bars. You can move panels in the workspace by clicking a panel's tab and then dragging it to a new location. The workspace switcher allows you to reset the workspace, save a custom workspace, or switch between a variety of standard workspaces. You can access the workspace switcher on the Application bar from a pop-up menu, or by expanding the switcher to make some or all of the Live Workspace visible. **Live Workspaces** are a series of buttons on the Application bar that display the preset Photoshop workspaces or custom workspaces you have created.

The Tools panel, also referred to as the Tool bar, is organized into the following tools categories, *Selection, Crop and Slice, Measuring, Retouching, Painting, Drawing and Type, and Navigation & 3D*. The name of the tool group appears in a tooltip when you hover the pointer over a tool icon. (Note: A small triangle indicates there are additional tools available in the tool group.)

A context-sensitive options bar is located below the Application bar. **Context sensitive** means the options change based on the tool that is selected in the Tools panel. If you want to move the options bar, click and hold the gripper bar, and then drag it to a new location in the workspace.

The **Selection tools** allow you to select one section or multiple sections of your image. You can apply effects and filters to the selection while leaving the rest of the image untouched. You can also use selections to cut out or crop an area. Selections made with the Selection tools work with raster data.

The **Crop and Slice tools** separate or divide an image. The Crop tool removes unnecessary image data and leaves the most important part of the image, often improving the image composition or optimizing file size.

The **Measuring tool group** draws measurement lines, selects color samples, and creates comments.

The **Retouching tools** correct an image to remove image flaws such as scratches, red eye, and blemishes.

The **Painting tools** paint pixels on the canvas, which you can do on a blank canvas or in an image.

The **drawing and type tools** are vector-based tools that draw vector paths.

The **Navigation and 3D tools** navigate around your image. Note that the 3D tools are only available in the Extended version of Photoshop.

Documents are displayed in the center of the workspace and can be docked with a tab or undocked without a tab.

Photoshop panels are organized into groups with other related panels; click a panel's tab to make it active. By default, only a few panels are displayed when you start Photoshop. You can open additional panels from the Window menu. A check mark indicates that the panel is already open in the workspace. To close an open panel, click its name in the Window menu. You can expand a panel or panel group by clicking the Expand Panels arrow, or show only the icons by clicking the Collapse to Icons arrow. If you want to relocate a panel, simply click and hold the tab and then drag the panel to its new location. If you drag the solid bar above the tabs, you will move the entire dock. A **dock** is a collection of panel groups. A panel can float in the workspace or be docked; this is similar to displaying a document with a tab or without a tab.

Panels are available to work with colors, styles, and brushes. You can also use layers to apply nondestructive editing techniques to your images.

Nondestructive editing does not alter the original image data or degrade the image.

Destructive editing alters the original image, and you cannot remove or alter the edits later. You can apply nondestructive editing a variety of ways. You can create and adjustment layer to modify the color and tone in an image. You can also create a smart filter, a filter applied to Smart Objects, to create a nondestructive filter effect. Or, you can also apply the results of a retouching tool to a separate layer in an image, ensuring that your edits are nondestructive. For example, if you use the Clone Stamp tool to sample pixels in an image and then paint the sample on the image layer, you permanently alter, or edit the image destructively. However, if you create a new layer and then paint the results of the tool on that layer, the edits are considered nondestructive, because the source image layer remains unaffected.

Step-by-Step 3.1

1. Start Photoshop CS5.
2. Click FILE on the Application bar, click OPEN, select the location of your data files, click LAKE, and then click OPEN.
3. Click FILE on the Application bar, click SAVE AS, and then name the file LAKE SEPIA.
4. On the Application bar, click the WORKSPACE SWITCHER pop-up menu, and then click PHOTOGRAPHY.
5. In the Adjustments panel, click the HUE/SATURATION icon.
(Note: Expand the Adjustments panel, if necessary.)
6. Click the HUE/SATURATION PRESET pop-up menu, and then click SEPIA. The image changes to a reddish-brown color.
7. Click the LAYERS panel to expand the panel if necessary.
8. Save the document and then leave the document and Photoshop open for Step-by-Step 3.2.