

# Adobe Photoshop and Lightroom Classic for Photographers

Third Edition



## Classroom in a Book<sup>®</sup>

The official training workbook from Adobe  
RC Conception

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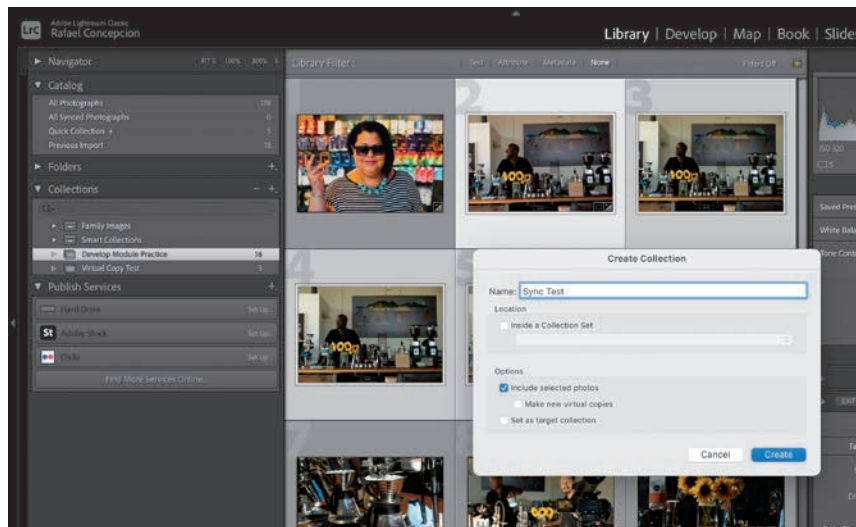
Continue editing your picture and when you are ready to save another change, click the plus sign (+) again to save a new snapshot. This is a great way to save variations and keep tabs on your progress, although I prefer the side-by-side nature of working with virtual copies.

## Syncing changes to multiple photos

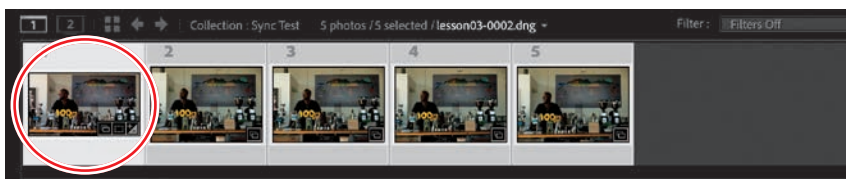
Lightroom has a number of features that make quick work of sharing adjustments across multiple photos, including Sync, Copy/Paste, Previous, and Auto Sync. If you're adjusting photos that were taken under the same lighting conditions, these features can save you loads of editing time.

To apply the same changes to two or more photos, use the following steps to sync changes manually. Let's practice on the pictures of my friend Brian.

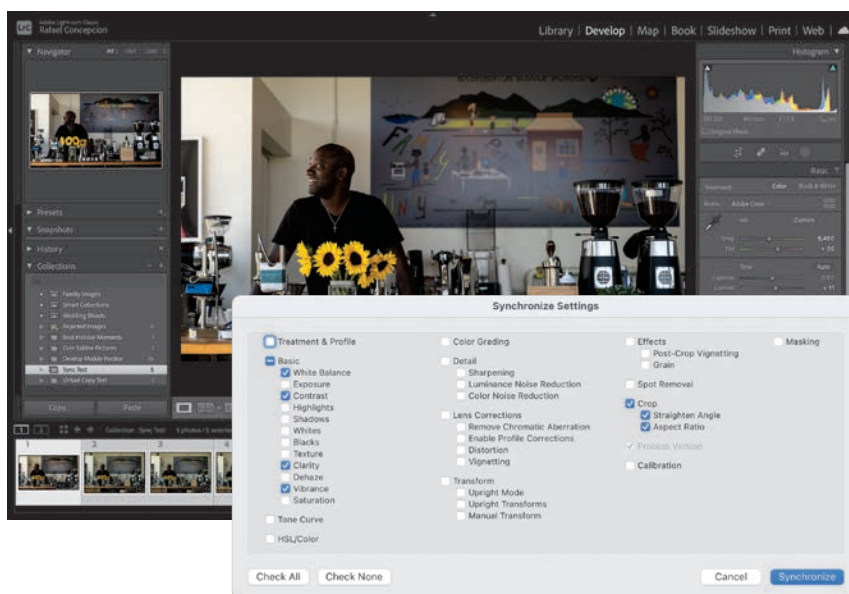
- 1 Go back to your Develop Module Practice collection and select the five images of Brian. Click the plus sign (+) at the right side of the Collections panel's header, and create a collection called **Sync Test**. To save some time, leave the Include Selected Photos option selected



- 2 Select the first picture of Brian that we edited for white balance, go to the Develop module, and add contrast, clarity, vibrance, and a 16x9 crop adjustment in the Basic panel.
- 3 Shift-click the last thumbnail in the Filmstrip in the Develop module to select all of the images in between those two images. Or, you can Command-click/Ctrl-click to select nonconsecutive images.
- 4 Make sure the photo you corrected in step 2 is the most selected thumbnail—the one with the lightest thumbnail frame in the Filmstrip (circled here).



- 5 Click the Sync button at the bottom of the right-side panels. If the button reads Auto Sync, click the panel switch to the left of the button to change it to Sync.
- 6 In the resulting dialog box, click Check None, and then pick the changes you want to sync. For this lesson, select the White Balance, Contrast, Clarity, Vibrance, and Crop options (Process Version is selected automatically).
- 7 Click Synchronize to automatically apply those changes to the selected photos.



If the result, including the crop, needs fine-tuning on any affected photos, select the photo in the Filmstrip (click in the gray area outside the thumbnail to deselect all others and select only this one) and then adjust the settings.

Your other options for applying changes to multiple photos include:

- **Copy/Paste:** Select the photo you adjusted, and then click Copy at the bottom of the left-side panels. In the resulting dialog box, select the changes you want to copy, and then click Copy. Select other photos in the Filmstrip, and then click the Paste button, also at lower left.
- **Previous:** This option lets you apply the most recent changes you've made to *one* other photo. Immediately after adjusting an image, click to select another photo in the Filmstrip, and then click the Previous button (where the Sync button is if

► **Tip:** You can sync local adjustments, too. As you'll learn in the next lesson, each local adjustment you make sports a pin that you can drag to move the adjustment to another area (say, if your subject moved a little bit between the photos you're syncing).

you select multiple photos). Lightroom applies *all* the changes you made to the previous photo to the one that's currently selected—you don't get a dialog box that lets you pick which edits to apply.

- **Auto Sync:** If you select multiple photos in the Filmstrip and then click the gray switch on the Sync button, it changes to Auto Sync. Click it, and Lightroom applies all the changes you make to the most selected photo, from this point forward—until you remember to turn off Auto Sync—to all the other selected photos. This is a perilous option because it's incredibly easy to forget you have other photos selected or that you have Auto Sync turned on. For that reason, it's best to avoid this feature.

You can sync changes in the Library module too. To do that, select the photos in the Filmstrip or Grid view, and then click the Sync Settings button at the bottom of the right-side panels.

Now that you have a good grasp of how to make global adjustments, you're ready to dive into the realm of adjusting specific areas of a photo, which is a lot of fun.

## The significance of process version

**Process version** (PV) refers to the underlying image processing technology in Lightroom. The instructions in this book, particularly those that concern the Basic panel, are for the current Lightroom process version, Process Version 5, which was introduced in 2018. You can find the process version of the image by going to the Calibration panel in the Develop module.

If you used Lightroom to adjust photos prior to 2018, a different process version was used. In fact, if you used a version of Lightroom that dated back to 2012 and looked at the Develop module, some of the Basic panel sliders would look and behave differently than Lightroom now. Some sliders have different names, their starting points are different, and the Clarity slider, in particular, uses a completely different algorithm in earlier process versions.

If you like the way a photo looks with its older processing, you can leave it alone. If you want to take advantage of the improvements in Process Version 5, you can change the photo's process version, although doing so may significantly change the way it looks.



## Review questions

- 1 When importing raw files, why do the thumbnails shift in color shortly after (or during) the import process?
- 2 What is the difference between Camera Matching profiles and creative profiles in Lightroom?
- 3 Is there a way to save multiple versions of a photo?
- 4 How do you find the white point in your photo?
- 5 Is there one right way to white balance a photo?
- 6 How do you reset a panel's sliders?
- 7 How can you avoid sharpening your entire photo evenly?
- 8 What are the four ways to apply changes to multiple images?

## Review answers

- 1 Because Lightroom initially shows you the JPEG preview of the raw files made by the camera. If Lightroom can't interpret all of the proprietary camera settings, the rendered raw files may look slightly different than the JPEG preview.
- 2 The Camera Matching profiles mimic the profiles built into your camera by the manufacturer. Creative profiles were created for artistic expression.
- 3 Yes. You can use snapshots or virtual copies. Snapshots let you save different versions of the photo that are accessible in the original file via the Snapshots panel. Virtual copies, on the other hand, create a separate shortcut (alias) of the file that you can adjust any way you want.
- 4 Option-click/Alt-click the Whites slider and drag to the right. As soon as you begin to see white appear, you have found your white point. Also, you can double-click the Whites slider to have Lightroom set it automatically.
- 5 No. White balancing is subjective. The Lightroom White Balance controls can neutralize a color cast in a photo, but there are times when a color cast is desirable as a way to communicate the mood and message that you, as the photographer, choose to convey.
- 6 You can reset a slider in a panel by double-clicking the slider itself.
- 7 You can sharpen a portion of your photo by using the Masking slider in the Detail panel's Sharpening section.
- 8 You can apply changes to multiple images using Sync, Copy/Paste, Previous, and Auto Sync.

# 4

## USING THE LIGHTROOM DEVELOP MODULE FOR LOCAL AND CREATIVE ADJUSTMENTS

### Lesson overview

The adjustments you learned about in the previous lesson are *global*—they affect the entire photo. To accentuate a certain area, you can perform *local* adjustments. Lightroom includes an impressive array of tools for this purpose. By mastering and maximizing these techniques in Adobe Photoshop Lightroom Classic, you'll spend less time in Adobe Photoshop. In this lesson you'll learn how to:

- Adjust skies and foregrounds using the Linear Gradient, and create custom vignettes using the Radial Gradient.
- Use the Masking Brush and Range Mask tools to apply targeted adjustments.
- Leverage Lightroom's new AI-based tools to make raster-based selections of skies and subjects.
- Combine raster- and vector-based selections for even more detail.
- Remove distractions with the Spot Removal tool.
- Convert a color photo to black and white, and apply effects such as color grading, vignettes, and grain.



This lesson will take about 2 hours to complete. To get the lesson files used in this chapter, download them from the web page for this book at [adobepress.com/PhotoshopLightroomCIB2022](https://adobepress.com/PhotoshopLightroomCIB2022). For more information, see “Accessing the lesson files and Web Edition” in the Getting Started section at the beginning of this book.



Lightroom's local adjustment tools let you edit specific areas of your photo, and its powerful color controls let you create interesting effects.