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Adobe Photoshop Lightroom 2 guide updated on September 3rd, 2009, uses its content for informational purposes only and may change without notice. Adobe assumes no responsibility for errors or inaccuracies in the guide's content. The document contains chapters on resources, installation, and registration, as well as help and support sections. It also covers keyboard shortcuts, community help, and online resources such as videos and forums. The guide explains how to use Lightroom 2 efficiently by understanding its five modules and workflow, which includes importing, organizing, editing, and exporting photos. In Lightroom's Library module, a filmstrip at the bottom of the workspace displays thumbnails of the selected folder, collection, or metadata criteria. This selection dictates the content for other modules like Develop and Slideshow. To change the filmstrip selection, navigate to the Library module and select different photos; Lightroom will then render updated thumbnails. Note that viewing photos in Adobe Bridge differs from Lightroom as it requires direct access to stored media. The Develop module offers controls for adjusting color and tonal scale along with local adjustments. Export options include saving presets for reuse and exporting to formats like JPEG, PSD, or PDF. Photos can also be edited using Photoshop through the Edit In option. Additionally, impromptu slide shows can be played from the Library or Develop module based on current Slideshow settings. To export your work, you can specify the desired size and quality settings for a show, and also save slides as JPEG files. For printing photos, the Print module allows you to choose the page layout and printer options, with templates and previews available in the left panels. The center area displays the photos in the chosen template. Before printing, select your printer, set the options, and click OK or Print, ensuring that Lightroom's color management is enabled if necessary. Creating a web gallery involves selecting images from the Library module, either individually or by folder, collection, or keyword, and then refining your selection to add photos to the Quick Collection or a collection. You can produce a website with various views, including thumbnail images, a larger Lightroom Flash gallery, and a navigable slideshow. Lightroom has five modules for a complete digital photography workflow: importing, organizing, developing, printing, and showing photos. The workspace can be customized by hiding or showing panels, resizing panel groups, and moving the pointer over the inside edge of a panel group to drag it. The Library module toolbar contains controls for browsing, applying metadata, rotating photos, and applying ratings, flags, or labels, depending on the active view. When working with multiple windows, commands and edits are applied to the selected photo or photos in the main application window. To apply a command to selected photos in the second window, right-click or Control-click the photos in Grid, Compare, or Survey view and choose a command. You can also lock any photo by right-clicking or Control-clicking it in the main window and choosing Lock To Second Monitor. Looking to customize your Adobe Lightroom experience? Start by exploring System Preferences and click International in the Language panel. Drag the desired language to the top of the Languages list to set it as your default. For Windows users, locate the WINDOWS\system32\spool\drivers\color folder and ensure it's updated. On Mac OS, copy profiles into the /Library/ColorSync/Profiles or /Users/username/Library/ColorSync/Profiles folders after installing new color profiles. To get started with importing photos, select Adobe Lightroom 2 from your Applications folder, then choose File > Get Info to access languages. Work in a linear gamma mode to minimize artifacts and avoid tone-mapping issues. When working with the Library module, previews are stored in the Adobe RGB color space for Low and Medium quality images, while High quality previews are in ProPhoto RGB. These settings also apply when printing in draft mode. As you set up your workspace, be sure to follow specific file format guidelines - Lightroom doesn't support CMYK files, PNG files, or certain types of video files. When importing photos, you can select Backup To and choose a destination for backup copies of your images. Specify what photos or folder to import by checking the box in the upper-left corner of each preview thumbnail. You can also name auto-imported photos using a custom name or sequence starting with a number you specify. Choose from various presets in the Filename Template Editor to customize naming conventions. Finally, apply Develop settings to your photos as needed, and work in a linear gamma mode to minimize artifacts - this will help ensure optimal results when working with tone-mapped images. Any Develop preset applied during import can be used for photos from cameras with custom presets. This is particularly useful when applying settings to new photos taken with a camera for which you've created a custom preset. In the Import Photos dialog box, select a setting from the Develop Settings menu. You have the option to choose from three menus: one that specifies the maximum pixel dimension for the rendered preview, and two that control the appearance of the previews. In the Existing Photos area, you can do any of the following: * Replace metadata, settings, and negative files to override all current catalog settings * Preserve old settings as a virtual copy to keep a backup * Replace non-raw files only to avoid replacing raw negatives You can also create a watched folder by navigating to the desired location and clicking Make New Folder. Chapter 5: Viewing Photos in the Catalog Adobe Photoshop Lightroom provides various ways to view your photos in the Library module. You can view thumbnails in Grid view, 1:1 previews in Loupe view, or compare two or more photos side by side in Compare and Survey views. You can scroll through photos in the Filmstrip using the scroll bar, arrow keys, or dragging the top edge of a thumbnail frame. You can also show ratings and picks in Filmstrip thumbnails. In Loupe view, you can use the Navigator panel to set the level of magnification for an image. You can temporarily zoom in to pan the image by pressing and holding the space bar or mouse button down. You can navigate between photos in the Library module by selecting the previous or next photo. When multiple photos are selected, the lightest colored cell indicates the active photo. Viewing and selecting photos in Lightroom allows for various methods to be used such as adding ratings, labels and metadata. These changes can be applied to all selected images. You can select non-contiguous photos by clicking on the first photo and then using Ctrl-click or Command-click to add more photos. You can also shift-click a photo to select a range of images between it and the active one. For comparing multiple photos, you can view large previews in the Library module, such as side-by-side previews in the Compare view or tiled previews in the Survey view. In the Survey view, you can select two or more photos by clicking the Survey View icon or choosing View > Survey. If metadata has not been saved to a file, you will see an indicator of unsaved metadata. You can also customize which information appears in compact cells and adjust settings for the Loupe view. Let's you check for catalog corruption when opening or backing up a catalog. This increases opening/back-up time, reducing data loss risk. If less than 1 GB of space is free, it warns about nearly full volume; if less than 1 MB, it warns about full volume. When the volume is offline and photos are unavailable, only low-resolution previews display in Lightroom. You can add new or existing folders automatically when importing photos. To locate missing folders, right-click (Windows) or Control-click (Mac OS) on the folder and choose "Find Missing Folder" from the context menu. Rename photos by selecting them and choosing "Library > Rename Photo(s)" and then selecting a naming option. You can also convert camera raw files to DNG for archiving and taking advantage of DNG features, replacing originals in the catalog or preserving them on disk. Virtual copies become actual photos when exported as a copy of the master photo or edited externally. When creating a virtual copy, "Copy 1" (or subsequent) is added automatically to the Copy Name field. Rotate photos manually if EXIF data doesn't include orientation metadata; otherwise, they're automatically rotated upon import. Photos can be rotated in various modules. When managing catalogs and files, you have options like removing photos from the catalog without sending them to the Recycle Bin or Trash, or deleting them altogether. 1. Go to the File menu and click Delete to send your selected photos to the Recycle Bin (Windows) or Trash (Mac OS). If multiple photos are selected in Filmstrip, Loupe, or Survey view, only the active photo will be deleted. 2. The Library module is where you manage and organize photos in Adobe Photoshop Lightroom catalog. You can edit, display in a slideshow, print, or assemble into a web gallery from this section. 3. For further help, refer to pages 68-160. 4. Use the Quick Collection feature in the Filmstrip or Grid view to temporarily group photos for editing. You can convert it to a permanent collection. 5. To see which collections a photo belongs to, select the photo and right-click (Windows) or Control-click (Mac OS), then choose Show In Collection. 6. Lightroom comes with five default smart collections: Colored Red, Five Stars, Past Month, Recently Modified, and Without Keywords. You can create new smart collections using the Library module's Create Smart Collection dialog box. 7. To export a collection as a catalog, go to File > Export and select your desired options. 8. When working with stacks in Grid view or Filmstrip, consider these tips: Any Develop adjustments applied affect only the top photo, and adding photos to a stack will add only the selected photo. 9. Expand a stack by clicking the expand icon, which displays all photos within it. 10. Move photos in an expanded stack by pressing Shift-Left bracket or choosing Photo > Stacking > Move Up In Stack. 11. Apply ratings, flags, and labels to filter photos and find specific ones based on metadata and keywords. Given article text here Looking forward to the tutorial on how to effectively use metadata and ratings in Adobe Lightroom. To start, setting rating stars in thumbnail cells of the Grid view helps you quickly view the best photos. This can be done by clicking one of the five dots below the thumbnail in a cell. For example, assigning one-star rating requires clicking the first dot, while assigning three-star rating requires clicking the third dot. In the Library View Options dialog box, you can customize your experience by clicking on the Pick or Rejected flag below the photos. This feature is only available in Compare and Survey views, so make sure to check that option. Additionally, you can refine your photos by selecting flagged items from the Choose Library > Refine Photos menu. To do this, click Refine in the Refine Photos dialog box and select flagged photos. You can also use the Edit > Select Flagged Photos option in the Library module to select flagged photos in the Grid view or Filmstrip. Another important aspect of metadata is XMP (Extensible Metadata Platform), which allows for the exchange of metadata between Adobe applications and across publishing workflows. By default, Lightroom saves adjustments and settings metadata to XMP automatically, but you can also manually save changes by selecting a file and choosing Metadata > Save Metadata To File. You can add and edit IPTC metadata by entering information in the Metadata panel, or use premade metadata sets to make it easier to work with. Note that synchronizing metadata is a quick way to add metadata to photos that will share the same metadata. When working on your photos, you can adjust capture time settings in the Edit Capture Time dialog box. You can also delete metadata presets by dragging them to the Recycle Bin or Trash. Lastly, if you want to synchronize Lightroom metadata with other Adobe applications like Camera Raw and Adobe Bridge, make sure to save changes to XMP in Lightroom. This will allow you to view changes to Lightroom metadata, including Develop module adjustment settings. Looking for an easy way to ensure that Adobe Bridge and Camera Raw see changes made in Lightroom? One simple solution is to save those changes automatically as you work. To do this, go to Edit > Catalog Settings (Windows) or Lightroom > Catalog Settings (Mac OS). For added convenience, keywords can also be saved automatically. In the Create Keyword Tag dialog box, simply type a name for your keyword tag and any desired synonyms. You can use commas to separate these synonyms. Note that if you're working with multiple photos in the Filmstrip view, only the active photo will receive the keywords. Another way to add keywords is by using the Keywording panel. Here, you can type keyword tags directly into the field labeled "Click Here To Add Keywords." Alternatively, you can import keywords from other applications like Adobe Bridge 2.1. The Painter tool in Lightroom can also be used to add metadata to your photos. When this feature is enabled, you'll notice a painter icon instead of the traditional pointer. The Develop module in Lightroom lets you adjust color & tone, vignettes, and calibration settings for your pics. You can reset all changes with Ctrl+Z on Windows or Command+Z on Mac OS. A Reset All button is also available at the bottom of the Quick Develop panel. To correct lens issues and add a frame to cropped photos, use the Vignettes panel. The Camera Calibration panel allows you to adjust default settings for your camera. You can find more info about these features on Adobe's website. In the tool strip, you'll find tools for making local edits to specific areas of an image. Selecting any tool will show its options in a tool drawer. This panel also includes presets that remain there until deleted. The Presets panel lists default presets, and clicking on the Lightroom Presets folder will display them. You can preview effects by hovering over a preset in the Navigator panel. When working with a photo in Before and After view, you can apply settings from one version to the other by clicking the "Copy Settings From The Before Photo To The After Photo" button in the toolbar. The White Balance Selector tool allows you to adjust the color balance of your photo by selecting an area and adjusting the Temp and Tint sliders. You can also increment slider values using the Up and Down Arrow keys, and reset them to zero by double-clicking. For tonal and color corrections, see the video at www.adobe.com/go/lrvid2207_lrm. Clipping indicators in the Histogram panel help you identify clipped areas, which can be adjusted using the Blacks, Exposure, or Recovery sliders. The Point Curve menu offers options for adjusting contrast, with Medium Contrast as the default setting. When setting a white balance, Lightroom uses camera profiles to extrapolate color information. You can also convert a photo to grayscale and add tone using the Split Toning panel, or crop and straighten a photo using the Develop module's tools and controls, which work by setting a crop boundary and moving and rotating the image in relation to it. Choose an aspect ratio and ensure the padlock is closed to maintain the ratio while cropping. Adjusting Color and Contrast in Lightroom for Chromatic Aberration Chromatic aberration can be addressed by adjusting local details. First drag a corner of the crop rectangle to align with the desired orientation. Then, move toward the center of the photo to fine-tune. Local adjustments are nondestructive and not permanently applied to the image. To refine spot removal, adjust the sampled area or size of circles as needed. Apply local adjustments with the Adjustment Brush tool. Click on a color effect such as vividness, saturation, clarity, sharpness, or tint, then select the hue by double-clicking the Color box. Use techniques like resetting Mask mode to New and applying Graduated Filter adjustments. When working with multiple local adjustments, zoom in on an area containing dark detail against light backgrounds and look for color fringing. Exporting photos from Adobe Photoshop Lightroom involves several options and features to ensure smooth workflow management. Users can reduce luminance noise and synchronize settings across multiple images in the Develop module. The Synchronize command applies selected adjustments to other photos, streamlining editing tasks. Dealing with snapshots is also crucial; users can delete unwanted snapshots in the Develop module's Snapshots panel by selecting the snapshot and clicking the Delete button. Conversely, deleting a photo using the keyboard may lead to unintended consequences. The History panel tracks image modifications, providing valuable insights into changes made over time. Exporting photos as JPEG, PSD, TIFF, or DNG files offers flexibility for various uses. The export process can be customized with options such as adding numeric suffixes and overriding file names. When exporting as DNG files, users can specify file extensions and versions of Camera Raw and Lightroom that support the exported file. Additionally, compatibility settings allow for JPEG preview sizes to be adjusted. For more advanced tasks, the Export Actions folder provides a centralized location for managing plug-ins. Users can navigate to this folder through the Export dialog box or by manually accessing specific folders on their computer. The Plug-In Manager allows users to enable, disable, and remove plug-ins as needed. Lastly, Adobe Photoshop Lightroom enables seamless integration with other image-editing applications like Adobe Photoshop or Elements, giving users the flexibility to switch between tools based on their needs. Editing photos in Lightroom and Photoshop is a seamless process. Once you've saved changes to your image, it's automatically added to the Lightroom catalog while keeping the original intact. You can then open the desired photo in either Adobe Photoshop or Elements by selecting it in the Library or Develop module and choosing Photo > Edit In [Application]. For camera raw or DNG files opened in Photoshop CS3 (10.0.1) or later, they open directly without needing to be saved first. Lightroom can read images and Photoshop will automatically save PSD files with maximum compatibility. To delete a template, navigate to the Template Browser, select the unwanted template, and click Delete from the context menu. For adding overlays, go to the Overlays panel in the Slideshow module and choose Identity Plate. You can change the identity plate by clicking on it and selecting from the dropdown menu. Additionally, you can adjust its color by selecting a new hue from the color palette. To customize text boxes, add as many as needed, and use the Scale slider to resize them. If desired, click the text box and drag a bounding box handle to adjust its size. You can also remove unwanted objects or text from a slide by accessing more help topics in the Print module. Furthermore, you can enhance your presentation by adding intro and ending slides with solid colors. To do this, select the Intro Screen and Ending Screen options in the Titles panel of the Slideshow module. This will create a seamless transition between your slides. Lastly, to share or export your slide show, go to the Slideshow module, click Save (Windows) or Export (Mac OS), and choose to display it at full screen size. For common tasks like creating contact sheets and picture packages, the Template Browser lists custom templates you've saved. Moving your cursor over a template name shows its layout in the Preview panel. You can specify how photos fit into image cells by scaling or rotating them to fill the space perfectly. If there's still blank space, it will be filled automatically. In the Layout panel, you can set the ruler units and page margins. The Layout settings define the number of image cell rows and columns on a page. To create a custom template, click the Plus icon in the Template Browser and give your template a name. You can also organize templates into folders for easy access. When printing pictures, choose a Picture Package template to arrange photos in various sizes on one or more pages. The Auto Layout feature optimizes photo placement for minimal cuts. You can also print borders around all the photos or add information like filenames and captions in Grid layouts. To improve print quality, use Print Sharpening to sharpen images before sending them to the printer. Make sure to select the correct profile settings for your printer using the ICM Method or ColorSync software if you're on Windows or Mac OS respectively. Looking over settings before printing an image, you'll typically find color management options after opening Print Document dialog box at Setup\Properties\Advanced (Windows), or in a pop-up menu below Presets in Mac OS. You can choose to output your gallery using standard HTML or save it for viewing in a browser using Adobe Flash Player. Once created, web photo galleries can be uploaded directly to a web server using Lightroom's FTP capabilities. To rearrange web gallery photos, drag them in the Filmstrip in the Web module. You can also add colors to elements in the Color Palette panel. Additionally, you can add text like titles, descriptions, and contact information to web galleries. A copyright watermark can be added with text-based information from IPTC metadata. Looking forward to meeting everyone at the meeting tomorrow to discuss our strategy. We can access many commands using context-sensitive menus, which display relevant commands based on the active tool or selection. For example, in the Develop and Web modules, we can quickly navigate views and screen modes by pressing Up Arrow Keys. In the Library module, we can import photos from disk by pressing Ctrl + Shift + I, while opening preferences is done with Ctrl + , (comma). We can also manage photos and catalogs using various shortcuts, such as creating a new folder in the Library module with Ctrl + Shift + N or creating a virtual copy with Ctrl + '... We can compare two photos side-by-side by pressing Up Arrow, and toggle between Loupe and Zoom views with Spacebar or Z. Additionally, we can set star ratings for photos from 1 to 5 and assign labels like red, yellow, green, and blue. In the Library module, we can also set a keyword shortcut with Ctrl + Alt + Shift + K, add or remove keywords from a selected photo with Shift + K, and enable painting. Furthermore, we can sync settings by pressing Ctrl + Shift + S, toggle Auto Sync on or off with Ctrl-click, and select various tools like White Balance and Crop. We can also create new slide show templates with Ctrl + N, save our settings in that template folder with Ctrl + Shift + N, and save web gallery settings with Ctrl + S. Additionally, we can display current module shortcuts by pressing Ctrl + / and hide them at any time.

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