

1. History shortcuts
  - a. Ctrl/Cmd Z
  - b. Ctrl/Cmd Alt/Opt Z
  - c. Ctrl/Cmd Shift Z
2. Window > History
3. Number of steps in history (default is 20); found in Edit > Preferences > Performance
4. To revert to a previous state:
  - a. Slide ruler on right or click on the level you want to revert to
  - b. Choose Step Forward/Step Backward

## 5. Snapshots

What are they and why would we want to make one?

The Snapshot command lets you make a temporary copy (or snapshot) of any state of the image.

Selecting a snapshot lets you work from that version of the image.

Snapshots are similar to the states listed in the History palette, but they offer additional advantages:

- You can name a snapshot to make it easy to identify.
- Snapshots can be stored for an entire work session.
- You can compare effects easily. For example, you can take a snapshot before and after applying a filter. Then select the first snapshot, and try the same filter with different settings. Switch between the snapshots to find the settings you like best.
- With snapshots, you can recover your work easily. When you experiment with a complex technique or apply an action, take a snapshot first. If you're not satisfied with the results, you can select the snapshot to undo all the steps.

**Note:** Snapshots are not saved with the image—closing an image deletes its snapshots. Also selecting a snapshot and changing the image deletes all of the states currently listed in the History palette.

- a. To create one, click the Camera Icon.
- b. To revert to a snapshot click on the snapshot
- c. To save a snapshot as a file (remember, snapshots are deleted when a file is closed) Right Click on Snapshot and select "New Document"

## Web techniques

1. JPEG (24 bit) - common format for Web and multimedia
  - a. Good for images that you can't "count" the colors: for example, full color photos
  - b. Not good for an image that has a lot of a solid color
2. GIF (8 bit) - common format for Web and multimedia
  - a. Good for images that you can "count" the colors: for example, logos with limited colors
  - b. Not good for full-color photos
  - c. Can make colors transparent
3. PNG (24 bit) - not as common but a good format for Web and multimedia
  - a. Good for images that you want full color and transparencies
4. Using Save for Web
  - a. Allows you to view different export settings, size, and approximate download time.
  - b. Use interlaced if GIF and progressive if JPEG
  - c. Allows you to see the effect of lowering the number of colors in GIF and low, medium, or high quality compression if using JPEG

## Making basic buttons

- A. Create canvas where the button will be made  
File > New...  
Width: 250 Pixels  
Height: 250 Pixels  
Resolution: 72 PPI  
Color Mode: RGB  
Background Contents: Transparent
- B. With the Elliptical Marquee selection tool, create a circle that is shy of the entire canvas.
- C. Fill the circular selection with the color of your choice. Edit > Fill > Use: Color - Choose color and click "OK".
- D. Deselect
- E. Name the layer "Circle".
- F. Add Layer Style - Drop Shadow  
Adjust settings to your liking
- G. Add Layer Style - Satin  
Change Blend Mode to Screen  
Change Color to White  
Adjust other settings to your liking
- H. Click "OK" to exit Layer Styles.
- I. Create new Layer. Name it "Gradient".
- J. Load selection from layer "Circle". (Ctrl/Cmd Click on Layer Thumbnail)
- K. Contract and Feather selection.  
(Select > Modify > Contract)  
(Select > Modify > Feather)
- L. Make sure you have "Gradient" layer active. Select the Gradient Tool and create a gradient that goes from black to white.
- M. Deselect
- N. Change layer Blending Mode to Overlay.
- O. Add text
- P. Move the Text layer below the layer "Gradient".
- Q. Save PSD working file then go to File - Save for Web & Devices, Choose PNG-24 bit