CERTIFICATE COURSE

2019-20

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Name of the student: V.NAGA DEEPIKA

No.of students attended: 20

Duration of certificate course: 1 month

No of Classes: 30

Signature of the lecturer   **Principal**

VKV GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, KOTHAPETA

(An ISO certified 9001:2015 HYM International Pvt Ltd)
Affiliated to AdikaviNannaya University,Rajamahendravaram

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

NOTICE

The Department of political science conducted certificate course on "one month duration from 12/08/2019 to 14/09/2019.The student who are interested can submit their applications on are before 10/08/2019 to smtV.Naga Deepika HoD of Department of political science.

Signature of the Lecturer

SYLLABUS

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

UNIT-1 : Introduction

1. Meaning ,Nature ,Scope of Comparative Politics
2. Growth of the study of Comparative Politics
3. New Approach to the study-Systems Analysis ; Structure-Functionalism

UNIT -2: Political Institutions

1. Constitutionalism and Classification of Governments
2. Liberal Democracy
3. Federalism
4. Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government
5. Legislature
6. Judiciary
7. Bureaucracy and Military

UNIT-3 : Political Parties ,Pressure Groups and Political Participation

1. Party-system Nature, Determinants and Functions
2. Group theory-Meaning and salient features
3. Pressure Groups
4. Political Participation
5. Representation

UNIT-4 : Political Process

1. Political Socialization
2. Political Modernization
3. Political Culture
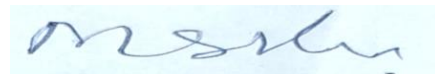4. Political Secularization
5. Representation

UNIT-5 : Political Development

1. Approaches of Gabriel Almond and G.S Powell
2. Development Syndrome of Lucian Pye
3. Huntington's concept of 'Political Decay'
4. Marxian Model
5. State and Economy

S.NO	ADMN NO	NAME OF THE STUDENT	CLASS
1	7535	B.Sai Teja	I B.A

2	7529	Ch.Ramu	I B.A
3	7581	Ch.Harshitha	I B.A
4	7595	D.Vijaya Lakshmi	I B.A
5	7530	G.Mani Kumari	I B.A
6	7527	G.Priyanka	I B.A
7	7573	K.Manoj	I B.A
8	7489	K.Haravind	I B.A
9	7497	K.Venkata Lakshmi	I B.A
10	7569	K.Sarath Babu	I B.A
11	7571	M.Sandhya	I B.A
12	7521	N.Durga Prasad	I B.A
13	7520	N.Siva Krishna	I B.A
14	7547	P.Sunil	I B.A
15	7540	P.SailajaSahithya	I B.A
16	7572	S.JanakiRajyalakshmi	I B.A
17	7575	Y.Rajkumar	I B.A
18	7533	Y.Chaithanyakumar	I B.A
19	7598	K.Rani	I B.A

STUDENTS LIST

Head of the Department

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that Mr./Ms ……………………………………………………………………………………
studying……………………………………… ………………………………has done his/her one-month CERTIFICATE COURSE on
"COMPARATIVE POLITICS" from 12/08/2019 to 14/09/2019 organised by DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Student Attendance:

Head of the Department

V.K.V. GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE - KOTHAPETA

(Accredited by NAAC "B"Grade)

(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified College by HYM International Certifications Pvt.Ltd.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTERS

Conductsa certificate course On**dt.13th July,2019**

PHOTOEDITING SOFTWARE

Faculty Cum Tutor: CH. VIJAYA KUMAR

Lecturer in Computers

COURSE STARTED DATE: **13TH JULY,2019**

"PHOTO EDITING SOFTWARE"

SYLLABUS

Lesson1.GettingtoKnowtheWorkArea
1. Usingthetools
2. UsingtheoptionsbarandotherpanelsUndoingactionsinPhotoshopCustomizingtheworkspace
3. Toolspaneloverview

Lesson2.BasicPhotoCorrections
1. StrategyforretouchingResolutionandimagesize
2. AdjustingthecolorinCameraRaw

3. StraighteningandcroppingtheimageinPhotoshopReplacingcolorsinanimage
4. AdjustingsaturationwiththeSpongetoolRepairingareaswiththeCloneStamptoolUsingtheSpotHealingBrushtool
5. Usingcontent-awarefillApplyingtheUnsharpMaskfilter

Lesson3.WorkingwithSelections

1. AboutselectingandselectiontoolsUsingtheQuickSelectiontoolMovingaselectedareaManipulatingselections
2. UsingtheMagicWandtoolSelectingwiththelassotoolsRotatingaselection
3. SelectingwiththeMagneticLassotool
4. CroppinganimageanderasingwithinaselectionRefiningtheedgeofaselection

Lesson4.LayerBasics

1. Aboutlayers
2. UsingtheLayerspanelRearranginglayers
3. ApplyingagradienttoalayerApplyingalayerstyleFlatteningandsavingfile

PHOTOSHOPTOOLS

MarqueeTools

Rectangular Marquee Tool   M
Elliptical Marquee Tool   M
Single Row Marquee Tool
Single Column Marquee Tool
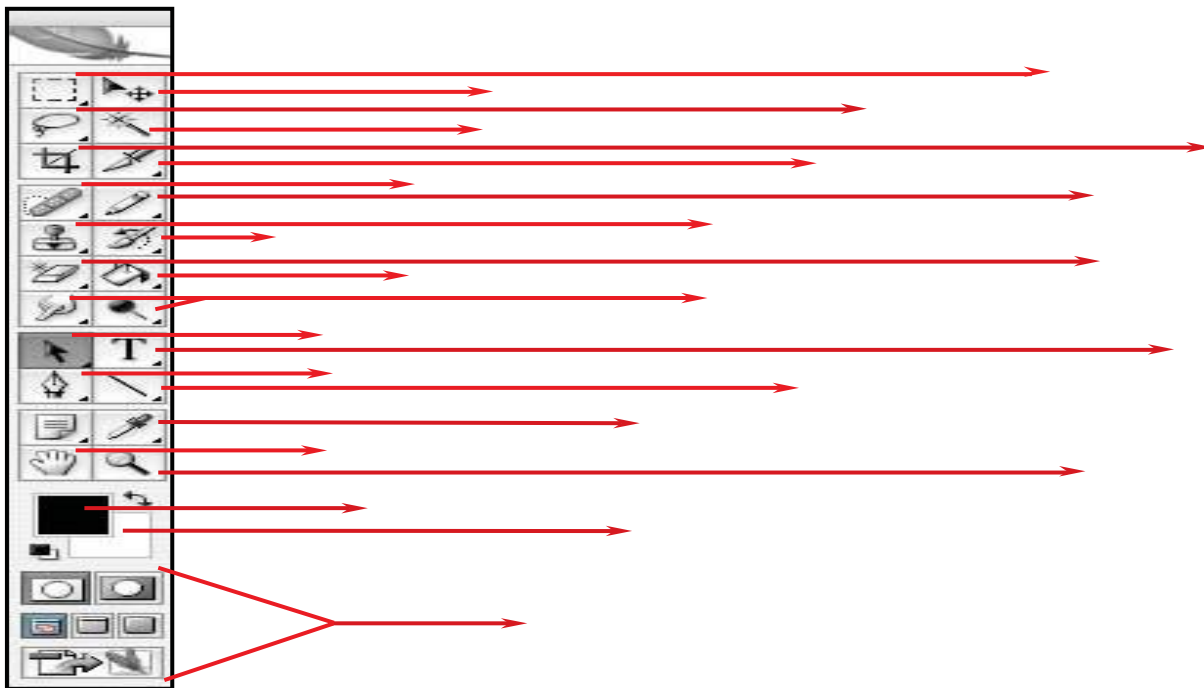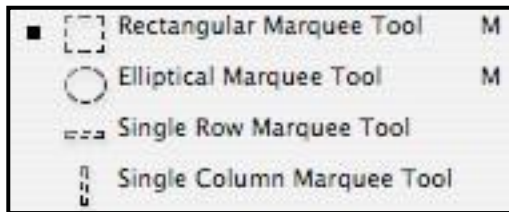
TheMarqueetoolselectsasectionofthedocumentbasedontheshapeofthe chosentool.

Tip:
Holdingdowntheshiftkeyandmakinganewmarqueewilladdtoacurrentselection.Holdingdownoptionwilltakeaway. (Therewillbealittle+or-bythetoolthatwillletyouknowifyouhaveoneofthesechoicesselected)

MoveTool

TheMovetoolmovesitemsinthedocument,suchasselections,layers,andguides.

LassoTools

Lasso Tool   L
Polygonal Lasso Tool   L
Magnetic Lasso Tool   L

TheLassotoolsallowyoutoselectasectionofthedocumenteitherbyfreehand,polygonal,ormagneticselections.

- TheLassotoolwillclosetheselectionwillcloseautomatic allywhenthemouseisunclicked.
- ThePolygonalLassotoolandMagneticLassotoolneedtheendsoftheselectiontobejoinedforthesectiontobecomeselected.

Tip:Thesameaddingandsubtractingmethodsdiscussedwiththemarqueetoolworkwiththelassotool.

MagicWandTool

TheMagicWandtoolselectsareasofsimilarcolors.

Tip:Thedefaultsettingwillonlyselectthesamecolorsthataretouchingeachother (contiguous).However,thiscanbechangedwiththe options bar.

CropTool

TheCroptooltrimsimages.

Tip:WhenusingCrop, theareathatwillberemovedwillbeinshadow.The area can be expanded or contracted by clicking anddraggingononeofthe9pointsofthebox.Onceanimagehasbeencropped, theonly way toretrievethepartsthatwereremovedistoundo thecrop.

HealingTools

Spot Healing Brush Tool   J
Healing Brush Tool   J
Patch Tool   J
Red Eye Tool   J
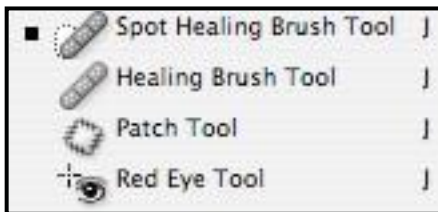
TheHealingtoolsfixupissuesinthedocumentsuchasblemishesan dredeye.

- The SpotHealingBrushremovesblemishesandobjects.
- TheRedEyetoolremovestheredreflectioncausedbya flash.

Note:TheHealingBrushtoolandThePatchtoolarealittletrickytoworkwith,sotheywon'tbecoveredinthishandout.

DrawingTools

Brush Tool   B
Pencil Tool   B
Color Replacement Tool   B
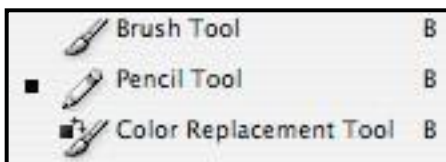
TheDrawingtoolsletyoudrawinyourdocument.

- TheBrushtoolpaintsbrushstrokes.
- ThePenciltoolpaintshard-edgedstrokes.
- TheColorReplacementtoolreplacesaselectedcolorwithanewcolor.

Tip:Ifyouwanttodrawinaveryspecificeplace,withnospill-over,usethepencilinsteadofthebrush.

EraserTools

Eraser Tool   E
Background Eraser Tool   E
Magic Eraser Tool   E

TheErasertoolserasespixelsinthedocument.

- TheErasertoolwillrestorepartsofanimagetoa
- previouslysavedstateorwilldisplaythebackgroundcolor.
- TheBackgroundErasertoolwillturntheerasedareasintoatransparency.
- TheMagicErasertoolwilleraseeverythingofthesamecolorintoa transparency.

Tip:ColorselectionfortheMagicErasertoolworksthesameastheMagicWand tool.

FillTools

Gradient Tool   G
Paint Bucket Tool   G
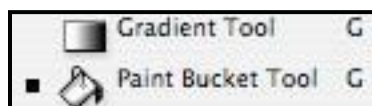
TheFilltoolsfillcolorintoareasofthedocument.

- ThePaintBuckettoolfillsinareasofsimilarcolorwiththeforegroundcolor.
- TheGradientToolcreatesasmoothstraight-linechangefromthe foreground color to the background color.

Tip:ColorselectionforthePaintBuckettoolworksthesameastheMagicWand tool

TextTools

■	T	Horizontal Type Tool	T
	T	Vertical Type Tool	T
		Horizontal Type Mask Tool	T
		Vertical Type Mask Tool	T
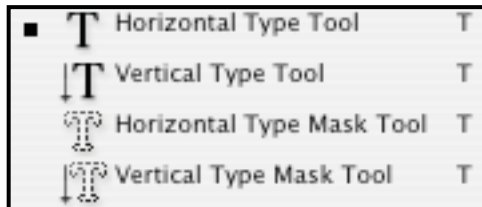
TheTypetoolsaddtexttoadocument.

- Thetypetoolscreatetypeontopofanimage.
- Thetypemasktoolsmakeaselectionofthedocumentintheshapeo
ftype.

Tip: Bothtypescanbeusedtocreatetexteitherhoriontallyorvertically.

ShapeT

■		Rectangle Tool	U
		Rounded Rectangle Tool	U
		Ellipse Tool	U
		Polygon Tool	U
		Line Tool	U
		Custom Shape Tool	U
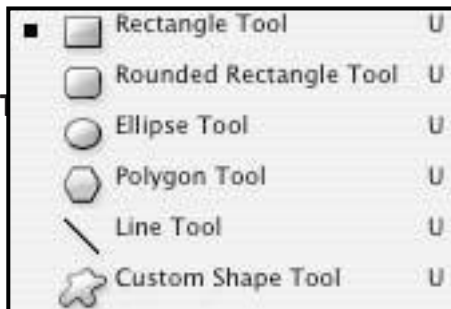
The Shape toolsdrawshapesand lines inanormal layeror ashapelayer.

- TheShapetoolswillcreateasolidcolorshapeoftheirtype.
- TheLinetoolwillcreateasolidcolorline.
- TheCustomShapetoolmakescustomizedshapesselectedfromacus
tomshapelist.

*Tip:Ifyouwanttodrawarectangleorcirclewithatransparentcenter,it'seasliertous
etheCustomShapetool.*

ColorPickingandMeasuringTools

■		Eyedropper Tool	I
		Color Sampler Tool	I
		Measure Tool	I
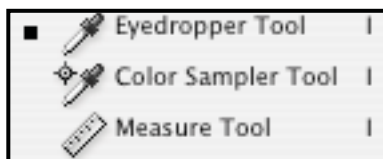
TheColorPickingandMeasuringtoolsdonotactuallychangethedocumentin
anyway.

- TheEyedroppertoolchangestheforegroundcolortothecolorth
atisclickedon.
- TheColorSamplertoolisanadvancedtool.
- TheMeasuretoolmeasuresthedistance,location,andanglebetweento
pointsinthedocument.

HandTool

TheHandtoolmovesanimagewithinits

ZoomTool

Tip:Thisisveryusefulwhentheimageisnaturallylargerthanthewindoworzoomedin.

TheZoomtoolmagnifiesandreducestheviewofanimage.

Tip:To zoom out instead of in hold down the option key.When this isdone,the+willturnintoa-.

1) Explain about *Marquees Tool* in Photoshop?

A) *Marquees Tools :*

This is the first tool on the tool box if pressed it gives rise to the various tools available under it they are

1.Rectangular marquees tool

2. Elliptical marquees tool

3. Single row marquees tool

4. Single column marquees tool

Click the marquee tool in the tool box .move the tool over the blank canvas of your file and see the result .You create a rectangular marquee with as shown below.

Various type of styles which can be used are normal ,constrained Aspect ratio ,and fixed size .If you press and hold shift key after you have made your first selection before you click again ,you can make additional selections.

2) Explain about *Lasso Tool* in Photoshop?

A) *Lasso Tool:*

These tools are used when you have to select irregular shapes. Using the lasso tool to select an object requires a steady hand and good hand –eye coordination ,as well as a clean mouse and mouse pad or trackball .when select it gives rise to the following options on the screen .they are

1. Lasso tool

2. Polygonal lasso tool

3. Magnetic lasso tool

To select all pixels on a layer within the canvas boundaries

1. Select the layer in the layers palette

2. Choose select >all

3. The selections are shown on the next page.

To deselect selections:

1. Do one of the following:

Choose select >deselect .if you are using the rectangle marquee, rounded rectangle marquee (image ready), elliptical marquee, or lasso tool, click anywhere in the image outside the selected area.

3) Explain about *Cropping Tool* in the Photoshop?

 Crop Tool :
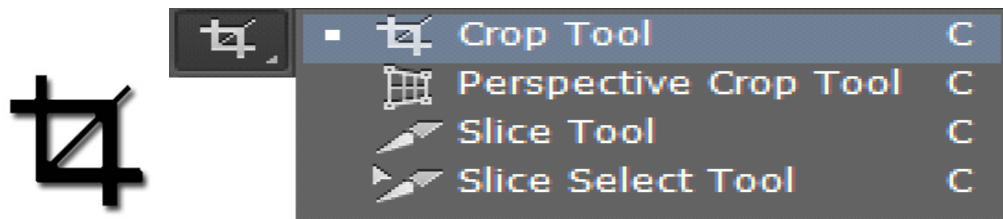
a) This tool helps you in getting rid of unwanted parts of a picture .it forms part of the marquee tool s sub menu .you can also crop by making a selection with the rectangular marquee and then using the menu command image ,crop to crop the image.

When select this tool gives the following options .

You can use the following methods to crop images :

1. Use the crop command or the crop tool set to delete to discard the area outside of a rectangular selection. Use the crop command or the crop tool set to Hidden or Hide to hide the area outside of a rectangular selection. Use this feature when creating animations with elements that move from off screen into the live image area.
2. An image with the Crop command applied using the Hidden option and repositioned using the *Move Tool*.
3. An image with Crop command applied using the Delete option and repositioned using the *Move Tool.*
4. Use the Trim command to discard a border area around the edge of the image, based on transparency or edge color.
5. When using the *Crop Tool,* you can rotate the selected area before you perform the cropping operation. You can also specify a fixed size for the target image created from the cropped selection.

To use the Crop Tool :

1. Select the *Crop Tool.*
2. In the options bar, select an option to remove the cropped area :

Delete to permanently discard the cropped area. Hide to hide the cropped area but preserve the area in the image file.

3. Drag over the part of the image you want to keep.

When you release the mouse button, the Crop Marquee appears as a bounding box with handles at the corners and sides.

4. Adjust the Crop Marquee .

To move the Marquee to another position,position the pointer inside the bounding box and drag.To scale the Marquee ,drag a handle.To constraint the proportions,hold down Shift as you drag a corner handle.To rotate the Marquee, position the pointer outside the bounding box,anddrag.To adjust the point around which the Marquee is rotated,drag the circle at the center of the bounding box.

5. To crop the image,press Enter or Return.To cancel the cropping operation,press Esc.

To specify the size of the cropped area :

1. Select the Crop Tool.
2. In the options bar,select Fixed Target Size.
3. To begin with size values of the current image, click Front image.
4. Enter values for the size you want for the cropped area.InPhotoshop,you can also set the resolution you want for the cropped area.If you specify size but not resolution,the resolution changes automatically to compensate for the size change.If you specify resolution but not size,the size changes automatically to compensate for the resolution change.
5. Drag over the area you want to keep with the *Crop Tool* ,and then press Enter.

To crop an image using the Crop Command :

1. Use the rectangle marquee tool to select the part of the image you want to keep.Make sure the Feather option in the Options bar is set to 0 pixels.
2. Choose Image >Crop.
3. Choose an option to hide or delete the cropped area:

Select Hidden to hide the cropped areas of the image.The cropped areas are still in the image file and can be made visible by moving the layer with the *Move Tool.*Select Deleted to delete the cropped areas.

4. Click OK.

To crop an image using the Trim Command :

1. Choose Image > Trim.
2. Crop the border :

Select Transparent pixel to remove an area of transparent pixels from the image. Select Top Left Pixel Color to remove an area the color of the upper left pixel from the image. Select Bottom Right Pixel Color to remove an area the color of the lower right pixel from the image.

3. Select one or more areas of the image to be trimmed : Top ,Bottom, Left or Right.
4. Click OK.

4) Explain about *Air Brush Tool* in photoshop?

A) The *Air Brush Tool* applies gradual tones (including sprays of color) to an

Image , simulating traditional airbrush techniques .the edges of the stroke are more diffused then those created with the paint brush tool. The pressure setting for

The *Air Brush Tool* controls how quickly the spray of paint is applied. If you hold down the mouse button without dragging ,you can build up color.

When selected it gives rises to the following options :

1.Spot Healing Brush tool

2. Healing Brush tool

3. Patch tool

4 Red eye tool

To use a painting brush :

1. Specify a foreground colour

2. Select airbrush tool

3.Choose a size for the brush from brush menu in the option bar .If a brush is too large to fit in the menu ,it appears as a smaller brush with anumber indicating the actual diameter in pixels .

4. Specify a blending mode to control how painting affects existing pixels in the image.

5. Specify pressure for the airbrush tool

6. Specify the rate at which a brush stroke fades dynamically.

7. Drag in the image to paint.

Q. Write about eraser tools in the Photoshop?

A. You can also use the eraser to return the affected area to a state selected in the history palette.

When selected it gives the following options :

1. Eraser Tool
  2. Back ground Eraser Tool
  3. Magic Eraser Tool

To use the Eraser Tool :

1. Select the Eraser Tool (icon)
2. Choose a size for the brush from the *brush menu* in the option bar. If a brush is too large to fit in the menu, it appears as a smaller brush with a number indicating the actual diameter in the pixels.
3. Choose the tool type you want to use as an Eraser –Paint brush , Air brush ,Pencil, or Block

4. Specify opacity to define the strength of the Eraser. An opacity of 100% Eraser's pixels to complete transparency .A lower opacity Eraser's pixles to partial transparency.

5. If you `re using the *Paint Brush Eraser* , select wet edges to paint with a watercolor effect. When this is selected, the erased effect builds up along the edges of the brush stroke.

6. To erase to a saved state or snapshot of the image , select erase to history .To use the *Eraser Tool* in the Erase to *history mode* ,hold on it as you drag in the image.

7. Specify how a brush strokes fades dynamically.

8. Drag through the area you want to erase.

Q. Write about blur and *Sharpen Tool* in the Photoshop?

A. The *Focus Tool* consisting of the *Blur Tool* and the *Sharpen Tool* .
The Blur Tool softens hard edges or areas in an image to reduce detail .
The Sharpen Tool focuses soft edges to increase clarity or focus .

When *Blur Tool* is selected you get the following options:

1. Blur Tool
2. Sharpen Tool
3. Smudge Tool

 To use *The Blur* or *Sharpen Tool* :

1. Select the *Blur Tool* or *Sharpen Tool*.

2. Choose a size for the brush from the brushes menu in the *Options Bar*. If a brush is too large from the menu, it appears as a smaller brush with a number indicating the actual diameter in pixels.

4. Specify a blending mode and pressure.

5. Select use all layers to blur or sharpen using data from all visible layers. If this is deselected, the tool uses data from only the active layer.

6. If you are using a pressure –sensitive drawing tablet, specify the effects of stylus pressure.

7. Drag over the part of the Image you want to blur or sharpen.

Q. Write about *Pen Tool* in the Photoshop?

A. The info palette information about the color values beneath the pointer and depending on the tool in use ,other useful measurements .

Various shown by the tool when selected are :

1.Pen Tool
2. Free form Pen Tool
3. Add Anchor Point Tool
4. Delete Anchor Point Tool
5. Convert Anchor Point Tool

It is used to draw various cervical lines on the screen.

Q. Write about *Move Tool in* the Photoshop?

A. This tool is used to move the object from one place to another .click the *Move Tool* in the tool box .It gives rise to various options of the tool screen, as shown here.

The move tool lets you drag a selection or a layer to a new location in the image with the info palette open, you can track the exact distance of the move.

To specify the Move Tool options:

1. Select the *Move Tool* .
2. Select the any of the following.

Select pixel doubling to speed the preview of the *Move Tool`S* effect by temporarily doubling the size of the pixel in the preview .this option has no effect on the pixel in the file .It simply provides faster previews with the tool .auto select layer to select the top most layer that has pixel under the move tool ,rather then the selected layer .

To move a selection or layer :

1. Select the move tool.
    To activate the move tool when another tool is selected ,hold on ctrl .
2. *Do one of the following :*
    Move the pointer inside the selection border, and drag the selection to a new position .if you have selected multiple areas, all move as you drag .select the layer you want to move .then drag the layer to a new option.

Q. Write about *Magic Wand Tool* in the Photoshop?

A. This tool is little different from the other selection tool .the magic wand selects pixel some want differently ,it selects then based on color values. This enables you to cut foreground objects, out of the background.

When selected it gives rise to the following options:

You cannot use the *Magic Want Tool* on an image in bitmap mode.

To use the *Magic Wand Tool*:

1. Select *Magic Wand Tool* .
2. In the option bar , specify a selection option .you can create a new selections ,add to ,subtract from, or restrict the selection. The magic wand cursor changes indicating which option is selected.
3. For tolerance, enter a value in pixels, ranging from 0 to 255. Enter a low value to select colors very similar pixel you click or a higher value to select a broader range of colors.
4. To define a smooth edge, select anti-aliased.

5. To select all areas using the same colors, select contiguous. Otherwise only the adjacent pixels will be selected.

6. To select colors using the data from all the visible layers, select use all layers otherwise the magic wand tool selects colors from the active layer only .

7. In the image , click the color you want to select .all the adjacent pixels within the tolerance range are selected.

Q. Write about *Type Tool* in the Photoshop?

A. You can insert new text , change existing text, and delete text in type layers.
 When selected this tool gives rise to the following options:

1. Horizontal type tool .
2. Vertical type tool .
3. Horizontal type mask tool.
4. Vertical type mask tool.

 To edit text in a type layer:

1. Select the type tool.
2. Select the type layer in the layer palette or click in the text to automatically select a type layer.
3. Position the cursor in the text and do one of the following:
  Click to select the insertion point. Select one or more characters you want to edit.
4. Enter text as desire.
5. Commit the changes to the type layer.

11)WRITE ABOUT SLICE TOOL IN THE PHOTOSHOP?

A)You can create user –slices with the slice tool,from a layer ,from a selection (image ready),or from guides (image ready).when you create a slice from a layer ,the slice area encompasses all the pixel data in the layer. If you edit the layer's content ,the slice area automatically adjusted to encompass the new pixels .
When selected it gives rise to the following options ;
1.slice tool
 2.slice select tool.
When defining an area for use as a rollover ,place the rollover element on a separate layer , and create a slice from that layer .if you apply an effect to the layer-such as a drop shadow or glow –to create a rollover state , the slice automatically adjusts to encompass the new pixels .
To create a slice with the slice tool;
1.select the slice tool.any existing slices automatically display in the document window.
2.choose a style setting in the options bar :
   Normal to determine slice proportions by dragging .constrained aspect ratio to set a height –to-width ratio .enter whole numbers or decimals for the aspect .for example ,to create a slice twice as wide as it is high ,enter 2 for the width and 1 for height and width .enter pixel values in whole numbers .

3.drag over the area where you want to create a slice .hold down shift as you drag to constrain the slice to a square .hold down alt to draw from the center.

TO create a slice from a layer;

1.select a layer in the layers palette.

2.do one of the following :choose layer >make slice from layer.

Q)What is menu bar in photoshop?explain options available in it?

A) There are four main counterparts to the photoshop workspace :the menu bar ,the status bar ,the toolbox ,and the palettes.

The menu bar:

File edit image layer select filter view window help

The menu bar consists of nine menus:file,edit,image,layer,select ,filter,view ,window ,and help.you may notice that some menu commands are followed by ellipses(…).this indicates a command that is followed by a dialog box where you can enter additional settings .some menu commands are followed by a right pointing arrow . this indicates a sub menu of related commands. You'll also notice that many commands are followed by keyboard shortcuts are incredible time savers.

In addition to menu bar ,photoshop often has context sensitive menus for accessing some of the most likely commands depending on which tool in is selected and where you click .you access the context sensitive menu by right clicking in windows ,or pressing the control key on a macintosh .

One of the convenient contextual menus can be accessed by right clicking /control clicking on the title bar of a document for quick access to the duplicate command, image and canvas size dialogs ,file information ,and page setup.

Q)What is option bar ?explain?

A) The options bar is used to choose settings for each tool (e.g.,opacity ,fade distance ,blending mode).options on the bar change depending on which tool is currently chosen ,and your choices will remain in effect until you change them .like the palettes, the options bar can be dragged to a different part of your screen.

On the right side of the option bar is an area called the palette well that you can dock (store)palette in

The option for the paint brush tool:

Q) What is tool box in photoshop ? explain various options available in it .?

A) We can select a variety of tool from the tool box by clicking on the icons .within each type of tool we can select "hidden" tools by dragging the tool to the side or by pressing on the icon until the hidden option drop to the side.

To view the tool box go the window >show tools.

PENCIL AND BRUSH TOOL:

Click on the tools that have a small arrow on their lower –right side to display the hidden tools.

SELECTING TOOLS:

These tools allow you can select tools you various different ways .drawing tools and commands only work in selected areas. If no area is selected, tools and commands will work any where on the document .

RECTANGULAR MARQUEE:
   Click once on the rectangular marquee tool to choose it .the icon will turn white and the cursor will turn in to a cross hair when you move it on to the document.

SELECT AN AREA :
   Drag out a rectangular marquee of any size anywhere on the document .release the mouse and you should have a rectangular area selected .you can tell it is selected because it has the line of 'marching ants' moving around it .

MAGIC WAND TOOL:
   This tool allows you to select areas of images based on the color similarities without having to trace its out line.
   Choose the magic wand tool. Click the magic wand on the white area or the color area of your image .you will notice how it will only select the white areas .you can specify the tolerance (color range) that you need.

ZOOM TOOL:
   This tool always you to magnify areas of an image when you are performing close ,detailed work ,and reduce them to get an overall view of the image .

ZOOM IN: pick the zoom tool . This tool   always default to zoom in (note: the plus sing in the middle of the magnifying glass icon) .this tool works in two ways:
   Click the icon once in the area you wish to enlarge. The area will be magnified by a factor of two.
   Click and drag a rectangle around area you wish to enlarge and the area will be magnified to fit in the existing window.

ZOOM OUT: pick the zoom tool and hold down the alt key (note: the negative sing in the icon).or, right-click with the mouse and select the zoom –out option from the drop – down .
   Click on the image and drawing zooms out in a factor of two.

TYPE TOOLS:
   To insert test in to your document , simply click on the type tool icon on your tool box and click on the area of your document where you went to insert text .
   The cursor will highlight and will promote you to start typing .to change the character font, size and style you can use the top menu (show below) or the character palette (shown on the right).
   To edit an existing block of text , select the type tool from the tool box ,and position the cursor on the text ,it will identify the text and allow the you to edit it .

COLOR TOOLS:
There are several ways to change color .to use the tool box , just click on either the foreground or background square (see image above), the color picker will appear .

PAINT BUCKET TOOL:
   The paint bucket tool always allows you to fill similarly colored areas with the foreground color.
   Just click inside the selected area .The foreground color you chose will fill the selected area .it's hidden tool within the tool box is the gradient tool.

Q) How to do the following in photoshop ?
A)Saving a file , B) Reverting file ; C)Closing a file .

A) .SAVING A FILE :
(ALREADY TYPED BY GANESH)

B) REVERTING FILE:
Un doing changes can be accomplished with the edit >undo command , history palette ,and edit >revert .when you revert an image , you return the image to last time it was saved.
1. open a new blank photoshop document (FILE >NEW).
2. add some text to the document by selecting the text tool , clicking the work space and typping .
3. save your document (file >save).
4. choose the text tool and type to add another text layer .
5. choose file > revert another document is back to the point where it was Saved.

C)CLOSING A FILE :
To close the image when you're down , go up to the file in the menu in the menu bar along the top of the screen and choose close .or, press the keyboard short cut ctrl +w (win)\ command +w (mac). Either way works :

HERE IS A DIAGRAME
Going to file >close .
Photoshop close the image and returns you to the start screen.

Q) Explain the following
a) options palette ; b) color palette .

A) OPTIONS PALETTE :
Think of the options palette as the side kick to the tool palette. When ever you select a tool from the tool palette , the options palette will display all of the options for the selected tool. For example , if you select the type tool , the options palette will display options related to text such has font , type size , color , and more .

HERE IS A DIAGRAME

The options palette is located at the very top of your photoshop window just blow your menu.if its conveniently located so that you can quickly and easily adjust your tool's properties as you use them .

B) COLOR PALETTE :
The color palette is where you can select and change your foreground and background colors that will be used with brush and fills.look at the screenshot of the color palette below and take note of the tool two stack 1

To change the color , select either the foreground and background color box in the color palette by clicking on it .ed boxes , shown as black and white .

Q) Define following
  a) psdfile ,b) selections ,c) resolution , d) image size e)color mode.

A) PSD FILE :
    .psd file is the file format in which photoshop saves documents by default .it is a multi-layer document that retains its full editing options when saved . in many cases you will export web graphics from a.psddocument .

B) SELECTIONS :
    Selections refine to regions in an image that will be affected by the various tools. A selection in photoshop is similar to selection that you high light in a word processing application . once you have selected area , you can apply a tool to it , such as paint brush , or perform an operation such as copy or crop . selections can be any shape and size; the shape depends on which selections tool you are working with

C) RESOLUTIONS:
    Resolution refers to the number of pixels in a full size image .an image with hi resolution contain more information than an image with lo resolution and therefore , one can always convert a hires image to a lo-res image . how ever ,because information is lost in the conversion , the reverse is not true . if you were to increase the resolution of a lo-res image , the result would be fuzzy .

D) IMAGE SIZE;
    Resolution should not be confused with image size , which is also expressed in pixels . image size deals with the actual number of pixels tall and wide an image is .

E) COLOR MODE:
    (already written by vijay sir)

Q) What is patch tool ? explain its use ?
A)   The patch tool is one of the best tool photoshop has to offer . if it can save you a ton of time when trying to make some adjustments to aimage . you can use it to remove small or large areas from your photo. You can also use it to duplicate parts of your photo . as long you have an area in your image to sample , using the patch tool should be very esay to do .
    Just use the patch tool to select the part of your photo you want to get rid of . after that , drag your selection over to a part of that photo you'd want to replace your original selection with. The patch tool will then take the new texture and replace it with your old selection the awesome part about this tool is that it will take care of your edges for you . a silent feathering always Makes it seem seamless as you replace your desired part of the photo . make sure your new selection is an area that's similar to the area your are trying to patch .
    The patch tool is another healing brush tool , that it is different from the healing tools in that you first select the area to retouch and then find the part of the image to replace it.
1.from the tool box , click the patch tool
    The mouse pointer turns in to a patch
    The options bar changes in to the patch tool options

(HERE IS A DIAGRAMES)

2. On the patch tool option bar , click NEW SELECTIONS

3. From the patch selections, select source

NOTE: if you want the edges of the selection to be more blended , you can feather n information, see feathering a selection .

4.to minimize the effects of the patch , select transparent

5.Select the area to retouch by clicking and dragging the mouse to encircle it A ring of animated dashes appears around your selection .

HINT; to hide the marching ants , press [ctrl]+[H]

6.Click and hold the mouse inside the selections . the patch pointer turns in to the patch with an arrow

7.to select the area which will replace the selection ,drag the selections to the area that will replace it.

NOTE: the selected area displays a "preview" of the sample as you drag over the image.

8. Release the mouse . this area blends in to and replaces the selected area .

9. When finished , to deselect the area press [ctrl]+[D]

Q) When there will be necessity to use curves and levels? How these tools can be used for image correction? Explain.

A) USAGE CURVES:

   1.adjusting the colors of highlights , mid – tones and shadows

   2.adjusting very specific values (using the hand)

   3. creating vignettes

4.in composition , often you will need to change colors , lights and darks to make an image fit . curves handle this very well

5.making drastic changes

USAGE OF LEVELS:

1.making subtle changes

2.adding slight color to highlights and shadows

3.making white levels slightly darker so things don't look blown out

USING CURVES FOR IMAGE(COLOR) CORRECTION :

     The power of photoshop's curves features (image>adjustments >curves) comes from its ability to directly remap the tonal valus in an image or any channel of an image.

     The horizontal axis in the curves dialog box represents the current values of the pixels in an image or selected part of an image.

     He vertical axis represents the tonal values after the curve is applied.the deflect curve is a straight line with an angle of 45degress –for each pixel , the input values is same as the output values .as you add points to the curve and drag them to reshape the curve , all tonal values are affected , especially those closest to the point .

 (HERE TWO PICTURES)

     The curves dialog box starts with a straight diagonal line , which for an RGB image goes from the shadows at bottom left to highlights to at top right (top).dragging an RGB curves upward adds light , which make the image brighter . by default , all channels in an image are affected , a s shown by the channel pull –down menu (here it reads "RGH") but in practice most corrections are applied to one channel at a time .

USING LEVELS FOR IMAGE (COLOR) CORRCETIONS:

Color adjustmen options in photoshop cs6 can help you to make your digital photos look more natural .to color correct your image , follow these steps :

1.open the image you wish to correct .

2. in the main menu , go to the image > adjustments >levels. You will see a dialog box displaying a diagram of the color in your image . the black triangle is for shadows , the gray is for midtones, the white is for highlights . in the channels dropdown menu , you can choose between RGB , these indicate whether your changes effect all the colors , or just one (red , green , or blue).

3. make sure the preview box is checked off . choose the channel you wish to change and drag the triangles. Dragging the black triangle to the right will make the shadow in your photo darker .

Dragging the white triangle to the left will make highlights in y

Our photo lighter , and dragging it to the right make the midtones darker. You will be able to see the changes your image.

Q) Explain the process of red –eye removal ?

A) The digital camera flash is located right above the lens , which causes the "red-eye" ; however , you can fix your photo easily in photoshop . to remove the "red eye" , follow the steps below:

1.open a photo you wish to correct .

2.select the zoom tool from the tool box .click and drag a rectangular around the eye.

3.make sure your default foreground and background colors are black and white

SMALL PICTURE

4.click and hold on the little black triangle of the healing brush tool button and select the red eye tool .

SMALL PICTURE

5.click on the red part of the eye and paint ,holding down the mouse button . you will see how the red will disappear.

Q) How to remove hot spots? Explain?

A) Using flash can also cause areas on peoples' faces to flash to reflect on shiny surfaces .to correct this problem , follow the steps below

1.open the photo you wish to correct .

2. select the clone stamp tool from the tool box .

3. in this options bar , change the blend mode from normal to darker .

SMALL PICTURE

4.Set the opacity to 50 percent.

5.choose a soft – edged brush , set the diameter to 40 or 50 .

6.Hold down the shift key and click in the clean area (without "hot spots") to get a sample of color .

7. paint over the " hot spot" , the light area will gradually darken.

Q) How to use blend fire effects? Explain?

A) STEP1: copy in the fire .

SMALL PICTURE

Open a portrait image and a generic fire image , then grab the move tool and check a auto – select layer and show transform and controls . drag the fire image in to the girl image to copy it in , then change to blend mode of the layer to screen .

STEP2: position and warp .

SMALL PICTURE

Click the bounding box to the transform the fire layer , then resize ,rotate and position the layer . right –click while in transform mode and choose warp to warp the fire around the body .hitcmd/ctrl+J to copy the fire layer and transform again to build up the effect.

12 -09-2016

Q) What is layer ? what are the advantages of the layers ? explain about the layer panel ?

A)   A photoshop image file (psd) can be made up of numerous independent   layers which are over laid on top of the each other . in the example shown here , a single image file is made up of three layers .

In graphics software , a layer is the term used to describe the different levels at which you can place an object or image file . in the program you can stack , merge or define layers when creating a digital image .

Any part of the layers which contains no image information is transparent , so layers below are visible in these areas . each whole layer can also have different opacity settings , so some layers can be practically or completely transparent.

The three layers in our example are a photograph , a lower third graphic and a text key . the chequered areas contain no information (so they are transparent)

PICTURES

The main thing to note about layers is that each layer can be edit with out affecting any other layer. In the example above , you could change the graphic or text at any time without describing the photograph . you could also re- use . the same graphic layers with different photos , or re – use , the graphic with different text .

ADVANTAGES OF THE LAYERS :

1. You can separate parts of the image and edit them without affecting
    other parts of the image.

 2. You can use layers as guides or reference without including them in the final image (just make them transparent before saving the image).

3. you can safely import new images to add the composition . move the new image around , resize it and do what ever you like without damaging the original image .

4. you can create multiple variations of a layer and experiment with different effects . you might like to keep an original imaged and make a separate layer to work with , so you always have the original image layer to fall back on .

5. you can apply filters and effects to layers independently , example drop – shadow , color adjustment , etc .

LAYERS PANEL :

PICTURE

Photoshop's layers panel is a powerful tool that allows you do many special things to your layedcompositions . next we will look at the photoshop layers palette.

Have you ever wondered what all the parts of a layers panel do? Here is a screen grab of the layers panel . I'll explain what all the parts are here .

LAYER FILTER :
This enables you to hide layers based on different things . makes it easier to find the layers that you want to work with .

OPACITY :
O= transparent 100 = fully opaque press number keys on keyboard to instantly set to multiples of 10 , are adjust the slider for an exact amount of transparency on each layer .

BLEND MODES :
Change these to change that way the selected layer blends with the layers underneath it . great for compositing and special effects .(with move tool selected , press shift + or shift – to cycle through blending moods.

FILL OPACITY :
Adjust the amount of opacity of the pixels only , but any layer styles are unaffected and remain 100 % opaque .

VISIBILITY :
If the eye is showing that visible . on the eye layer will still be there but invisible until you click on the eye again .

LOCATED :
The padlock means that some thing is located in the layer .(also click in the 4 icons in the "lock" to fill opacity to make certain things to editable of located). Here are the different things that can be locked/ unlocked .

LOCK ALL :
If the box is checked the layer the layer is totally protected from any editing .

LOCK POSITION :
You can make any changes except for moving the image .

LOCK IMAGE PIXELS :
You cannot draw on this layer if checked .

LOCK TRANSPARENT:
You can paint on this layer but not where it is transparent.

USEFUL TOOLS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PANELS :
LINK: enabled you to link layers . these will all move together unless unlinked.

LAYER EFFECTS (STYLES): special effects applied to your image layer . noted by the little f . each effect will be listed . multiple effects may be used at once .

ADD LAYER MASK : This is the button to press to add a layer mask to the currently selected layer . allows you to paint away parts of your layer without damaging your original image .

ADD ADJUSTMENT LAYER : the best away to apply image adjustments . there can changes the color or tone of an image . all layers are effected underneath an adjustment layer (unless clipped) . this good option using image > adjustment because adjustment layer are non – destructive and re editable .

LAYER GROUPS : a good organizational tool . this puts layer in to a folder . you can choose multiple layers and press CMD / CTRL + G to put them in a group , or create a group by clicking this icon . layers can be dragged in our out of groups in the layers panel .

CREATE A NEW LAYER : press this icon to create a layer . drag on adjusting layer in to this icon create a duplicate of that layer .

DELETE A LAYER : drag a layer in to this icon to remove it . or select the layer and press this icon to get the same result .

PANEL OPTIONS : this will be open a drop down menu that provides a number of options , many that are n't listed anywhere else .

Q) What are layer styles ? explain their usage?

A)   effects can be added to individual layers in photoshop that automatically changes as the layer to is modified the combination of effects on any given layer is called its layer style .

Layer styles are special effects that can be quickly and easily apply to individual layers in photoshop to drastically changes the appearance of something in very little time . they can be preset , customized or even saved and used for later .   one of the useful properties of layer styles are there relationship to the contains . since that style is actually a separate entity that is just linked to the layer , it will continually up data itself as the layers contain are edited or moved .furthermore , the efforts can easily be adjusted after applying them making them non –destructive in nature .

There are two main ways to apply layer styles , both of which are quick and easy.

METHOD 1 : using a preset :

Create a new photoshop document and in a addition to the default background layer creating a new layer text , in the main menu , click window > styles to open the styles palette . with your text layers selected , simply click on one of the preset thumbnails within the layers palette and you it will see it automatically apply to your layer . the first time you click through and load a preset you should experience an over whelming feeling of happiness as you begin to understand all of the potential that layer styles hold.

PICTURE

METHOD 2:starting from scratch:

Create a new photoshop document and in a addition to the default background layer , create a new line of text . in the layers palette , right click the name of the layer you want to add effects to and click "blinding options …" to bring up the layer style dialog box (you can also double click the name of the layer in the palette) .

PICTURE

You will notice that once you add a layer style to your layer , a list of effects that are bring used shows up in the layers palette . you can show / hide each of the effects by clicking the eye ball icon next to the name of the each effect . this allows you to quickly hide a specific effect , while keeping the settings intact in case you want to turn it back on .

PICTURE

Q) What is brush stokes filter ? explain ?

A)   the following are various options available with brush stokes filter .

ACCENTED EDGES: best if applied subtly , the accented edges filter enhances the contrast of edges . the dialog box lets you choose edge width , edge brightness , and smoothness . the brightness setting darkness edges if the amount is 25 or less ; from 26 – 50 , it progressively lightens them .

ANGLED STROKES AND CROSSHATCH :these filters give a crosshatched effect , similar but darker then the one applied by the colored pencil filter . the angled strokes filter is less dramatic then the crosshatch filter .

DARK STROKES : You can use the dark strokes filter with many images only if you set the black intensity to 0 and the white intensity to 10 in the dialog box . otherwise , it tends to turn the whole picture black . even with a relatively light picture you might need to keep the black number low and the white setting high .

INK OUT LINES : the ink out lines filter places first a white line and then a black line around every edge that it identifies . you can set stroke length and intensity in the dialog box .

SPATTER :spatter is a filter that's potentially useful but , depending on the subject , might be better applied to selections rather then to the whole pictures .

SPRAYED STROKES : sprayed strokes looks like spatter – but less messy . the interesting thing about the sprayed strokes filter is that you can control the direction of the spray .

SUMI – E :sumi- e is Japanese for brush painting , but the results sumi –e filter can often look like a work of a crazed sumo wrestler , rather then a zen master . this filter turns any area with any sort of detail almost completely black , even at the lowest settings. It renders all dark areas in black angled strokes . use this filter to rescue a very light (underexposed) picture.

Q) Explain about printing images use in photoshop ?

A)   Photoshop provides the following printings commands in the file menu:

   PRINT: displays the print dialog box , where you can preview the print and set options .

   PRINT ONE COPY :print one copy of a file without displaying a dialog box .

      For maximum efficiency , you can include print command in actions.photoshop provides all the print settings in one dialog box .

 SET PHOTOSHOP PRINT OPTIONS AND PRINT :

1. Choose file >print .
2. Select the printer , number of copies , and lay out orientation .
3. In the preview area at left , visually adjust the position and scale of the image relative to the selected paper to the size and orientation .or t

O the right , set detailed options for positions and size , color management ,printing marks , and so on .

4. Do one of the following:
    a) To print the image , click print .
    b) To close the dialog box without saving the options, click cancel.
    c) To preserve the options and close the dialog box , click down.

V.K.V.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, KOTHAPETA

PHOTO EDITING SOFTWARE –TEST

Time:2Hrs.   **Max.Marks:100**

PARTA(Answerallquestions)

I. Fill in the Blanks(Eachquestioncarries1mark) :10 x 2 =20 m

1.For_____workPhotoshopisused?
A) ForGraphics

2. _____companymadeImageReady?
A) AdobeSystems

3. _____isFileExtensioninPhotoshop?
A) Psd

4. _____menucontainstheduplicatelayeroptioninPhotoshop?
A) Layer

5. _____softwareisusingtheGradienttool?
A) Photoshop

6. FullformofDPI- is _____
A) Dotsper inch

7. _____ isthe fullformofRGB?
A) RedGreenBlue

8. _____ isthemeaningofCMYK?
A) CyanMagentaYellowBlack

9. _____oftheseformatssupportsTransparency?
A) Png

10. ThefullformofGIF–
A) GraphicsInterchangeFormat

II. Choose the Correct Answer (Each Question carries 1 mark) :   50 x 1 = 50 m

1. _____ editing software Photoshop uses raster-based images to edit photos.

Photo

Video

Both A and B

None of the above

Answer: A) Photo

Explanation:

Photo editing software Photoshop uses raster-based images to edit photos.

2. Several graphical and digital artworks can be _____ using Photoshop.

Created

Edited

Manipulated

All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

Several graphical and digital artworks can be created, edited, and manipulated using Photoshop.

3. Adobe Systems develops Photoshop, which is available for _____.

Windows

Mac OS

Both A and B

None of the above

Answer: C) Both A and B

Explanation:

Adobe Systems develops Photoshop, which is available for Windows and Mac OS.

4. Photoshop files are usually saved as ____ files.

JPG

PDF

PNG

PSD

Answer: D) PSD

Explanation:

Photoshop files are usually saved as PSD files.

5. What does PSD stand for?

Photoshop Shopping document

Photoshop Document

Photoshop Digital

Photoshop Shopping Digital

Answer: B) Photoshop Document

Explanation:

PSD Stands for Photoshop Document.

6. Which of the following is/are the feature(s) of Photoshop?

Smart Objects

Slice Tool

Shapes

All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The following are the features of Photoshop -

Smart Objects

Slice Tool

Shapes

7. Working with _____ allows you to create independent pieces of paper that can be edited independently and later added to.

Layers

Smart Objects

Slice Tool

Shapes

Answer: A) Layers

Explanation:

Working with layers allows you to create independent pieces of paper that can be edited independently and later added to.

8. Layer Palettes in Photoshop have a variety of features to help you work with them, such as _____, and locking.

Opacity (transparency)

Layer Masks

Blending Modes

All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

Layer Palettes in Photoshop have a variety of features to help you work with them, such as opacity (transparency), layer masks, blending modes, and locking.

9. Photoshop's workspace represents its _____.

Backend

User Interface

Website

Space

Answer: B) User Interface

Explanation:

Photoshop's workspace represents its user interface.

10. _____ is the name of the default Photoshop workspace.

Enumeration

Essentials

Establishment

Estrange

Answer: B) Essentials

Explanation:

Essentials is the name of the default Photoshop workspace.

11. Digital painting tasks can be carried out in the _____ workspace.

Photography

Painting

Custom

None

Answer: B) Painting

Explanation:

Digital painting tasks can be carried out in the Painting workspace.

12. What is the shortcut key used in order to perform a free transformation?

Ctrl + A

Ctrl + F

Ctrl + T

Ctrl + X

Answer: C) Ctrl + T

Explanation:

The shortcut key used in order to perform a free transformation is Ctrl + T.

13. In order to decrease the size of the brush, use -

[

]

{

}

Answer: A) [

Explanation:

In order to decrease the size of the brush, use ' ['.

14. In order to increase the hardness of the brush, use -

{

}

(

)

Answer: B) }

Explanation:

In order to perform a free transformation, use ' } '.

15. In order to create a new layer via copy, use -

Ctrl + C

Ctrl + J

Ctrl + N

Ctrl + L

Answer: B) Ctrl + J

Explanation:

In order to create a new layer via copy, use Ctrl + J.

16. In order to create a new layer via cut, use -

Ctrl + Alt + J

Shift + Ctrl + J

Ctrl + J

Shift + J

Answer: B) Shift + Ctrl + J

Explanation:

In order to create a new layer via cut, use Shift + Ctrl + J.

17. In order to close all the documents that are open, use -

Ctrl + Shift + P

Ctrl + Alt + P

Alt + Ctrl + P

Shift + Alt + P

Answer: B) Ctrl + Alt + P

Explanation:

In order to close all the documents that are open, use Ctrl + Alt + P.

18. A Photoshop document can be searched using the _____ key combination.

Ctrl + S

Ctrl + O

Ctrl + F

Ctrl + T

Answer: B) Ctrl + F

Explanation:

A Photoshop document can be searched using the Ctrl + F key combination.

19. Shortcut key to start help -

F1

F2

F3

F4

Answer: A) F1

Explanation:

Shortcut key to start help is F1.

20. Shortcut key to cut a selection -

F5

F4

F3

F2

Answer: D) F2

Explanation:

Shortcut key to cut a selection is F2.

21. Shortcut key to copy a selection -

F4

F3

F5

F6

Answer: B) F3

Explanation:

Shortcut key to copy a selection is F3.

22. Shortcut key to paste a cut/copied content -

F4

F5

F6

F7

Answer: A) F4

Explanation:

Shortcut key to paste a cut/copied content is F4.

23. Shortcut key to show/hide layers panel -

F5

F6

F7

F8

Answer: C) F7

Explanation:

Shortcut key to show/hide layers panel is F7.

24. Shortcut key to activate an inverse selection -

Shift + F5

Shift + F6

Shift + F7

Shift + F8

Answer: C) Shift + F7

Explanation:

Shortcut key to activate an inverse selection is Shift + F7.

25. Shortcut key to activate the magic wand tool -

M

L

W

C

Answer: C) W

Explanation:

Shortcut key to activate the magic wand tool is W.

26. Shortcut key to activate the Path Selection tool -

A

B

C

D

Answer: A) A

Explanation:

Shortcut key to activate the Path Selection tool is A.

27. Shortcut key to activate the Artboard tool -

U

V

W

X

Answer: B) V

Explanation:

Shortcut key to activate the Artboard tool is V.

28. Shortcut key to select the next brush -

,

.

'

;

Answer: B) .

Explanation:

Shortcut key to select the next brush is ' . '.

29. Shortcut key to toggle between Standard and Quick Mask mode -

S

Q

M

T

Answer: B) Q

Explanation:

Shortcut key to toggle between Standard and Quick Mask mode is Q.

30. Shortcut key to cancel completely -

Delete

Backspace

Esc

Tab

Answer: C) Esc

Explanation:

Shortcut key to cancel completely is Esc.

31. Select and mask workspaces are opened by pressing _____.

Ctrl + R

Ctrl + Alt

Ctrl + Alt + R

None

Answer: C) Ctrl + Alt + R

Explanation:

Select and mask workspaces are opened by pressing Ctrl + Alt + R.

32. Shortcut key to reapply filters used previously -

Ctrl + F

Alt + F

Ctrl + Alt

Ctrl + Alt + F

Answer: D) Ctrl + Alt + F

Explanation:

Shortcut key to reapply filters used previously is Ctrl + Alt + F.

33. Shortcut key to change the cancel to reset -

Ctrl

Alt

Shift

None

Answer: B) Alt

Explanation:

Shortcut key to change the cancel to reset is Alt.

34. Shortcut key to activate crop tool -

P

C

R

T

Answer: B) C

Explanation:

Shortcut key to activate the crop tool is C.

35. Shortcut key to open the curve dialog box -

Ctrl + O

Ctrl + C

Ctrl + M

None

Answer: C) Ctrl + M

Explanation:

Shortcut key to open the curve dialog box is Ctrl + M.

36. Which of the following is/are the component(s) of the layer panel?

Thumbnail

Adjustment layer

Smart Object

All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

Thumbnail, Adjustment layer and Smart Object are the components of the layer panel.

37. Non-destructive editing relies on the _____.

Type layer

Layer style

Layer mask

None

Answer: C) Layer mask

Explanation:

Non-destructive editing relies on the Layer mask.

38. Which of the masks can be created in Photoshop?

Layer

Vector

Both A and B

None of the above

Answer: C) Both A and B

Explanation:

Layer and Vector masks can be created in Photoshop.

39. Non-destructive editing is provided by all of these masks, so we do not lose the original _____ data of the image when editing the mask.

Size

Pixel

Data

None

Answer: B) Pixel

Explanation:

Non-destructive editing is provided by all of these masks, so we do not lose the original pixel data of the image when editing the mask.

40. Which of the following is/are the benefit(s) of using Smart objects?

The original image data or its content will not be lost when performing non-destructive transforms like scaling, rotating, skewing, or distorting.

By making a smart object out of a vector artwork from illustrator, Photoshop allows us to work with vector data.

The application of filters to smart objects is non-destructive, which means we can change them at any time.

All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The following are the benefits of using Smart objects -

The original image data or its content will not be lost when performing non-destructive transforms like scaling, rotating, skewing, or distorting.

By making a smart object out of a vector artwork from illustrator, Photoshop allows us to work with vector data.

The application of filters to smart objects is non-destructive, which means we can change them at any time.

41. Creating an object as a smart object will allow us to perform operations on it without affecting its _____.

Dataset

Image quality

Video quality

File size

Answer: B) Image quality

Explanation:

Creating an object as a smart object will allow us to perform operations on it without affecting its image quality.

42. The _____ effect will be applied to the modified content when the layer's content is edited or moved.

Same

Different

Similar

Multiple

Answer: A) Same

Explanation:

The same effect will be applied to the modified content when the layer's content is edited or moved.

43. Which of the following layer style options is present in Photoshop?

Altitude

Blend Mode

Contour

All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

Altitude, Blend Mode, Contour, etc. are the layer style options present in Photoshop.

44. Which of the following shape tools is supported by Photoshop?

Rectangle

Polygon

Line

All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

Rectangle, Polygon, Line, Rounded Rectangle and Ellipse are all shape tools supported by Photoshop.

45. Create an object centered at the selected point by pressing which of the following keys?

Spacebar

Shift key

Alt key

Shape tool

Answer: C) Alt key

Explanation:

Create an object centered at the selected point by pressing Alt key.

46. Which tool on Photoshop helps remove the background from the image?

Magic Wand Tool

Magic Eraser Tool

Both A and B

None of the above

Answer: C) Both A and B

Explanation:

Using a magic wand or magic eraser tool, one can easily remove the background from the image in Photoshop.

47. Which of the following blending mode(s) is/are available on Photoshop?

Normal

Dissolve

Behind

All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The following blending modes are available on Photoshop -

Normal

Dissolve

Behind, etc.

48. A _____ mode mixes the RGB values of an original color with the green, blue, and red channel values.

Subtract

Exclusion

Hard Mix

Difference

Answer: C) Hard Mix

Explanation:

A hard mix mode mixes the RGB values of an original color with the green, blue, and red channel values.

49. Using the ___ tool, you can draw complex shapes and paths.

Draw

Eraser

Shape

Pen

Answer: D) Pen

Explanation:

Using the pen tool, you can draw complex shapes and paths.

50. Which of the following pen tool(s) is/are available on Photoshop?

Freeform Pen

Add Anchor Point Tool

Convert Point Tool

All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The following pen tools are available on Photoshop -

Freeform Pen

Add Anchor Point Tool

Convert Point Tool

PARTB

**I Answerany FIVEquestionsfrom the following.   5 x 6 = 30
(Eachquestioncarries6 marks)**

1. Writedown any5 applications of PhotoShop?

2. What are the selection tools available in Photoshop?

3. Explain about the Photoshop Environment Window?

4. What is the Clone Stamp Tool? Explain with an example.

5. Explain about History Brush Tool?

6. Brieflyexplain differenttypesoffiltersinPhotoshop?

7. Brieflyexplain different types of layers in Photoshop?

8. Explain about psd,png,tiff,jpeg,bmp formats used in Photoshop?

LIST OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATED & LEARNED THE CERTIFIED COURSE:

SNO	NAME OF THE STUDENT	GROUP	SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT
1	G.ANJANI	**I BSC MPCS**	
2	G.GEETHA PUNYAVATHI	**I BSC MPCS**	
3	GSD.MANIKANTA	**I BSC MPCS**	
4	G.PRAVALLIKA	**I BSC MPCS**	
5	P.SURESH BABU	**I BSC MPCS**	
6	P.NAVYA	**I BSC MPCS**	
7	T.PADMAJA	**I BSC MPCS**	
8	U.N.G.S.NEELIMA	**I BSC MPCS**	
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15	K.RAVI KUMAR	**II BSC MPC**	
16	N .DORABABU	**II BSC MPC**	
17	SK.SALEEM BASHA	**III BSC MPCS**	
18	SK.SHAHID	**III BSC MPCS**	
19	N.JYOTHI	**III BSC BZC**	
20	RAMYA	**III BSC BZC**	
21	BBS CHARAN	**III BSC MPCS**	

Head of the Department

MARKS AWARDED TO THE STUDENTS WHO LEARNED THE COURSE:

SNO	NAME OF THE STUDENT	GROUP	MARKS SECURED	REMARKS
1	G.ANJANI	I BSC MPCS	87	
2	G.GEETHA PUNYAVATHI	I BSC MPCS	89	
3	GSD.MANIKANTA	I BSC MPCS	86	
4	G.PRAVALLIKA	I BSC MPCS	87	
5	P.SURESH BABU	I BSC MPCS	85	
6	P.NAVYA	I BSC MPCS	83	
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11	S.SHARMILA	II BSC MPCS	80	
12	K.ASHOK	II BSC MPCS	80	
13	K JAHNAVI KOWSALYA	II BSC MPCS	78	
14	G.V.SATYASAI	II BSC MPC	76	
15	K.RAVI KUMAR	II BSC MPC	79	
16	N .DORABABU	II BSC MPC	80	
17	SK.SALEEM BASHA	III BSC MPCS	65	
18	SK.SHAHID	III BSC MPCS	55	
19	N.JYOTHI	III BSC BZC	70	
20	RAMYA	III BSC BZC	72	
21	BBS CHARAN	III BSC MPCS	72	

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V.K.V.GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE - KOTHAPETA
(Accredited by NAAC "B" Grade)
(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified College by HYM InternationalCertifications pvt.ltd.)
DR.BR.AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA DISTRICT

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

This certificate is awarded to

G.ANJANI

For her outstanding performance and commitment to excellence for the 3o-days Certified Course
in Computers, "Photo Editing Software" Year 2019–2020.

Given this September of 2019.

_____Mr.B.VISHNU MURTHY_____

Principal

Principal
V.K.V.Govt. Degree College
Kothapeta, E.G.Dt.