

PREFACE

序

一本書從企劃到完成要花多久時間？答案是兩年！

本書是以“漂漂老師帶你實戰平面設計師”的暢銷課程為架構，進行規劃撰寫。在寫作的過程中，考量到許多同學希望能夠在範例中，直接學習到實務製作的技巧，並反覆斟酌，如何能讓同學經過範例的練習，達到舉一反三的功效，且對軟體及跨軟體之間的功能應用能達到透徹的完整瞭解。

感謝碁峰資訊的企劃 Jonassen 為本書催生，並感謝碁峰資訊整體製作群的堅持，使此書遠遠超過品質之上。感謝知名攝影師 Antma、Andrers Lin、美麗的網拍人像模特兒“芭比”及其攝影師群，熱情提供書中應用到的精采照片。

我們相信《Photoshop X Illustrator X InDesign 就是 i 設計》對有志於從事平面設計的朋友們，絕對是一本必備的工具好書！



漂漂老師 / 蔡雅琦

1-2

為影像增加色彩

影像處理

Birbie



瞭解影像色彩模式與照片之間的關係，透過圖層合成與調整圖層上色的方式，掌握影像色彩風格的表現，並可以藉由遮色片的運用，提升影像調整的自由度。熟練本範例中的色相 / 飽和度與調整圖層功能，在調整影像作品時可以有很好的表現。

▼ 原始素材



▼ 關鍵技巧

- 1 認識影像模式 > 影像色彩模式切換
- 2 圖層功能 > 新增圖層並在圖層上繪製色彩
- 3 調整圖層與遮色片的應用 > 使用選取範圍新增調整圖層，並以筆刷在調整圖層遮色片上作畫
- 4 基本文字工具 > 字元面板選項設定

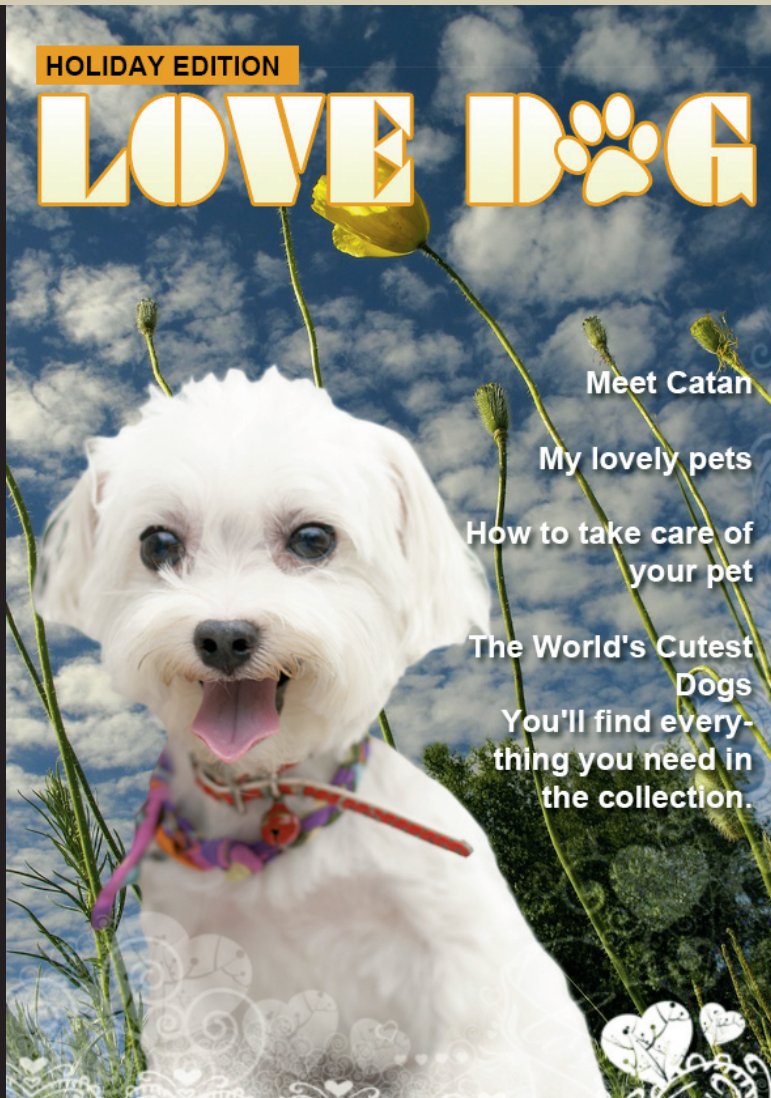


CH01-2 > CH01-02.jpg、CH01-02.psd

1-5

雜誌封面設計

以圖層進行合成



1-6

創意海報設計

色版、路徑、圖層綜合應用



Valentines redirects here. For the German Italian wine grape also known as Valentines, see Valentines (grape).

Saint Valentine's Day, often simply Valentine's Day, is observed on February 14 each year. Today Valentine's Day is celebrated in many countries around the world, mostly in the West, although it remains a working day in all of them.

The original "St. Valentine" was a liturgical celebration of one or more early Christian saints named Valentinus. Modern romantic connotations were added several centuries later by poets. Several martyrdom stories were invented for the various Valentines that belonged to February 14, and added to later martyrologies.

This celebration was deleted from the General Roman Calendar of saints in 1969 by Pope Paul VI.

The day first became associated with romantic love in the circle of Geoffrey Chaucer in the High Middle Ages, when the tradition of courtly love flourished. By the 15th century, it had evolved into an occasion in which lovers expressed their love for each other by presenting flowers, offering confectionery, and sending greeting cards (known as "valentines").

Modern Valentine's Day symbols include the heart-shaped outline, doves, and the figure of the winged Cupid. Since the 19th century, handwritten valentines have given way to mass-produced greeting cards.

1-7

CD 封面設計

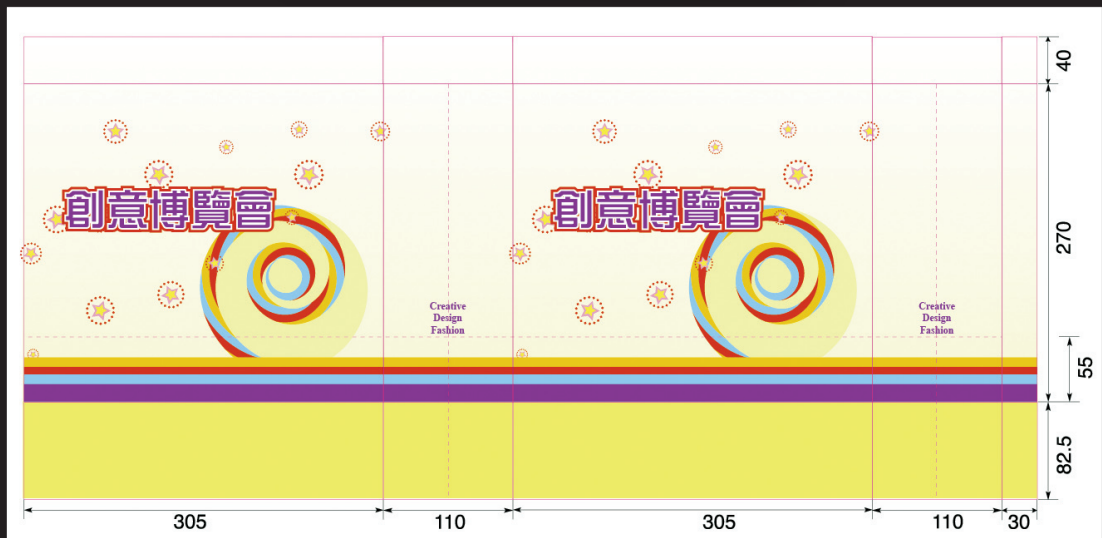
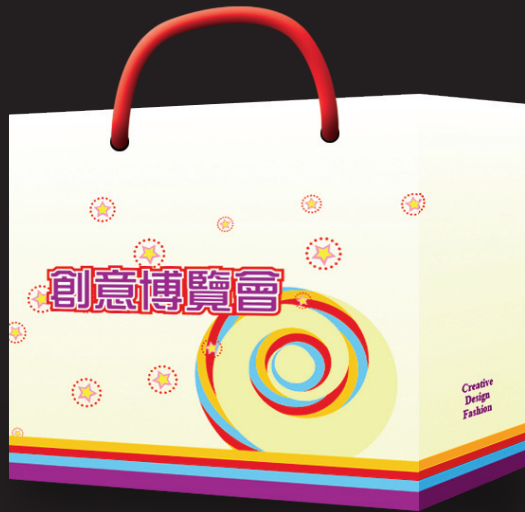
結合特效功能與剪裁遮色片



2-6

包裝設計

筆刷功能與包裝細節



3-2

寶貝寵物手冊

圖層樣式、物件特效、文字繞圖



犬通常指家犬，亦稱狗，一種常見的犬科哺乳動物，是已經被人類馴化的狼的後代，生物學分類上是狼的一個亞種，被一些人稱為「人類最忠實的朋友」，也是飼養率最高的寵物。



狗的壽命約十多年，與貓的平均壽命相近。若無發生意外，平均壽命以小型犬為長。狗是一種不晚於十四萬年前，甚至可能在十六萬年前就已經被人類從野生狼類馴化的家畜。從基因上看，馴化可能最早發生在亞洲東南部，但也有人認為是在中東。今天，家犬的種類已達數百個品種，身高從只有十幾厘米的古娃娃到近一米高的愛爾蘭獵狼犬，顏色也從白色到黑、灰或棕都有。家犬，如同人類一樣，是高度社會化的集體獵食動物。這大概就是為什麼它們的總體行為為是可愛調，有趣並適合人類居家及社會環境了。

漢字「犬」字早在甲骨文時代已出現，後經演變，雖然楷書「犬」字象形的痕跡已很難辨認，但仍可從部首「犾」看出象形痕跡，可作為人類早期馴化犬科動物的佐證。「狗」字原先則僅指幼犬，以後在口語上擴大成為所有犬屬動物的通稱。在漢藏語系其他語言中，亦可發現「犬」的同源詞，證明原始漢藏民族（即漢族、藏族等的共同祖先）已經會飼養犬，或與之有互動。

現代狗種在體形，外貌和行為上要比其他馴化動物的差異更大。但即使各個種類差異如此極端，家犬與其野生祖先狼仍然有著共同的屬性。所有犬科動物都是掠食動物或食腐動物，擁有便於攻擊，抓捕和撕咬它們食物的鋒利尖牙和有力的爪。狗類四肢的結構能夠使它們在必要時快速向前出擊或是進行跳躍動作，用於追趕或抓捕它們的獵物。因此，它們擁有小而結實的足部，使用前足移動；前腿鬆軟靈活，肌肉只用於與關節連接；後腿則強健有力。狗類是二元色視者，所以以人類的標準來說狗類是色盲。又由於狗類眼球透鏡比人類



要平，所以它們不能看見過多的細節事物；另一方面，狗眼比人眼對光和運動更為敏感。有些種類的狗，特別是最好的視力型嗅獵犬，狗類對低頻聲波的感覺極限及狗的耳朵是可以活動的，這可以幫助它們快速準確的定位聲音的來源。雖然，一隻狗對聲音的定位速度要比一個人來的快，並且，它們聽見聲音的距離也要比人類遠四倍，但還是比貓遜色。



3-3

旅遊心情筆記

書冊製作與目錄

Content

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Angkor Wat contains two basic plans of Khmer temple architecture: the temple mountain and the later galleried temple, based on early South Indian Hindu architecture, with key features such as the jagged, 5-tiered design to represent Mount Meru, home of the deities in Hindu mythology, within a moat and an outer wall 3.6 kilometres (2.2 mi) long are three rectangular galleries, each raised above the next. At the centre of the temple stands a quadrangle of towers. Unlike most Angkor temples, Angkor Wat is oriented to the west.

The temple is admired for the grandeur and harmony of the architecture, its extensive bas-reliefs, and for the numerous deities adorning its walls. The modern name, Angkor Wat, means "City Temple" in Khmer; Angkor, meaning "city" or "capital city," is a vernacular form of the word *loker*, which comes from the Sanskrit word *loka*. "Wat" is the Khmer word for "temple grounds" derived from the Pali word "vatta". Prior to this time the temple was known as *Preah Vihear* (Prah Vihareuh in Sanskrit), after the posthumous title of its founder.

History
Angkor Wat lies 5.5 kilometres (3.4 mi) north of the modern town of Siem Reap, and is 200 metres south and slightly east of the previous capital, which was centred at Bayon. It is in an area of Cambodia where there is an important group of ancient structures. It is the southernmost of Angkor's main sites. The initial design and construction of the temple, during the reign of Jayavarman VII, was built as the king's state temple, but its contemporary religious original name is unknown, but it may be *Vishnu Lokatan*. "Old Khmer" Ch' Sanskrit ended shortly after the king's death, but

In 1177, approximately 27 years after the death of Suryavarman II, Angkor was sacked by the Chams, the traditional enemies of the Khmer. Thereafter the empire was restored by a new king, Jayavarman IX, who established a new capital and state temple (Angkor Thom and the Bayon respectively) a few kilometres to the north. In the late 13th century, Angkor Wat gradually moved from Hindu to Theravada Buddhist use, which continues to the present day. Angkor Wat is unusual among the Angkor temples in that although it was somewhat neglected after the 16th century it was never completely abandoned, its preservation being due in part to the fact that its moat also provided

whole Angkor site. There were no ordinary dwellings or houses or other signs of settlement (including cooking stoves, weapons, or items of clothing usually found at ancient sites) located there is the evidence of the monuments themselves.

Angkor Wat required considerable restoration in the 20th century, mainly the removal of accumulated earth and vegetation. Work was interrupted by the civil war and Khmer Rouge control of the country during the 1970s and 1980s, but relatively little damage was done during the period other than the theft and destruction of heavily polychrome Angkorian statues.

The temple is a powerful symbol of Cambodia, and is a source of great national pride that has factored into Cambodia's diplomatic relations with France, the United States and its neighbour Thailand. A depiction of Angkor Wat has been a part of Cambodia's national flag since the introduction of the first new transnational perspective, however, the of national pride and general but had of French-colonial heritage production French colonial and universal exhibition.

The splendid artistic legacy of Angkor region led directly to France adopting G. Irving Stern to take control of the in the northeastern corner of the country since 1953-60 (March-June) 2001), independence from France on 9 June that time. During the visit of the Nepali Jagatmala Kennedy in Cambodia to its January 2003 role resulted in French soap opera actress had claimed that An

Nepal is located in the Himalayas and China, and to the south, east, and west states of Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

Kathmandu is the nation's capital and has an estimated population of 5 million north the edge of the world's largest Mount Everest, called Sagarmatha in Nepali (8,848 m) above sea level. The fertile

Hinduism is practiced by about 81% of the population of Nepal. Buddhist historically with Nepal.

A monarchy throughout most of its had from 1744, when Prithvi Narayan Shah decade-long Civil War by the Communist system by all major political parties 2002. The ensuing elections for the country formed the foundation of the Nepali federal multiparty representative democracy

The whole archipelago forms Penghu County of Taiwan Province of the Republic of China. History Peng Hu was first recorded in unofficial historical records and regional logs in 1171 during the Southern Song Dynasty. From the middle of the 17th century to 1695, Taiwan and the archipelago were ruled by pirates. The colonial Dutch Empire (later Dutch) conquered from 1622 onwards, the Koxinga Kingdom (Fuzhou), and the Qing Dynasty, successively.

The Penghu archipelago was captured by the French in March 1895, in the closing weeks of the Sino-French War, and evacuated four months later. The Pescadore Campaign was the last campaign of Admiral Amédée Courbet, whose naval victories during the war had made him a national hero in France. Courbet was among several French sailors and sailors who succumbed to cholera during the French occupation of Penghu. He died aboard his flagship Bayard in Makung Harbour on 11 June 1895.

Angkor Wat is the largest Hindu temple complex in the world. The temples were built by King Suryavarman II in the early 12th century in

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It appears that Kirata people were one of the first to settle in Nepal; they are said to have ruled Nepal for about 2,500 years.

Angkor
Nepal is first mentioned in the late Vedic text, Atharvaveda Parashara as a shore exporting blankets, and in the post-Vedic, Atharva Shraa Upanishad [10] in Samudragupta's Allahabad inscription. It is mentioned as a bordering country. The "Sharda Purana" has a separate chapter known as "Nepal Mahatmya", which "expands in more details about the beauty and power of Nepal". Nepal is also mentioned in Hindu texts such as the Harivansa Puran. Around 500 BCE, small kingdoms and confederations of clans arose in the southern regions of Nepal, from one of these, the Shishya polity, arose a prince named Siddhartha Gautama (traditionally, dated 563-483 BCE), who later renounced his status, to lead an

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Penghu

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Penghu Islands, also known as Pescadores (from Portuguese: "fishermen") are an archipelago of the western coast of Taiwan in the Taiwan Strait consisting of 64 small islands and islets covering an area of 141 square kilometers.

3-4

婚紗照互動電子書

互動功能與輸出

