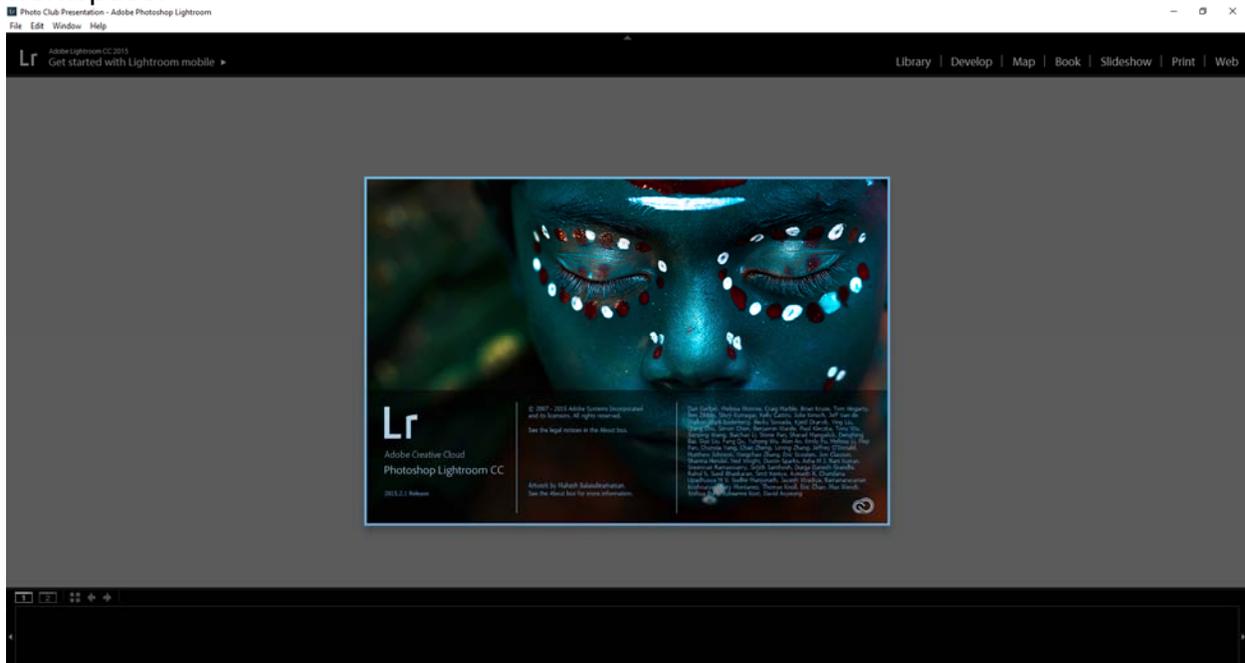


# Photoshop Lightroom CC

First of all, I highly recommend buying Scott Kelby's book – **"the Adobe Photoshop Lightroom CC book for digital photographers"**. It covers step by step procedures on how to use Lightroom CC. This is my "go to" learning and reference book.

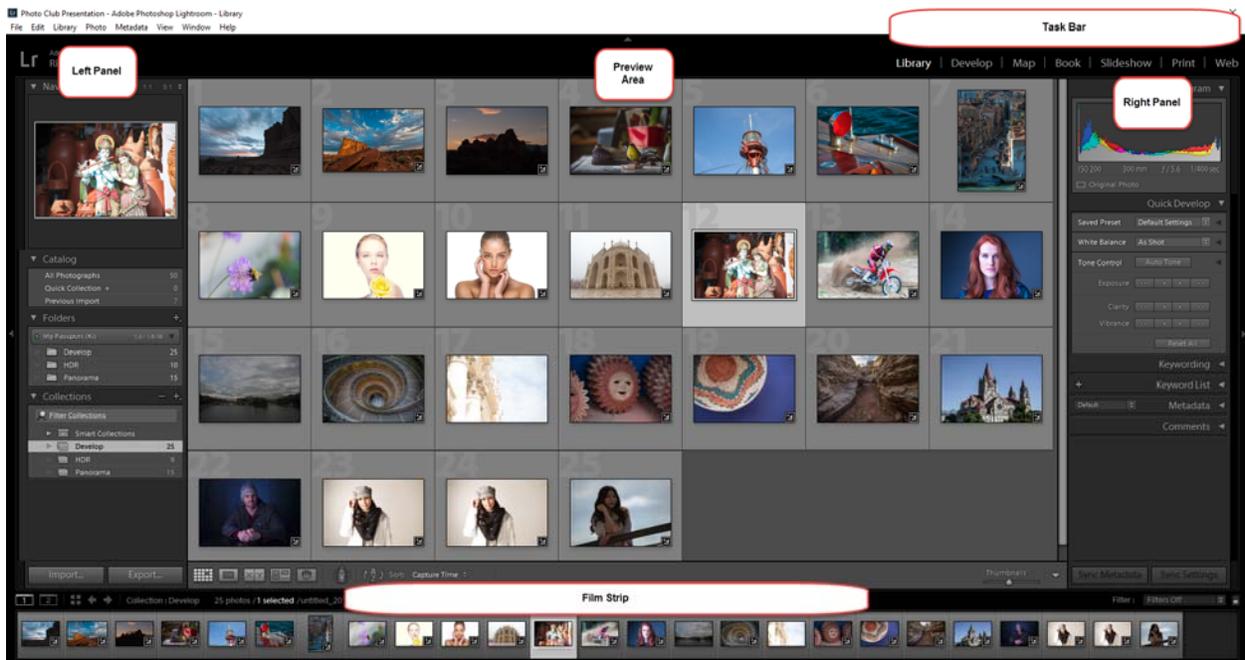
I also recommend Fast Stone Image Viewer. You can use it to quickly review all your photos, no matter what format they are in. You can download it for **free** from <http://www.faststone.org/FSViewerDetail.htm>.

When you launch Lightroom, you will see the splash screen and then the main workspace.



# Photoshop Lightroom CC

This is the main workspace. It is broken down into five areas. They are: the left panel; the Preview Area; the right panel; the Task Bar and the Film Strip. You can hide any one of the areas by clicking on the small triangles located at the top, bottom, left or right of the screen.



Depending on the task you have selected, the information within the panels will change.

## Where to Store Your Photos

- Computer hard drive – OK, but I don't recommend it.
- External hard drive – get lots of space 500 GB or more. 1 – 2 terabytes is even better and the prices have come way down. On Amazon.com you can get a 1 TB portable for \$59. A 2 TB portable is \$88.
- Always make a backup of your photos before you start editing them, which probably means a second external hard drive or
- Consider using a “cloud” based backup service like Carbonite.



See Size & Color Options

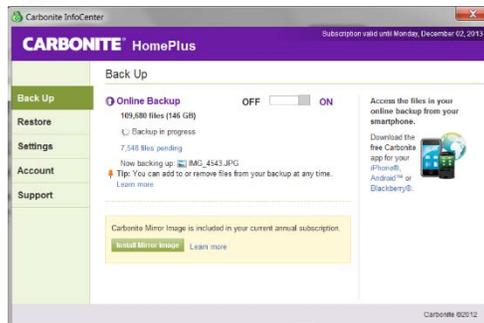
### WD My Passport 1TB Portable External Hard Drive Storage USB 3.0 Black

\$459.99 **\$89.99** Prime  
Order in the next 7 hours and get it by Wednesday, Mar 13.

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★★★★★ (1,881)

Product Details



# Photoshop Lightroom CC

Lightroom keeps track of your photos in a catalog. You can have one catalog or many catalogs. I have a different catalog for Places, People, Things, Events, etc. As you store more and more photos in your catalog, Lightroom tends to slow down. Thus the reason I use different catalogs. It's your choice, however.

## A Quick Word About Adobe DNG

Quoting Scott Kelby, "DNG was created by Adobe because today each camera manufacturer has its own proprietary RAW file format, and Adobe was (is) concerned that, one day, one or more manufactures might abandon an older format for something new. With DNG, it's not proprietary. Adobe made it an open format, so anyone can write to that specification. While ensuring that your negative could be opened in the future was the main goal, DNG brings other advantages, as well."

- DNG files are smaller than RAW files so they take up less disk space
- DNG files don't need a separate sidecar file. If you are not aware of it, when you edit a RAW file, the metadata is stored in a separate file called an XMP sidecar file. If you want to give someone your RAW file, you will also need to give them the sidecar file.

## Using Collections

A collection in Lightroom is a way to group photos together. If you have an iPod, iPhone, iPad or similar device, you probably have iTunes on your computer or laptop. Apple has certainly spent a lot of time and effort to have you use their software to store your music on one of these devices. When you started working with iTunes, you either bought music from the iTunes store and/or you copied your CD's onto the computer. So what did you get, a bunch of songs and albums in one big library. You probably found that there were too many songs, from too many artists, with too many different styles to really enjoy. So you quickly learned that making a "playlist" was the way to go. Some songs were only on one playlist, while other songs might be on several play lists. The really nice feature was that the original song was only on your computer once. Well, Lightroom has taken the same concept to heart and has created **Collections**.



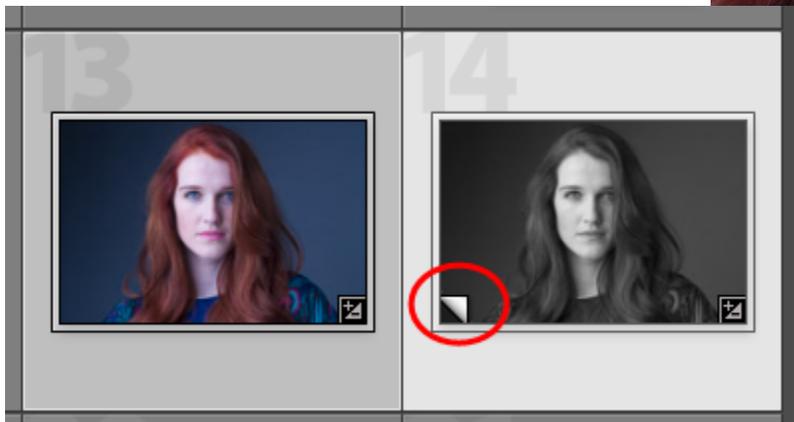
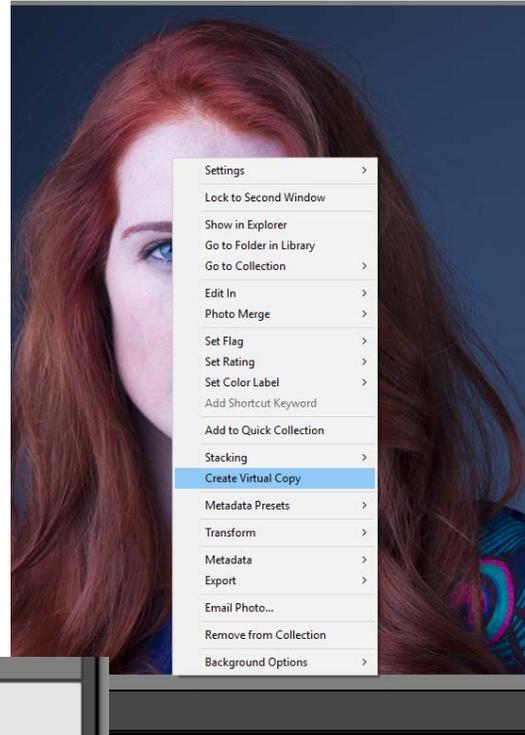
# Photoshop Lightroom CC

- You can create **collection sets**, which allow you to have sub-collection sets within one collection.
- **Collections** are available in the Develop module; **Folders** are not.

## Virtual Copies

You can create virtual copies of your photos in Lightroom. Why would you want to do this? Let's say that you have a photo that you want to see in Black and White or with a special tint or a real contrasty version. You could make copies of photo but that would use a lot of disc space. Luckily, you can create virtual copies that don't take up space but allow you to try different looks without the overhead. Just right click on the photo and then choose Create Virtual Copy from the pop-up menu.

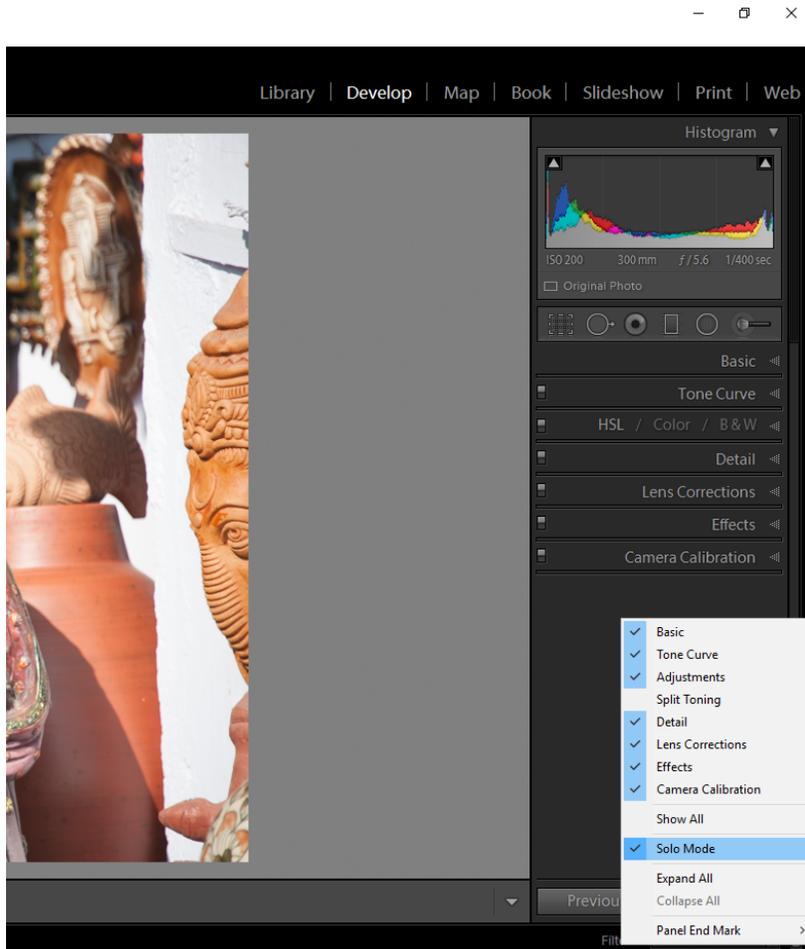
You will know the virtual copy because it has a curled up icon at the bottom left corner of the image, which I have circled in red. Now you can make different adjustments (I made a Black and White version) to the same photo without using more disc space. Neat!



# Photoshop Lightroom CC

## The Develop Module

Now that you have all your pictures in Lightroom and in **Collections**, it's time to look at the **Develop** module. Select a picture that you want to enhance or tweak, then select **Develop**.



Now that we are in the Develop module, you can see that there is a Histogram, six specialized tools and seven sub-modules.

The six tools are:

- Crop Tool
- Spot Removal
- Red Eye
- Graduated Filter
- Radial Filter and
- Adjustment Brush

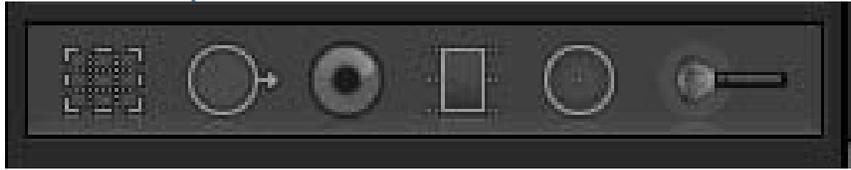
The seven sub-modules are:

- Basic
- Tone Curve
- HSL
- Detail
- Lens Corrections
- Effects
- Camera Calibration

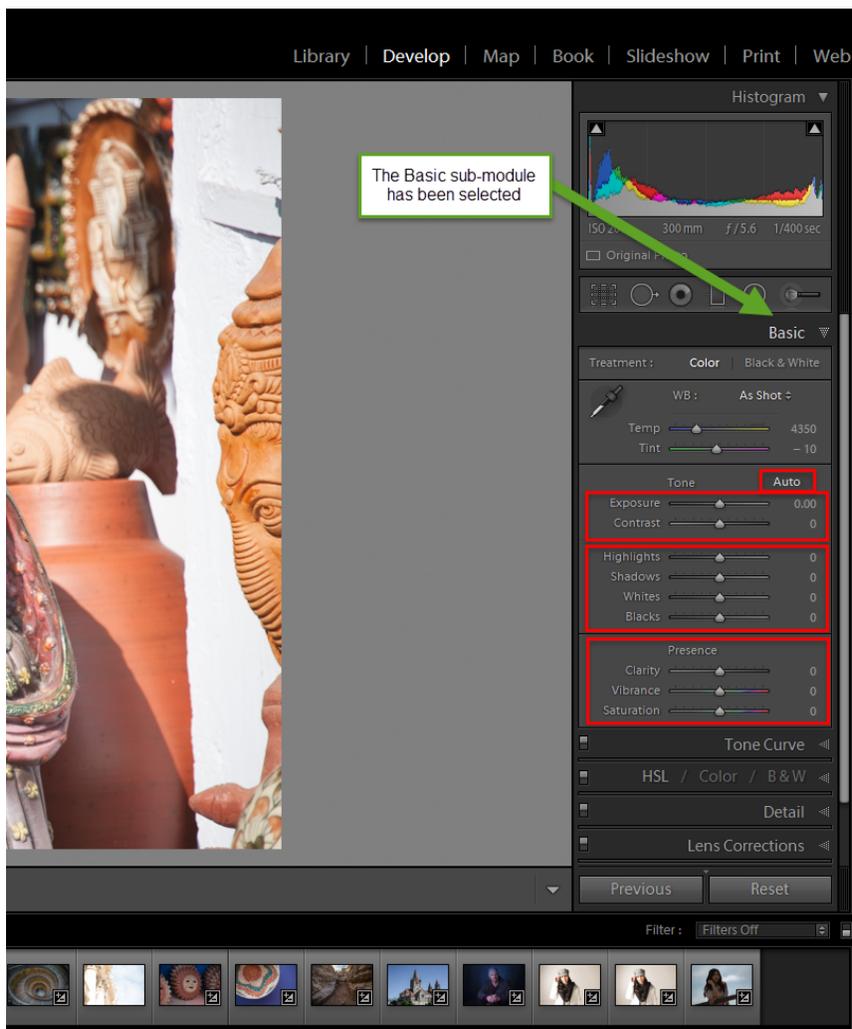
When you start working by moving from one area to another, the left panel gets very cluttered and busy. To keep the clutter down, I have selected the sub-modules I want to use and, this is important, that I only want to see one of them at a time (Solo Mode). That means that I will only see the details of one sub-module at a time. Click on the right mouse button in the left panel area to display this menu.

# Photoshop Lightroom CC

## The Six Specialized Tools



- Crop – Cropping and straightening images
- Spot Removal – Removing spots from your images
- Red Eye Removal – Removes red eye from people and also does pet eyes
- Graduated Filter – Recreates the look and feel of a neutral density gradient filter
- Radial Filter – Used to “re-light” an area in the image
- Adjustment Brush – Allows you to make most of the adjustments of the Basic sub-module to only the areas you “paint”



The Basic sub-module:  
As you can see, there is a lot going on here.

- **Automatic Toning** – click the Auto button and Lightroom tries to balance the image for you.
- **Overall Exposure and Contrast**
- **Problems** – Highlights, Shadows, Whites and Blacks
- **Finishing Effects** – Clarity, Vibrance and Saturation

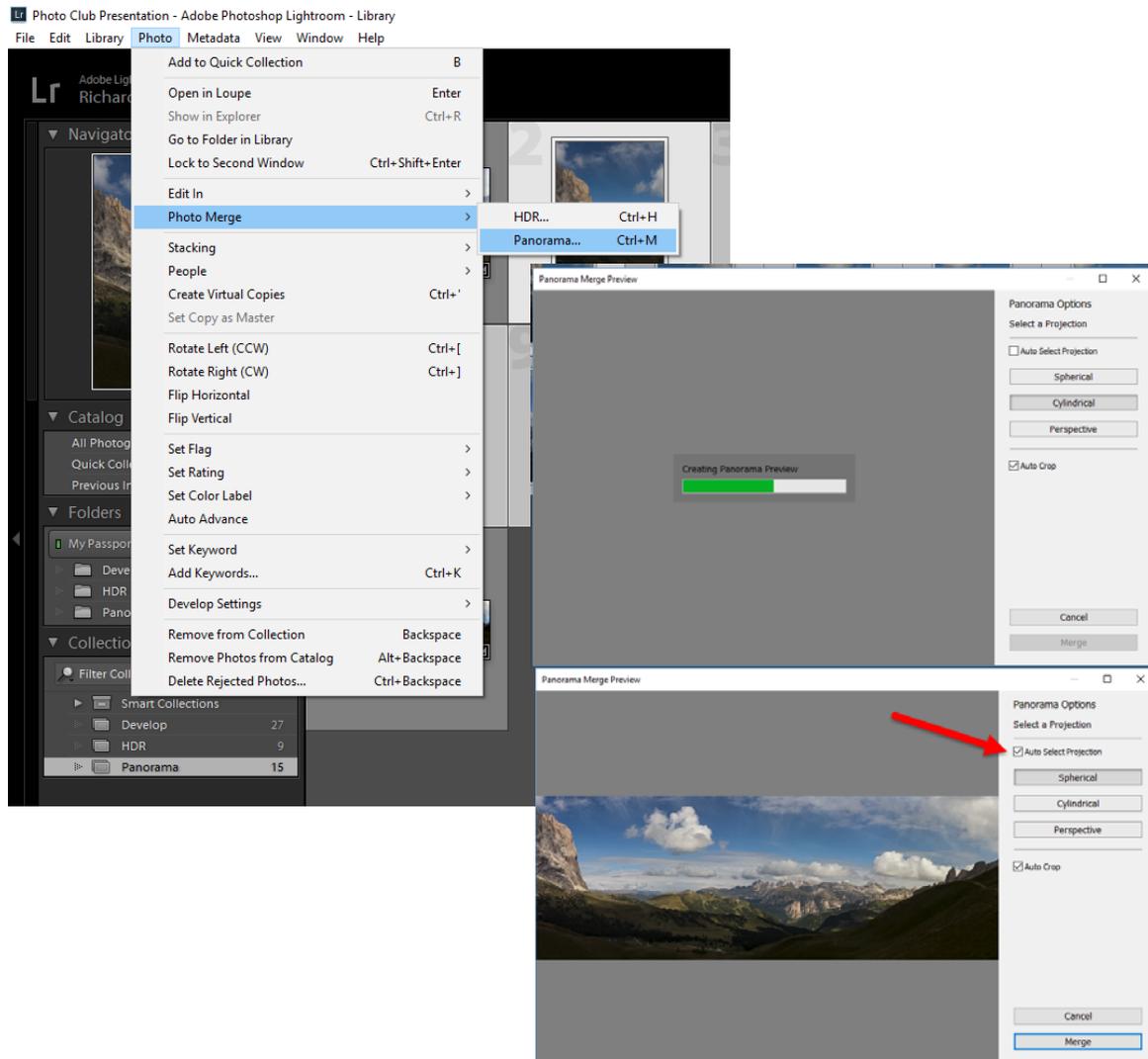
Setting up your workflow is very important. I usually start with the Basic sub-module and then work my way down the sub-modules. You'll need to decide what

works best for you.

# Photoshop Lightroom CC

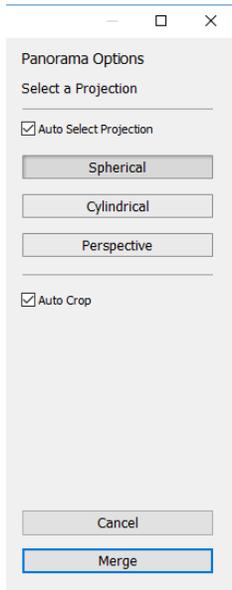
## Processing Panoramas

You can now create panorama images in Lightroom without having to go to Photoshop. It's fast and it's easy. Start by selecting the photos you want to include in the panorama. Then choose the Photo menu, and then the Photo Merge sub-menu. Finally, select Panorama. Lightroom will immediately start the merge process.



# Photoshop Lightroom CC

There are three processing options. They are Spherical, Cylindrical and Perspective.



I usually leave **Auto Select Projection** checked as it does a pretty good job of figuring out which is the best. But here are the specifics:

**Spherical** – is used for stitching 360 degree panoramas.

**Cylindrical** – seems to work really well with wide panoramas and it tries to keep the height of all images consistent

**Perspective** – assumes that the center image of those selected is the focal point and it does what it needs to do with the other images to make them fit nicely with the center one.

You can play around with these to see what happens.

I also leave **Auto Crop** checked. It eliminates the white areas that occur when multiple images are stitched together. You can change this later on with the Crop tool in the Develop module.

Once you are satisfied with the preview image, select Merge to create the final, merged, panoramic photo. Here's the final photo. See how easy that was?

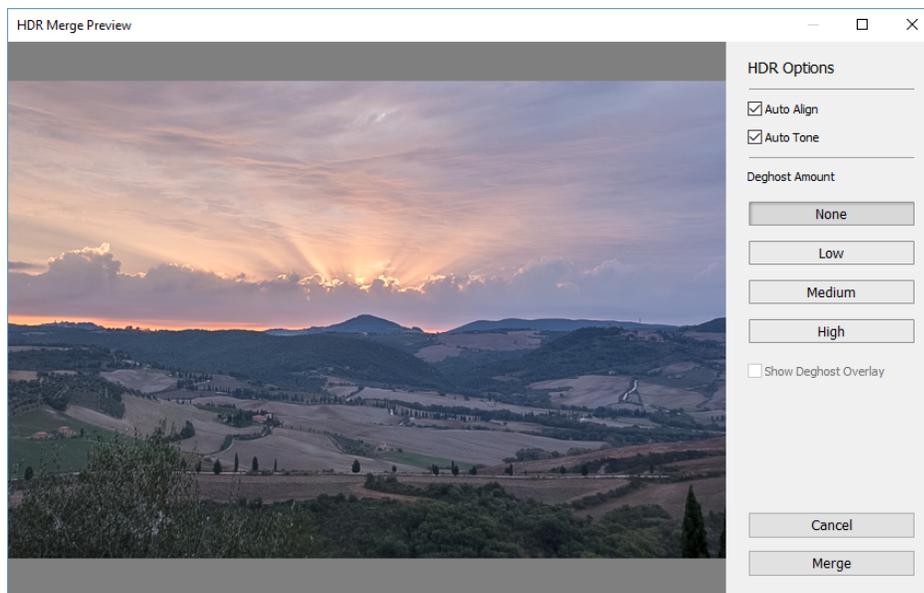


# Photoshop Lightroom CC

## Creating 32 bit HDR Images

Lightroom lets you select a series of bracketed shots and combine them together into a single 32 bit HDR image. And, the final image is a RAW image. The process is just as easy as the Panorama process. First select the images that you want to combine. Then choose the Photo menu, then the Photo Merge sub-menu and finally click on HDR.

As we saw in the Panorama merge, HDR also has several options. Again, I tend to leave Auto Align and Auto Tone on. When you click on Merge, Lightroom creates your final image. That image can be adjusted in the Develop module like any other image with the added benefit that you get 10 stops of exposure adjustment instead of 5.



If you want, you can skip the dialog box altogether by pressing Ctrl-Shift-H (Mac: Command-Shift-H). Adobe calls this skipping the dialog feature “headless”.

“... according to Adobe, not only are three bracketed images enough (one normal, one

two stops under and one two stops over), you can even skip the normal exposure and just use two images ...”

# Photoshop Lightroom CC



**Deghost Amount:** This feature helps if something is moving when you took your bracketed photos. When it is on, Lightroom pulls a non-moving area from one of the bracketed photos and seamlessly blends it in. There are four options.

**None** – no deghosting

**Low** – a low amount of deghosting

**Medium** – a medium amount of deghosting

**High** – a high amount of deghosting

This is an option you need to play with to see the effects. You might like it on one set of photos and not on another.

Here is the final image after I have made my adjustments in the Develop module.



# Photoshop Lightroom CC

## Keyboard Shortcuts

<b>Keyboard Shortcuts (MAC Equivalent)</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>J</b>	Each time you press J, it toggles you through the three different cell views
<b>T</b>	Hides the gray toolbar below the center Preview area
<b>L</b>	Press L once to dim around picture, twice to enter lights out mode, press L again to return to lights on mode.
<b>R</b>	In the Develop module, press R to toggle crop mode on and off
<b>F1</b>	Opens help
<b>F2</b>	Opens Rename dialog box
<b>F5</b>	Opens/Closes the top task bar
<b>F6</b>	Hides the filmstrip
<b>F7</b>	Hides the left side Panel
<b>F8</b>	Hides the right side Panel
<b>Tab</b>	Hides both left and right side Panels
<b>Shift-Tab</b>	Hides all Panels
<b>P</b>	Flag a photo as a Pick
<b>X</b>	Flag a photo as a Reject. To delete Rejected photos, from the Menu choose Photo   Delete Rejected Photos
<b>U</b>	Unflag a photo
<b>N</b>	Survey view
<b>1 , 2, 3, 4, 5</b>	Mark photos with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 Stars
<b>Ctrl A (Command-A)</b>	Select all the pictures displayed on the screen
<b>Ctrl D (Command-D)</b>	Deselect all of the pictures
<b>Ctrl N (Command-N)</b>	Create a new Collection
<b>Ctrl # (1 – 8)</b>	In Develop Module, takes you to the areas within the module: 1 – Basic; 2 – Tone Curve; 3 – Adjustments 4 – Split Toning 5 - Detail 6 – Lens Correction 7 - Effects 8 – Camera Calibration

# Photoshop Lightroom CC

<b>G</b>	Switch to <b>Grid</b> view
<b>E</b>	Switch to <b>Loupe</b> view
<b>F</b>	Toggle full screen mode
<b>Y</b>	Shows before and after in Develop module
<b>Settings Menu</b>	Copy and Paste settings from one photo to another
<b>Settings Menu</b>	Sync settings – this is different than Copy and Paste or Previous as it tries to simulate the settings from one picture to another