

chapter

3

MAKING
SELECTIONS

1. Make a selection using shapes
2. Modify a marquee
3. Select using color and modify a selection
4. Add a vignette effect to a selection



chapter **3** MAKING SELECTIONS

Combining Images

Most Photoshop images are created using a technique called **compositing**—combining images from different sources. These sources include other Photoshop images, royalty-free images, pictures taken with digital cameras, and scanned artwork. How you get all those images into your Photoshop images is an art unto itself. You can include additional images by using tools on the Tools panel and menu commands. And to work with all these images, you need to know how to select them—or exactly the parts you want to work with.

Understanding Selection Tools

The two basic methods you can use to make selections are using a tool or using color. You can use three free-form tools to create your own unique selections, four fixed area tools to create circular or rectangular selections, and a wand tool to make selections using color. In addition, you can use menu commands to increase

or decrease selections that you made with these tools, or make selections based on color.

Understanding Which Selection Tool to Use

With so many tools available, how do you know which one to use? After you become familiar with the different selection options, you'll learn how to look at images and evaluate selection opportunities. With experience, you'll learn how to identify edges that can be used to isolate imagery, and how to spot colors that can be used to isolate a specific object.

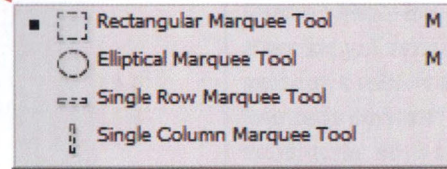
Combining Imagery

After you decide on an object that you want to place in a Photoshop image, you can add the object to another image by cutting, copying, and pasting, dragging and dropping objects using the Move tool, or using the **Clipboard**, the temporary storage area provided by your operating system.

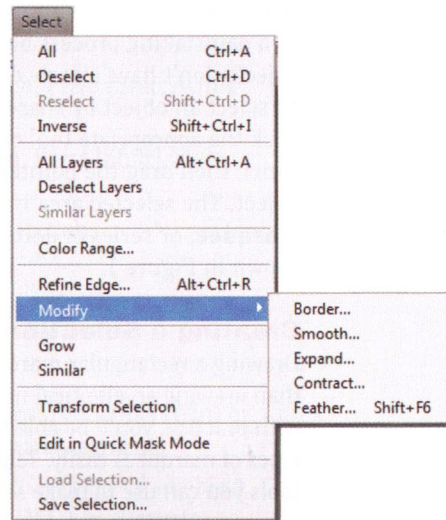
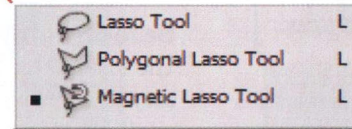
Tools You'll Use



Marquee tools



Lasso tools




LESSON 1

MAKE A SELECTION USING SHAPES

What You'll Do



 In this lesson, you'll make selections using a marquee tool and a lasso tool, position a selection with the Move tool, deselect a selection, and drag a complex selection into another image.

Selecting by Shape

The Photoshop selection tools make it easy to select objects that are rectangular or elliptical in nature. It would be a boring world if every image we wanted fell into one of those categories, so fortunately, they don't. While some objects are round or square, most are unusual in shape. Making selections can sometimes be a painstaking process because many objects don't have clearly defined edges. To select an object by shape, you need to click the appropriate tool on the Tools panel, then drag the pointer around the object. The selected area is defined by a **marquee**, or series of dotted lines, as shown in Figure 1.

Creating a Selection

Drawing a rectangular marquee is easier than drawing an elliptical marquee, but with practice, you'll be able to create both types of marquees easily. Table 1 lists the tools you can use to make selections using

shapes. Figure 2 shows a marquee surrounding an irregular shape.

QUICKTIP

A marquee is sometimes referred to as *marching ants* because the dots within the marquee appear to be moving.

Using Fastening Points

Each time you click one of the marquee tools, a fastening point is added to the image. A **fastening point** is an anchor within the marquee. When the marquee pointer reaches the initial fastening point (after making its way around the image), a very small circle appears on the pointer, indicating that you have reached the starting point. Clicking the pointer when this circle appears closes the marquee. Some fastening points, such as those in a circular marquee, are not visible, while others, such as those created by the Polygonal or Magnetic Lasso tools, are visible.

Selecting, Deselecting, and Reselecting

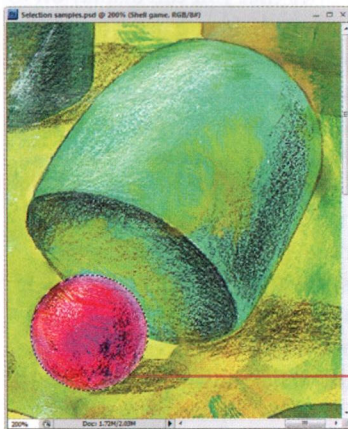
After a selection is made, you can move, copy, transform, or make adjustments to it. A selection stays selected until you unselect, or **deselect**, it. You can deselect a selection by clicking Select on the Application bar, then clicking Deselect. You can reselect a deselected object by clicking Select on the Application bar, then clicking Reselect.

QUICKTIP

You can select the entire image by clicking Select on the Application bar, then clicking All.

FIGURE 1

Elliptical Marquee tool used to create marquee



Elliptical Marquee tool surrounds object

QUICKTIP

Correcting a Selection Error

At some point, you'll spend a lot of time making a complex selection only to realize that the wrong layer was active. Remember the History panel? Every action you do is automatically recorded, and you can use the selection state to retrace your steps and recoup the time spent. Your fix may be as simple as selecting the proper History state and changing the active layer in the Layers panel.

TABLE 1: Selection Tools by Shape








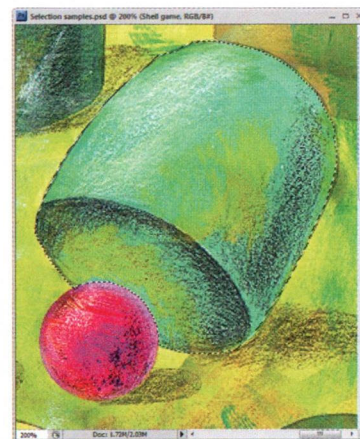
tool	button	effect
Rectangular Marquee tool		Creates a rectangular selection. Press [Shift] while dragging to create a square.
Elliptical Marquee tool		Creates an elliptical selection. Press [Shift] while dragging to create a circle.
Single Row Marquee tool		Creates a 1-pixel-wide row selection.
Single Column Marquee tool		Creates a 1-pixel-wide column selection.
Lasso tool		Creates a freehand selection.
Polygonal Lasso tool		Creates straight line selections. Press [Alt] (Win) or [option] (Mac) to create freehand segments.
Magnetic Lasso tool		Creates selections that snap to an edge of an object. Press [Alt] (Win) or [option] (Mac) to alternate between freehand and magnetic line segments.

FIGURE 2

Marquee surrounding irregular shape



Placing a Selection

You can place a selection in a Photoshop image in many ways. You can copy or cut a selection, then paste it to a different location in the same image or to a different image. You can also use the Move tool to drag a selection to a new location.

QUICKTIP

You can temporarily change *any selected tool* into the Move tool by pressing and holding [Ctrl] (Win) or [⌘] (Mac). When you're finished dragging the selection, release [Ctrl] (Win) or [⌘] (Mac), and the functionality of the originally selected tool returns.

Using Guides

Guides are non-printing horizontal and vertical lines that you can display on top of an image to help you position a selection. You can create an unlimited number of horizontal and vertical guides. You create a guide by displaying the rulers, positioning the pointer on either ruler, then clicking and dragging the guide into position. Figure 3 shows the creation of a horizontal guide in a file that contains two existing guides. You delete a guide by selecting the Move tool on the Tools panel, positioning the pointer over the guide, then clicking and dragging it back

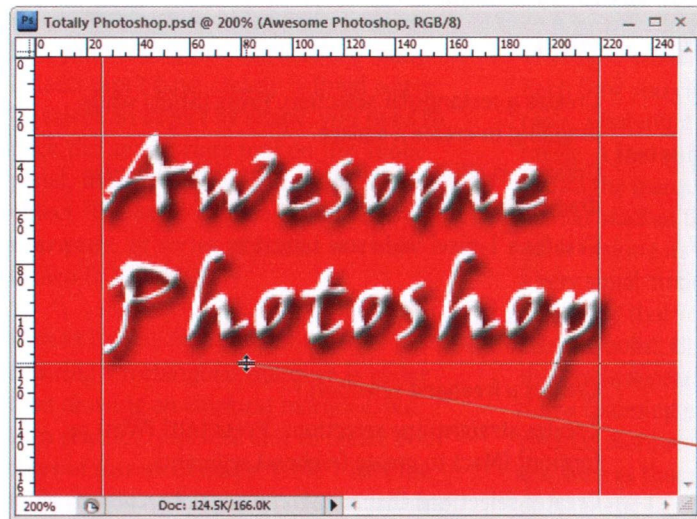
to its ruler. If the Snap feature is enabled, as you drag an object toward a guide, the object will be pulled toward the guide. To turn on the Snap feature, click View on the Application bar, then click Snap. A check mark appears to the left of the command if the feature is enabled.

QUICKTIP

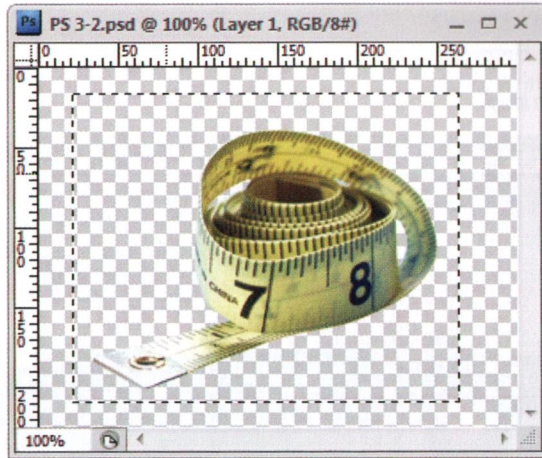
Double-click a guide to open the Preferences dialog box to change guide colors, width, and other features.

FIGURE 3

Creating guides in image



Dragging a guide to a new location

FIGURE 4*Rectangular Marquee tool selection***TABLE 2: Working with a Selection****if you want to:**

Move a selection (an image) using the mouse


Copy a selection to the Clipboard

Cut a selection to the Clipboard

Paste a selection from the Clipboard

Delete a selection

Deselect a selection


then do this:Position the  over the selection, then drag the marquee and its contents


Activate image containing the selection, click Edit > Copy

Activate image containing the selection, click Edit > Cut

Activate image where you want the selection, click Edit > Paste


Make selection, then press [Delete] (Win) or [delete] (Mac)

Press [Ctrl][D] (Win) or  [D] (Mac)**Create a selection with the Rectangular Marquee tool**

1. Start Photoshop, open PS 3-1.psd from the drive and folder where you store your Data Files, save it as **Sewing Box**, then click **OK** if the Maximize compatibility dialog box displays.
2. Click the **workspace switcher** on the Application bar, click **Analysis**, click the **Layers** tab, then display the rulers (if necessary) in pixels.
3. Open PS 3-2.psd, then display the rulers in pixels for this image (if necessary).
4. Click the **Rectangular Marquee tool**  on the Tools panel.


5. Make sure the value in the Feather text box on the options bar is **0 px**.

Feathering determines the amount of blur between the selection and the pixels surrounding it.

6. Drag the **Marquee pointer**  to select the tape measure from approximately **20 H/20 V** to **260 H/210 V**. See Figure 4.

The first measurement refers to the horizontal ruler (H); the second measurement refers to the vertical ruler (V).

TIP You can also use the X/Y coordinates displayed in the Info panel.


7. Click the **Move tool**  on the Tools panel, then drag the selection to any location in the Sewing Box image.

The selection now appears in the Sewing Box image on a new layer (Layer 1).

TIP Table 2 describes methods you can use to work with selections in an image.

Using the Rectangular Marquee tool, you created a selection in an image, then you dragged that selection into another image. This left the original image intact, and created a copy of the selection in the destination image.

Position a selection with the Move tool

1. Verify that the **Move tool**  is selected on the Tools panel, and display the rulers (if necessary).
2. If you do not see guides in the Sewing Box image, click **View** on the Application bar, point to **Show**, then click **Guides**.
3. Drag the **tape measure** so that the top-right corner snaps to the ruler guides at approximately **1030 H/250 V**. Compare your image to Figure 5.

Did you feel the snap to effect as you positioned the selection within the guides? This feature makes it easy to properly position objects within an image.

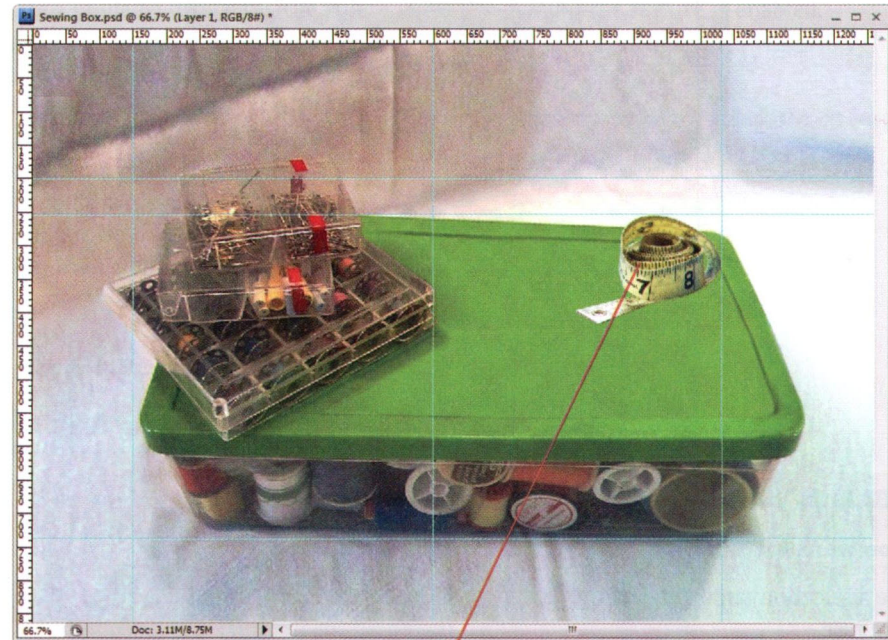
TIP If you didn't feel the image snap to the guides, click View on the Application bar, point to Snap To, then click Guides.

4. Rename Layer 1 **Tape Measure**.

You used the Move tool to reposition a selection in an existing image, then you renamed the layer.

FIGURE 5

Rectangular selection in image



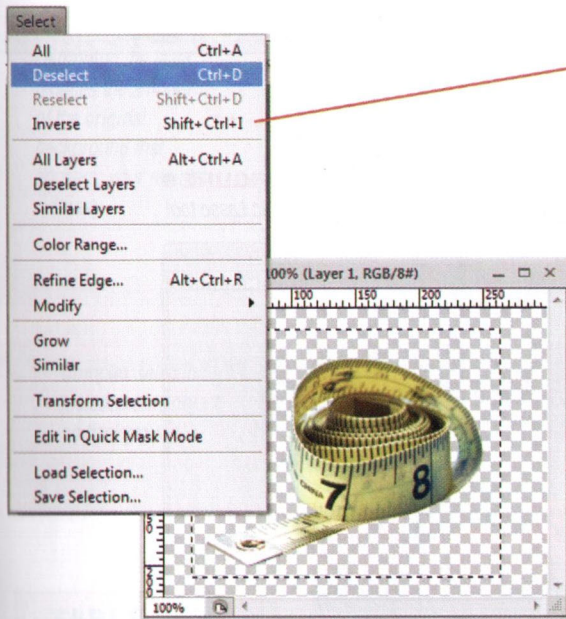
Tape measure

Using Smart Guides

Wouldn't it be great to be able to see a vertical or horizontal guide as you move an object? Using Smart Guides, you can do just that. Smart Guides are turned on by clicking View on the Application bar, pointing to Show, then clicking Smart Guides. Once this feature is turned on, horizontal and vertical purple guidelines appear automatically when you draw a shape or move an object. This feature allows you to align layer content as you move it.

FIGURE 6

Deselect command



Shortcut can be used instead of clicking the menu

Deselect a selection

1. Click **Window** on the Application bar, then click **PS 3-2.psd**.

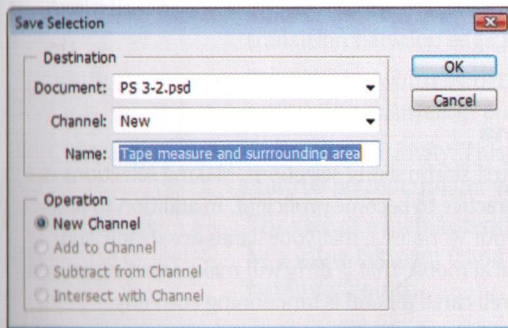
TIP If you can see the window of the image you want anywhere on the screen, you can just click it to make it active instead of using the Window menu.

2. Click **Select** on the Application bar, then click **Deselect**, as shown in Figure 6.

You hid the active layer, then used the Deselect command on the Select menu to deselect the object you had moved into this image. When you deselect a selection, the marquee no longer surrounds it.

FIGURE 7


Save Selection dialog box





Saving and loading a selection

Any selection can be saved independently of the surrounding image, so that if you want to use it again in the image, you can do so without having to retrace it using one of the marquee tools. Once a selection is made, you can save it in the image by clicking Select on the Application bar, then clicking Save Selection. The Save Selection dialog box opens, as shown in Figure 7; be sure to give the selection a meaningful name. When you want to load a saved selection, click Select on the Application bar, then click Load Selection. Click the Channel list arrow, click the named selection, then click OK.

Create a selection with the Magnetic Lasso tool

1. Click the **Magnetic Lasso tool**  on the Tools panel, then change the settings on the options bar so that they are the same as those shown in Figure 8. Table 3 describes Magnetic Lasso tool settings.
2. Open PS 3-3.psd from the drive and folder where you store your Data Files.
3. Click the **Magnetic Lasso tool pointer**  once anywhere on the edge of the pin cushion, to create your first fastening point.

TIP If you click a spot that is not at the edge of the pin cushion, press [Esc] (Win) or  (Mac) to undo the action, then start again.

4. Drag the **Magnetic Lasso tool pointer**  slowly around the pin cushion (clicking at the top of each pin may be helpful) until it is almost entirely selected, then click directly over the initial fastening point. See Figure 9.

Don't worry about all the nooks and crannies surrounding the pin cushion: the Magnetic Lasso tool will select those automatically. You will see a small circle next to the pointer when it is directly over the initial fastening point, indicating that you are closing the selection. The individual segments turn into a marquee.

TIP If you feel that the Magnetic Lasso tool is missing some major details while you're tracing, you can insert additional fastening points by clicking the pointer while dragging. For example, click the mouse button at a location where you want to change the selection shape.

You created a selection with the Magnetic Lasso tool.

FIGURE 8

Options for the Magnetic Lasso tool

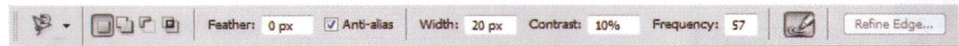
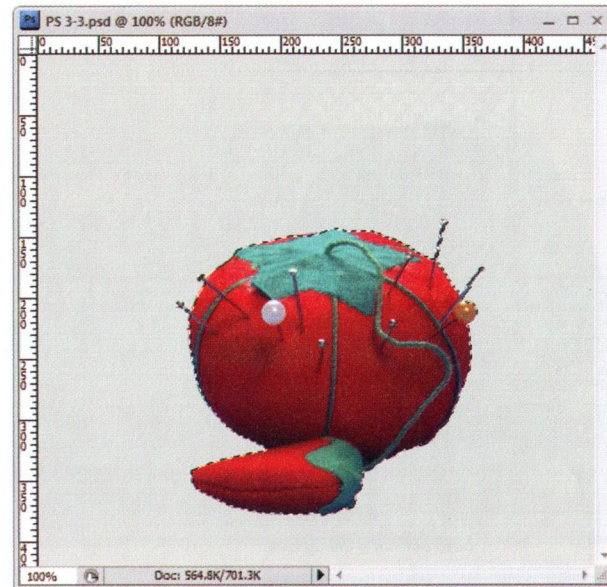


FIGURE 9

Creating a selection with the Magnetic Lasso tool



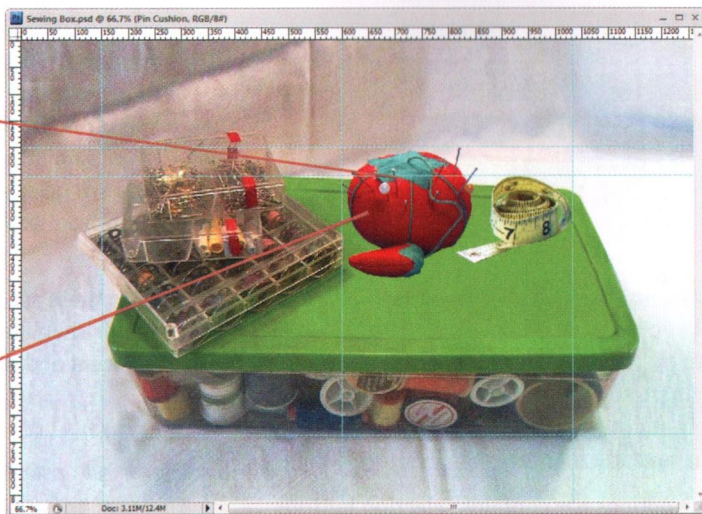
Mastering the art of selections

You might feel that it is difficult when you first start making selections. Making selections is a skill, and like most skills, it takes a lot of practice to become proficient. In addition to practice, make sure that you're comfortable in your work area, that your hands are steady, and that your mouse is working well. A non-optical mouse that is dirty will make selecting an onerous task, so make sure your mouse is well cared for and is functioning correctly.


FIGURE 10*Selection copied into image*


Defringing the layer reduces the amount of the original background that appears; your results will vary

Complex selection includes only object, no background



Move a complex selection to an existing image

1. Click the **Move tool**  on the Tools panel.

TIP You can also click the Click to open the Tool Preset picker list arrow on the options bar, then double-click the Move tool.
2. Use the **Move tool pointer**  to drag the pin cushion selection to the Sewing Box image. The selection appears on a new layer (Layer 1).
3. Drag the object so that the left edge of the pin cushion snaps to the guide at approximately **600 Y** and the top of the pin cushion snaps to the guide at **200 X** using the coordinates on the info panel.
4. Use the Layer menu to defringe the new Layer 1 at a width of **1** pixel.
5. Close the PS 3-3.psd image without saving your changes.
6. Rename the new layer **Pin Cushion** in the Sewing Box image.
7. Save your work, then compare your image to Figure 10.
8. Click **Window** on the Application bar, then click **PS 3-2.psd**.
9. Close the PS 3-2.psd image without saving your changes.

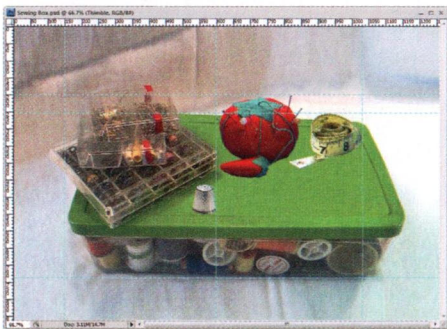
You dragged a complex selection into an existing Photoshop image. You positioned the object using ruler guides and renamed a layer. You also defringed a selection to eliminate its white border.


TABLE 3: Magnetic Lasso Tool Settings

setting	description
Feather	The amount of blur between the selection and the pixels surrounding it. This setting is measured in pixels and can be a value between 0 and 250.
Anti-alias	The smoothness of the selection, achieved by softening the color transition between edge and background pixels.
Width	The interior width by detecting an edge from the pointer. This setting is measured in pixels and can have a value from 1 to 40.
Contrast	The tool's sensitivity. This setting can be a value between 1 percent and 100 percent: higher values detect high-contrast edges.
Frequency	The rate at which fastening points are applied. This setting can be a value between 0 and 100: higher values insert more fastening points.

LESSON 2

What You'll Do



 In this lesson, you'll move and enlarge a marquee, drag a selection into a Photoshop image, then position a selection using ruler guides.

MODIFY A MARQUEE

Changing the Size of a Marquee

Not all objects are easy to select. Sometimes, when you make a selection, you might need to change the size or shape of the marquee.

The options bar contains selection buttons that help you add to and subtract from a marquee, or intersect with a selection. The marquee in Figure 11 was modified into the one shown in Figure 12 by clicking the Add to selection button. After the Add to selection button is active, you can draw an additional marquee (directly adjacent to the selection), and it will be added to the current marquee.

One method you can use to increase the size of a marquee is the Grow command. After you make a selection, you can increase the marquee size by clicking Select on the Application bar, then by clicking Grow. The Grow command selects pixels adjacent to the marquee that have colors

similar to those specified by the Magic Wand tool. The Similar command selects both adjacent and non-adjacent pixels.

QUICKTIP

While the Grow command selects adjacent pixels that have similar colors, the Expand command increases a selection by a specific number of pixels.

Modifying a Marquee

While a selection is active, you can modify the marquee by expanding or contracting it, smoothing out its edges, or enlarging it to add a border around the selection. These four commands, Expand, Contract, Smooth, and Border, are sub-menus of the Modify command, which is found on the Select menu. For example, you might want to enlarge your selection. Using the Expand command, you can increase the size of the selection, as shown in Figure 13.

Moving a Marquee

After you create a marquee, you can move the marquee to another location in the same image or to another image entirely. You might want to move a marquee if you've drawn it in the wrong image or the wrong location. Sometimes it's easier to draw a marquee elsewhere on the page, and then move it to the desired location.

QUICKTIP

You can always hide and display layers as necessary to facilitate making a selection.

FIGURE 11

New selection

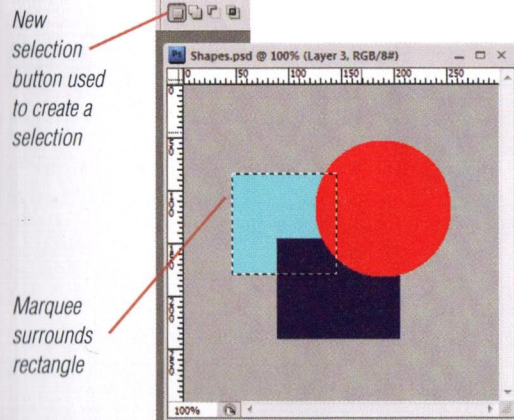
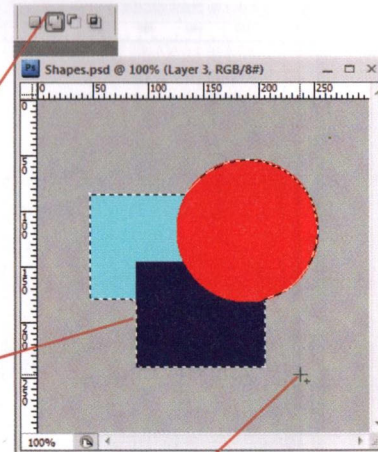


FIGURE 12

Selection with additions

Add to selection button adds new selection to the existing selection

Single marquee surrounds all shapes



Add to selection pointer

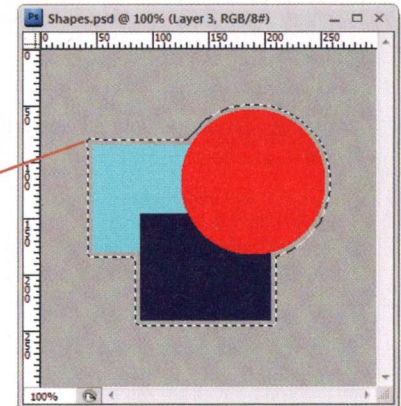
Using the Quick Selection Tool

The Quick Selection tool lets you paint-to-select an object from the interior using a resizeable brush. As you paint the object, the selection grows. Using the Auto-Enhance check box, rough edges and blockiness are automatically reduced to give you a perfect selection. As with other selection tools, the Quick Selection tool has options to add and subtract from your selection.

FIGURE 13

Expanded selection


Marquee expanded by 5 pixels








Adding and subtracting from a selection

Of course knowing how to make a selection is important, but it's just as important to know how to make alterations in an existing selection. Sometimes it's almost impossible to create that perfect marquee on the first try. Perhaps your hand moved while you were tracing, or you just got distracted. Using the Add to selection, Subtract from selection, and Intersect with selection buttons (which appear with all selection tools), you can alter an existing marquee without having to start from scratch.

Move and enlarge a marquee

1. Open PS 3-4.psd from the drive and folder where you store your Data Files. Change the zoom factor to **200%**.
2. Click the **Elliptical Marquee tool**  on the Tools panel.

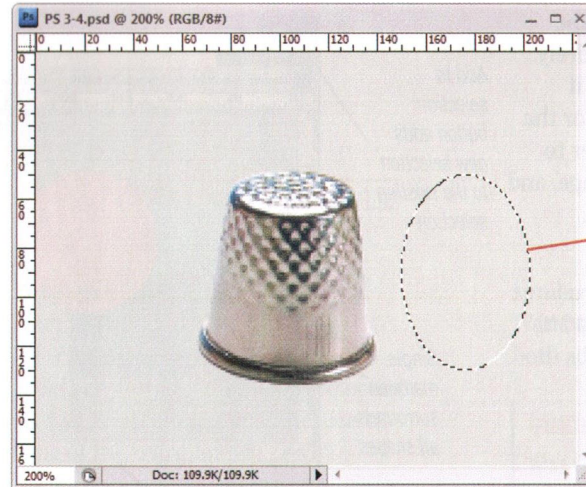
TIP The Elliptical Marquee tool might be hidden under the Rectangular Marquee tool.
3. Click the **New selection button**  on the options bar (if it is not already selected).
4. Drag the **Marquee pointer**  to select the area from approximately **150 X/50 Y** to **200 X/130 Y**. Compare your image to Figure 14.
5. Position the **pointer**  in the center of the selection.
6. Drag the **Move pointer**  so the marquee covers the thimble, at approximately **100 X/100 Y**, as shown in Figure 15.

TIP You can also nudge a selection to move it, by pressing the arrow keys. Each time you press an arrow key, the selection moves one pixel in the direction of the arrow.
7. Click the **Magic Wand tool**  on the Tools panel, then enter a Tolerance of **16**, and select the **Anti-alias** and **Contiguous checkboxes**.
8. Click **Select** on the Application bar, then click **Similar**.
9. Click **Select** on the Application bar, point to **Modify**, then click **Expand**.
10. Type **1** in the Expand By text box of the Expand Selection dialog box, then click **OK**.
11. Deselect the selection.

You created a marquee, then dragged the marquee to reposition it. You then enlarged a selection marquee by using the Similar and Expand commands.

PHOTOSHOP 3-14

FIGURE 14
Selection in image



Marquee created with Elliptical Marquee tool

FIGURE 15
Moved selection

New marquee location

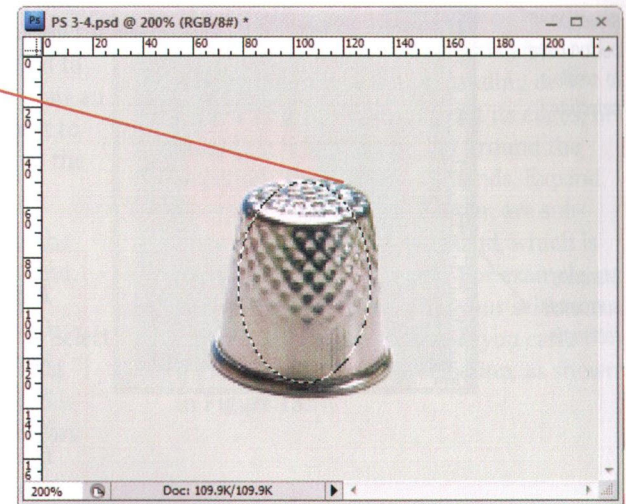


FIGURE 16

Quick Selection tool settings

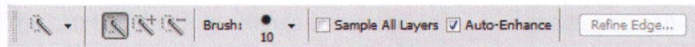


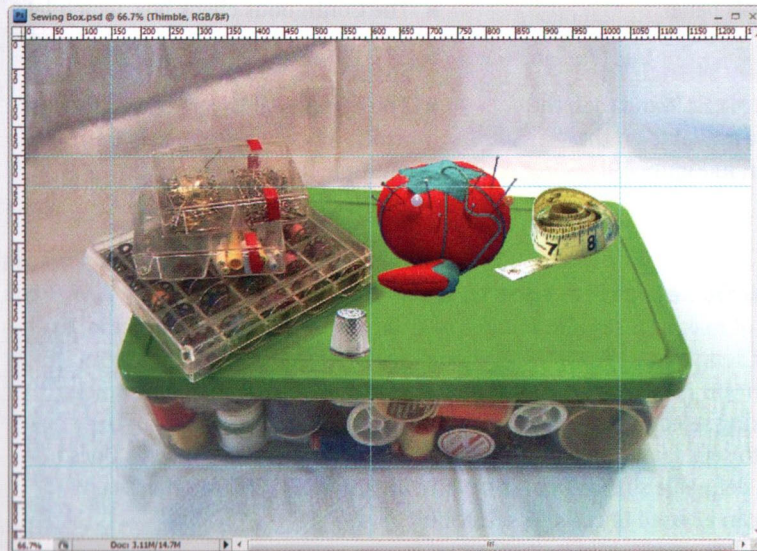
FIGURE 17

Selection in file




FIGURE 18



Selection moved to the Sewing Box image



Use the Quick Selection tool

1. Click the **Quick Selection tool**  on the Tools panel, then adjust your settings using Figure 16.

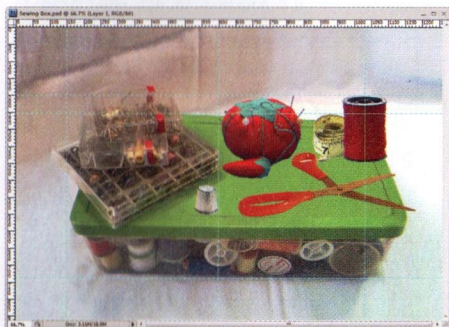
TIP If you need to change the Brush settings, click Brush list arrow on the options bar, then drag the sliders so the settings are 10 px diameter, 0% hardness, 1% spacing, 0° angle, 100% roundness, and Pen Pressure size.
2. Position the pointer in the **center of the thimble**, then slowly drag the pointer to the outer edges until the object is selected. See Figure 17.


TIP Sometimes making a selection is easy, sometimes . . . not so much. Time and practice will hone your selection skills. It will get easier.
3. Click the **Move tool**  on the Tools panel.
4. Position the **Move pointer**  over the selection, then drag the **thimble** to the Sewing Box image.
5. Drag the **thimble** so that it is to the left of the pin cushion and snaps to the vertical guide at approximately **600 X/550Y**.
6. Defringe the thimble using a setting of **1 pixel**.
7. Rename the new layer **Thimble**.
8. Save your work on the sewing box image, then compare your image to Figure 18.
9. Make **PS 3-4.psd** active.
10. Close PS 3-4.psd without saving your changes.

You selected an object using the Quick Selection tool, then you dragged the selection into an existing image.

SELECT USING COLOR AND MODIFY A SELECTION

What You'll Do



 In this lesson, you'll make selections using both the Color Range command and the Magic Wand tool. You'll also flip a selection, then fix an image using the Healing Brush tool.

Selecting with Color

Selections based on color can be easy to make, especially when the background of an image is different from the image itself. High contrast between colors is an ideal condition for making selections based on color. You can make selections using color with the Color Range command on the Select menu, or you can use the Magic Wand tool on the Tools panel.

Using the Magic Wand Tool

When you select the Magic Wand tool, the following options are available on the options bar, as shown in Figure 19:

- The four selection buttons.
- The Tolerance setting, which allows you to specify whether similar pixels will be selected. This setting has a value from 0 to 255, and the lower the value, the closer in color the selected pixels will be.
- The Anti-alias check box, which softens the selection's appearance.
- The Contiguous check box, which lets you select pixels that are next to one another.
- The Sample All Layers check box, which lets you select pixels from multiple layers at once.

Knowing which selection tool to use

The hardest part of making a selection might be determining which selection tool to use. How are you supposed to know if you should use a marquee tool or a lasso tool? The first question you need to ask yourself is, "What do I want to select?" Becoming proficient in making selections means that you need to assess the qualities of the object you want to select, and then decide which method to use. Ask yourself: Does the object have a definable shape? Does it have an identifiable edge? Are there common colors that can be used to create a selection?

Using the Color Range Command

You can use the Color Range command to make the same selections as with the Magic Wand tool. When you use the Color Range command, the Color Range dialog box opens. This dialog box lets you use the pointer to identify which colors you want to use to make a selection. You can also select the Invert check box to *exclude* the chosen color from the selection. The **fuzziness** setting is similar to tolerance, in that the lower the value, the closer in color pixels must be to be selected.

QUICKTIP

Unlike the Magic Wand tool, the Color Range command does not give you the option of excluding contiguous pixels.

Transforming a Selection

After you place a selection in a Photoshop image, you can change its size and other qualities by clicking Edit on the Application bar, pointing to Transform, then clicking any of the commands on the submenu. After you select certain commands, small squares called **handles** surround the selection. To complete the command, you drag a handle until the image has the look you want, then press [Enter] (Win) or [return] (Mac). You can also use the Transform submenu to flip a selection horizontally or vertically.

Understanding the Healing Brush Tool

If you place a selection then notice that the image has a few imperfections, you can fix the image. You can fix imperfections such as dirt, scratches, bulging veins on skin, or wrinkles on a face using the Healing Brush tool on the Tools panel.

QUICKTIP

When correcting someone's portrait, make sure your subject looks the way he or she *thinks* they look. That's not always possible, but strive to get as close as you can to their ideal!

Using the Healing Brush Tool

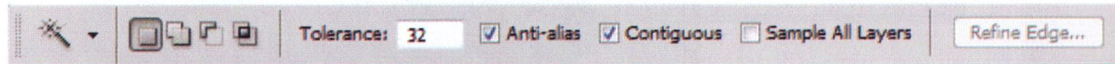
This tool lets you sample an area, then paint over the imperfections. What is the result? The less-than-desirable pixels seem to disappear into the surrounding image. In addition to matching the sampled pixels, the Healing Brush tool also matches the texture, lighting, and shading of the sample. This is why the painted pixels blend so effortlessly into the existing image. Corrections can be painted using broad strokes, or using clicks of the mouse.

QUICKTIP

To take a sample, press and hold [Alt] (Win) or [option] (Mac) while dragging the pointer over the area you want to duplicate.

FIGURE 19


Options for the Magic Wand tool



Select using color range

1. Open PS 3-5.psd from the drive and folder where you store your Data Files.
2. Click **Select** on the Application bar, then click **Color Range**.
3. Click the **Image option button** (if it is not already selected).
4. Click the **Invert check box** to add a check mark (if necessary).
5. Verify that your settings match those shown in Figure 20, click anywhere in the background area surrounding the sample image, then click **OK**.

The Color Range dialog box closes and the spool of thread in the image is selected.

6. Click the **Move tool**  on the Tools panel.
7. Drag the selection into Sewing Box.psd, then position the selection as shown in Figure 21.
8. Rename the new layer **Thread**.
9. Defringe the spool of thread using a setting of **1** pixel.
10. Activate **PS 3-5.psd**, then close this file without saving any changes.

You made a selection within an image using the **Color Range** command on the **Select** menu, and dragged the selection to an existing image.

FIGURE 20

Completed Color Range dialog box

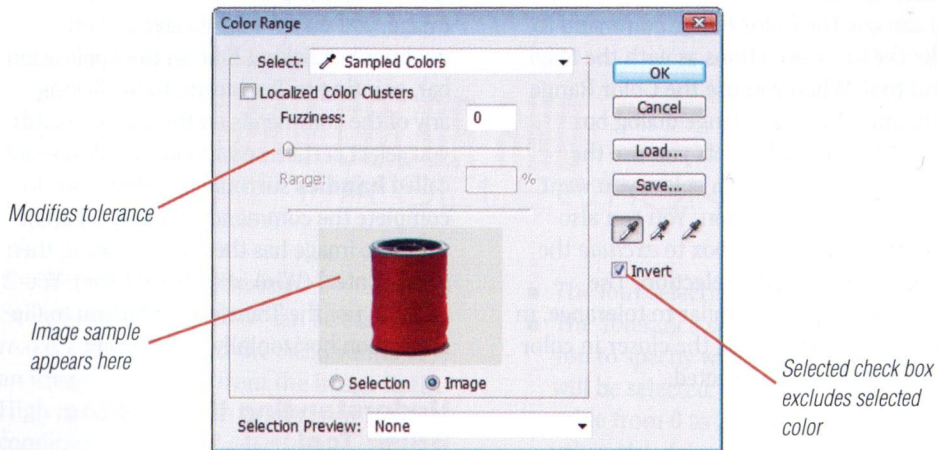


FIGURE 21

Selection in image

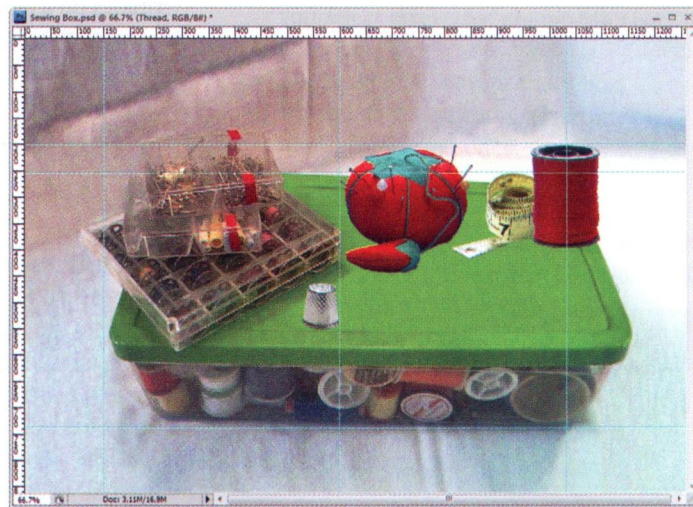


FIGURE 22

Magic Wand tool settings

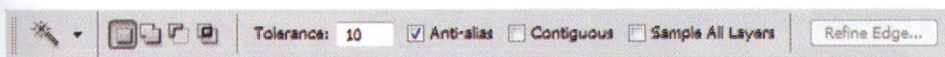
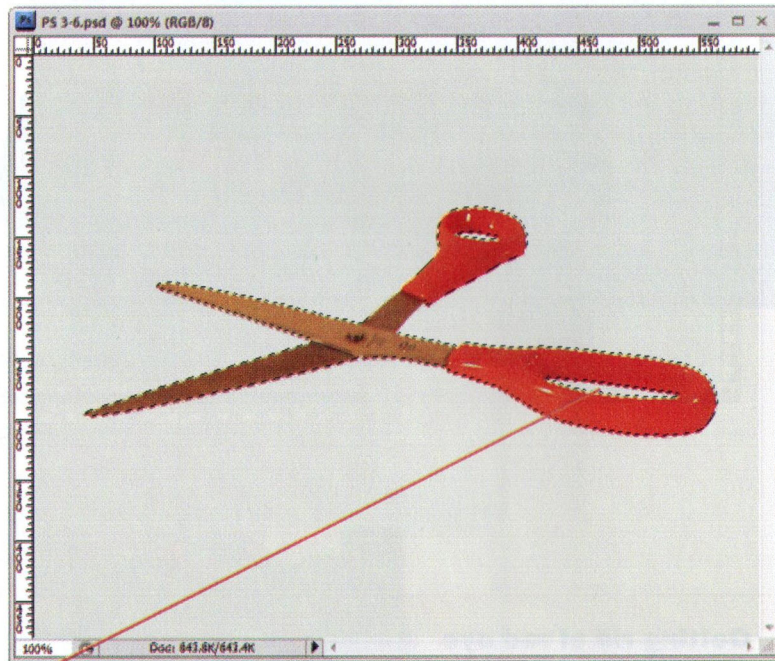



FIGURE 23

Selected area




Selection excludes background color

Select using the Magic Wand tool


1. Open PS 3-6.psd from the drive and folder where you store your Data Files.
2. Click the **Magic Wand tool**  on the Tools panel.
3. Change the settings on the options bar to match those shown in Figure 22.
4. Click anywhere in the background area of the image (such as **50 X/50 Y**).

TIP Had you selected the Contiguous check box, the pixels within the handles *would not* have been selected. The Contiguous check box is a powerful feature of the Magic Wand tool.

5. Click **Select** on the Application bar, then click **Inverse**. Compare your selection to Figure 23.
6. Click the **Move tool**  on the Tools panel, then drag the selection into Sewing Box.psd.

You made a selection using the Magic Wand tool, then dragged it into an existing image. The Magic Wand tool is just one more way you can make a selection. One advantage of using the Magic Wand tool (versus the Color Range tool) is the Contiguous check box, which lets you choose pixels that are next to one another.

Flip a selection

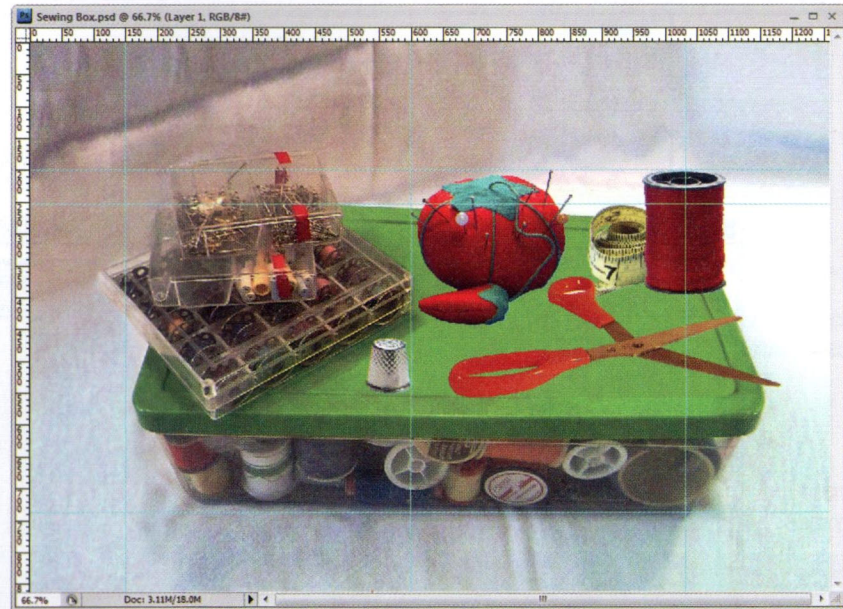
1. Click **Edit** on the Application bar, point to **Transform**, then click **Flip Horizontal**.
2. Rename Layer 1 as **Scissors**.
3. Defringe **Scissors** using a **1** pixel setting.
4. Drag the flipped selection with the **Move tool pointer**  so it is positioned as shown in Figure 24.
5. Make **PS 3-6.psd** the active file, then close PS 3-6.psd without saving your changes.
6. Save your work.

You flipped and repositioned a selection.

Sometimes it's helpful to flip an object to help direct the viewer's eye to a desired focal point.

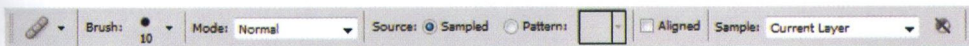
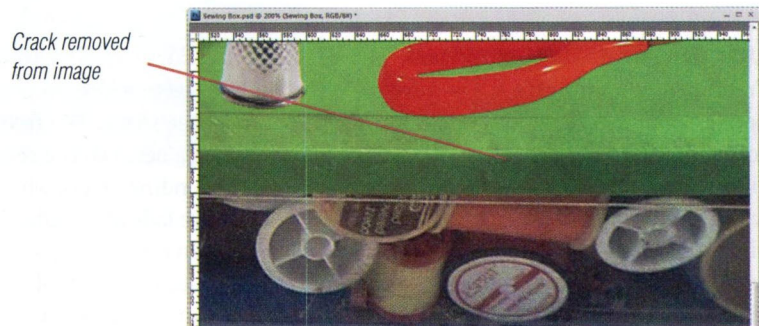
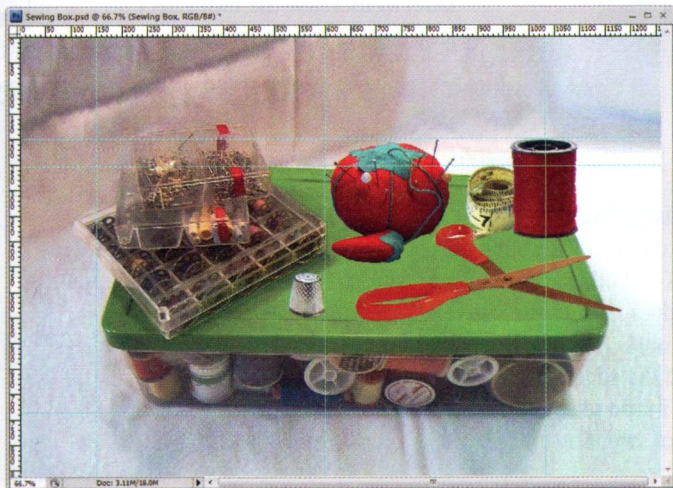
FIGURE 24

Flipped and positioned selection






Getting rid of red eye

When digital photos of your favorite people have that annoying red eye, what do you do? You use the Red Eye tool to eliminate this effect. To do this, select the Red Eye tool (which is grouped on the Tools panel with the Spot Healing Brush tool, the Healing Brush tool, and the Patch tool), then either click a red area of an eye or draw a selection over a red eye. When you release the mouse button, the red eye effect is removed.

FIGURE 25*Healing Brush tool options***FIGURE 26***Healed area***FIGURE 27***Image after using the Healing Brush*

Fix imperfections with the Healing Brush tool

1. Click the **Sewing Box layer** on the Layers panel, then click the **Zoom tool**  on the Tools panel.
2. Click the image with the **Zoom tool pointer**  above the pink spool of thread (in the box) at **750 X/600 Y** until the zoom factor is **200%** and you can see the crack in the lid of the box.
3. Click the **Healing Brush tool**  on the Tools panel. Change the settings on the options bar to match those shown in Figure 25.



TIP If you need to change the Brush settings, click the Brush list arrow on the options bar, then drag the sliders so the settings are 10 px diameter, 0% hardness, 1% spacing, 0° angle, 100% roundness, and Pen Pressure size.

4. Press and hold **[Alt]** (Win) or **[option]** (Mac), click next to the crack at any location on the green lid, such as **700 X/580 Y**, then release **[Alt]** (Win) or **[option]** (Mac).

You sampled an area of the box that is not cracked so that you can use the Healing Brush tool to paint a damaged area with the sample.

5. Click the crack (at approximately **720 X/580 Y**).
6. Repeat steps 4 and 5, each time choosing a new source location, then clicking at a parallel location on the crack.

Compare the repaired area to Figure 26.


7. Click the **Zoom tool**  on the Tools panel press and hold **[Alt]** (Win) or **[option]** (Mac), click the center of the image with the **Zoom tool pointer**  until the zoom factor is **66.67%**, then release **[Alt]** (Win) or **[option]** (Mac).
8. Save your work, then compare your image to Figure 27.

You used the Healing Brush tool to fix an imperfection in an image.

ADD A VIGNETTE EFFECT TO A SELECTION

What You'll Do



 In this lesson, you'll create a vignette effect, using a layer mask and feathering.

Understanding Vignettes

Traditionally, a **vignette** is a picture or portrait whose border fades into the surrounding color at its edges. You can use a vignette effect to give an image an old-world appearance. You can also use a vignette effect to tone down an overwhelming background. You can create a vignette effect in Photoshop by creating a mask with a blurred edge. A **mask** lets you protect or modify a particular area and is created using a marquee.

Creating a Vignette

A **vignette effect** uses feathering to fade a marquee shape. The **feather** setting blurs the area between the selection and the surrounding pixels, which creates a distinctive fade at the edge of the selection. You can create a vignette effect by using a marquee or lasso tool to create a marquee in an image layer. After the selection is created, you can modify the feather setting (a 10- or 20-pixel setting creates a nice fade) to increase the blur effect on the outside edge of the selection.

Getting that Healing feeling

The Spot Healing Brush tool works in much the same way as the Healing Brush tool in that it removes blemishes and other imperfections. Unlike the Healing Brush tool, the Spot Healing Brush tool does not require you to take a sample. When using the Spot Healing Brush tool, you must choose whether you want to use a proximity match type (which uses pixels around the edge of the selection as a patch) or a create texture type (which uses all the pixels in the selection to create a texture that is used to fix the area). You also have the option of sampling all the visible layers or only the active layer.

FIGURE 28
Marquee in image

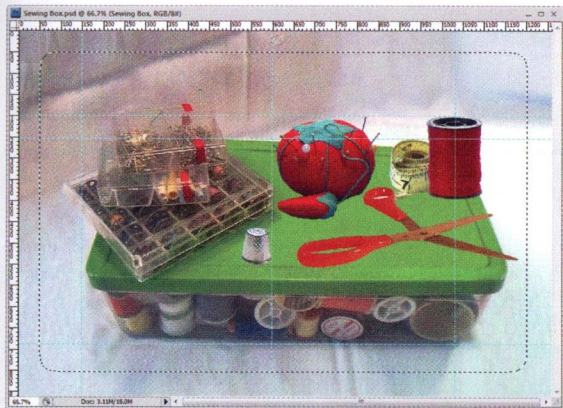


FIGURE 29
Layers panel

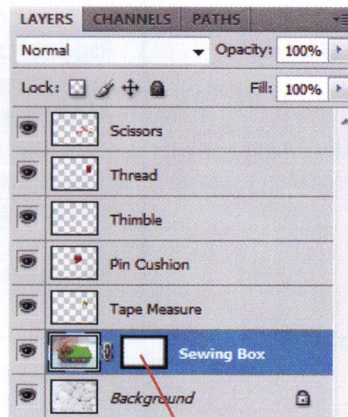
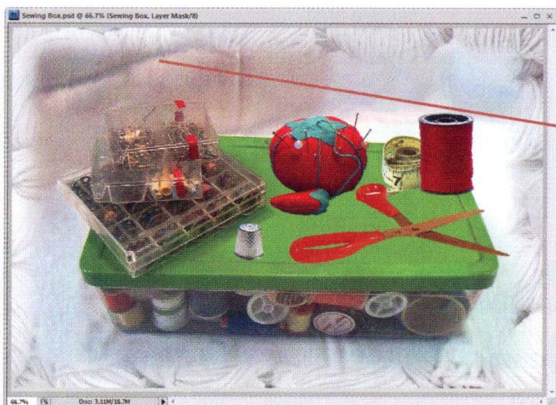




FIGURE 30
Vignette in image



Vignette effect
fades border








Feathered mask creates
vignette effect











Create a vignette

1. Verify that the **Sewing Box layer** is selected.
2. Click the **Rectangular Marquee tool**  on the Tools panel.
3. Change the **Feather setting** on the options bar to **20px**.
4. Create a selection with the **Marquee pointer**  from **50 X/50 Y** to **1200 X/800 Y**, as shown in Figure 28.
5. Click **Layer** on the Application bar, point to **Layer Mask**, then click **Reveal Selection**.
The vignette effect is added to the layer.
Compare your Layers panel to Figure 29.
6. Click **View** on the Application bar, then click **Rulers** to hide them.
7. Click **View** on the Application bar, then click **Clear Guides**.
8. Save your work, then compare your image to Figure 30.
9. Close the Sewing Box image, select **Essentials** from the workspace switcher, then exit Photoshop.

You created a vignette effect by adding a feathered layer mask. You also rearranged layers and defringed a selection. Once the image was finished, you hid the rulers and cleared the guides.

Power User Shortcuts

to do this:	use this method:
Copy selection	Click Edit > Copy or [Ctrl][C] (Win) or  [C] (Mac)
Create vignette effect	Marquee or Lasso tool, create selection, click Layer > Layer Mask > Reveal Selection
Cut selection	Click Edit > Cut or [Ctrl][X] (Win) or  [X] (Mac)
Deselect object	Select > Deselect or [Ctrl][D] (Win) or  [D] (Mac)
Elliptical Marquee tool	 or [Shift] M
Flip image	Edit > Transform > Flip Horizontal
Grow selection	Select > Grow
Increase selection	Select > Similar
Lasso tool	 or [Shift] L
Magnetic Lasso tool	 or [Shift] L
Move tool	 or V

to do this:	use this method:
Move selection marquee	Position pointer in selection, drag  to new location
Paste selection	Edit > Paste or [Ctrl][V] (Win) or  [V] (Mac)
Polygonal Lasso tool	 or [Shift] L
Rectangular Marquee tool	 or [Shift] M
Reselect a deselected object	Select > Reselect, or [Shift][Ctrl][D] (Win) or [Shift]  [D] (Mac)
Select all objects	Select > All, or [Ctrl][A] (Win) or  [A] (Mac)
Select using color range	Select > Color Range, click sample area
Select using Magic Wand tool	 or W , then click image
Select using Quick Selection tool	 or [Shift] W , then drag pointer over image
Single Column Marquee tool	
Single Row Marquee tool	

Key: Menu items are indicated by > between the menu name and its command. Blue bold letters are shortcuts for selecting tools on the Tools panel.