Apple Pro Training Series

Aperture 3

Organize, Perfect, and Showcase Your Photos

Dion Scoppettuolo

Apple Certified

Level 1 Certification

DVD-ROM with media and lesson files included

Apple Pro Training Series: Aperture 3
Dion Scoppettuolo
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Getting Started

Welcome to the official Apple Pro Training course for Aperture, the powerful photo editing and management software from Apple. This book includes a variety of real-world photography projects, which are used as clear examples of the way Aperture works, from import and organization to image editing and output.

Whether you're a professional photographer, someone who uses photographs in your work, or someone who is passionate about photography, this book will guide you through the Aperture nondestructive workflow from beginning to end.

The Methodology

This book takes a hands-on approach to learning Aperture. The lessons are designed to show you a real-world workflow of importing, organizing, rating, editing, exporting, printing, publishing, and archiving your images, and performing all the other tasks required after a photo shoot. The projects represent a cross-section of specialty photography genres and types of shoots. Whether or not your type of photography is specifically featured, you'll find that the techniques taught here can be applied.

Aperture has an extensive list of keyboard shortcuts and a variety of ways to navigate through its interface and menus. We focus on the most common keyboard shortcuts you can use to increase your efficiency, and on the interface views and navigation schemes that are most effective for a typical workflow. The Aperture Help menu includes a comprehensive list of keyboard shortcuts if you want to learn more.

Course Structure

This book is designed to teach you to use Aperture using 13 project-based, step-by-step lessons and accompanying media files. It is divided into three sections, as follows:

Creating and Organizing Your Photo Library

Lessons 1–5 focus on creating and organizing your Aperture library. After a quick tour of Aperture, you'll explore how to import from various sources; sort, compare, and rate images quickly and efficiently; apply keywords and metadata; search your library efficiently; utilize GPS location data; index photos based on face detection and recognition; organize images into folders and projects; and archive images in ways that are easy, secure, and intuitive.

Corrective and Creative Image Editing

Lessons 6–10 start out with the basics of image editing and move on to more advanced image-processing features of Aperture. You'll learn to make basic adjustments—such as exposure, white balance, and cropping—and then move on to tonal correction, color correction, and local adjustments such as retouching, cloning, dodge, and burn. Finally, you'll explore the Aperture capabilities specific to using RAW files.

Sharing Your Work

Lessons 11–13 focus on the final stage of any project: creating the final product. You'll learn to share your images for client review in a variety of formats from prints and

custom photo books to compelling web journals and dynamic slide shows that mix photos, video, and audio.

Finally, Appendix A tackles some advanced topics, such as automating and scripting workflows, tethered shooting, and multi-monitor configurations. Appendix B explores ways you can integrate third-party plug-ins for image adjustment and sharing.

System Requirements

A minimum hardware and software configuration is required to take advantage of the accelerated performance capabilities of Aperture.

Minimum requirements:

- An Intel-based Macintosh computer
- Mac OS X 10.5.8 or 10.6.2 or later
- Aperture 3 with the latest software updates applied

Recommended system requirements are constantly evolving as new hardware and software becomes available. To check for the latest requirements, go to www.apple.com/aperture/specs.

Before beginning to use *Apple Pro Training Series: Aperture 3*, you should have a working knowledge of your Mac and its operating system. Make sure that you know how to use the mouse and standard menus and commands, and also how to open, save, and close files. If you need to review these techniques, see the documentation included with your Mac.

Copying the Aperture Lesson Files

To follow along with all the lessons, you'll need to copy the lesson files and libraries onto your hard disk. The lesson files and libraries are located on the DVD accompanying this book. You'll need approximately 4 GB of free space on your hard disk.

1. Insert the *APTS Aperture3* DVD into your computer's DVD drive.

   The Finder window will open, displaying the contents of the DVD. If the window doesn't appear, double-click the *APTS Aperture3* DVD icon to open it.

2. Drag the APTS Aperture book files folder into the Documents folder on your hard disk.

NOTE ▶ The location of this folder is important. The Aperture and iPhoto libraries for this book are located in this folder. You'll also be importing photos and referring to this folder throughout the book.

3 Once the "APTS Aperture book files" folder is copied to your Documents, double-click the folder to show its contents.

4 To ensure you are using the correct Aperture library when you open Aperture, double-click the APTS Aperture3 library from within the "APTS Aperture book files" folder.

5 After Aperture opens, it will automatically set this library as the default, and you can then quit Aperture. Whenever you open Aperture in the future, it will use this APTS Aperture3 library.

6 To ensure that you are using the correct iPhoto library when you browse it within Aperture, double-click the APTS iPhoto library in the "APTS Aperture book files" folder.

7 After iPhoto opens, it will automatically set this library as the default, and you can then quit iPhoto. Whenever you browse the iPhoto library from within Aperture in the future, it will use this APTS iPhoto library.

8 Eject the DVD.

NOTE ▶ When you complete the lessons in this book, you can return to your personal iPhoto and Aperture libraries by double-clicking the libraries located in the Mac OS X Pictures folder, which is your personal libraries' default location.

About the Apple Pro Training Series

Apple Pro Training Series: Aperture 3 is both a self-paced learning tool and the official curriculum of the Apple Pro Training and Certification Program.

Developed by experts in the field and certified by Apple, the series is used by Apple Authorized Training Centers worldwide and offers complete training in all Apple Pro products. The lessons are designed to let you learn at your own pace. Each lesson concludes with review questions and answers summarizing what you've learned, which can be used to help you prepare for the Apple Pro Certification Exam.

For a complete list of Apple Pro Training Series books, see the ad at the back of this book, or visit www.peachpit.com/apts.

Apple Pro Certification Program

The Apple Pro Training and Certification Programs are designed to keep you at the forefront of Apple's digital media technology while giving you a competitive edge in today's ever-changing job market. Whether you're an editor, graphic designer, sound designer, special effects artist, or teacher, these training tools are meant to help you expand your skills.

Upon completing the course material in this book, you can become an Apple Certified Pro by taking the certification exam online or at an Apple Authorized Training Center. Certification is offered in Final Cut Pro, Final Cut Server, Color, Compressor, Motion, Soundtrack Pro, DVD Studio Pro, and Logic Pro. Certification as an Apple Pro gives you official recognition of your knowledge of Apple's professional applications while allowing you to market yourself to employers and clients as a skilled, pro-level user of Apple products.

For those who prefer to learn in an instructor-led setting, Apple offers training courses at Apple Authorized Training Centers worldwide. These courses, which use the Apple Pro Training Series books as their curriculum, are taught by Apple Certified Trainers and balance concepts and lectures with hands-on labs and exercises. Apple Authorized Training Centers have been carefully selected and have met Apple's highest standards in all areas, including facilities, instructors, course delivery, and infrastructure. The goal of the program is to offer Apple customers, from beginners to the most seasoned professionals, the highest-quality training experience.

For more information, please see the ad at the back of this book, or to find an Authorized Training Center near you, go to training.apple.com.

Companion Web Page

As Aperture 3 is updated, Peachpit may choose to update lessons or post additional exercises on this book's companion web page, as necessary. Please check www.peachpit.com/apts.aperture3 for revised lessons or additional information.

Resources

Apple Pro Training Series: Aperture 3 is not intended as a comprehensive reference manual, nor does it replace the documentation that comes with the application. For comprehensive information about program features, refer to these resources:

- The Reference Guide. Accessed through the Aperture Help menu, the Reference Guide contains a complete description of all features.
- Apple website: www.apple.com.

4

Lesson Files

APTS Aperture book files > APTS iPhoto Library

APTS Aperture book files > Lessons > Lesson04

Time

This lesson takes approximately 60 minutes to complete.

Goals

Import photos from the iPhoto Browser

View a photo's location on a map

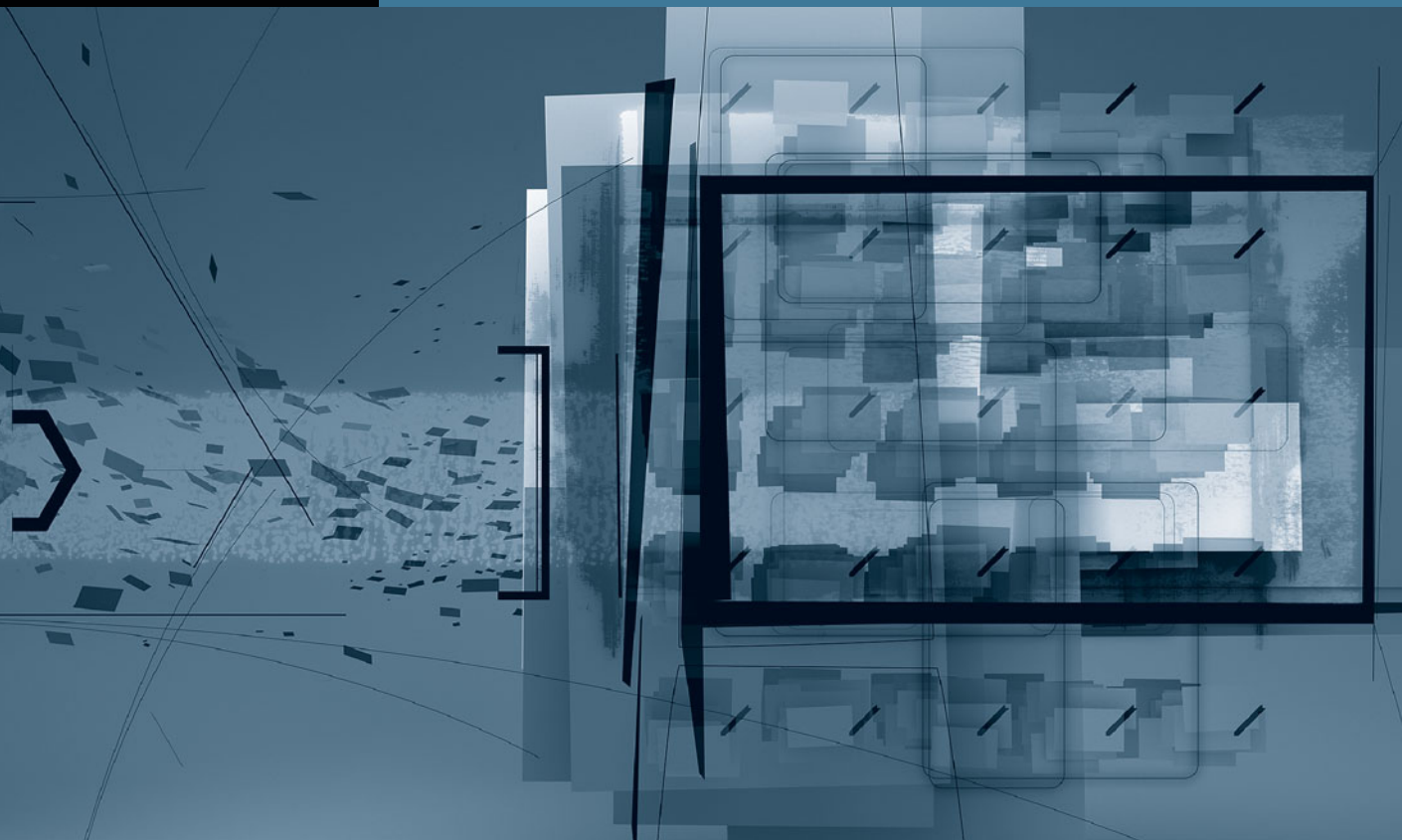
Assign a location to a photo and project

Import a GPS track log

Name detected faces in a project

Assign missing faces

Create Smart Albums of specific people



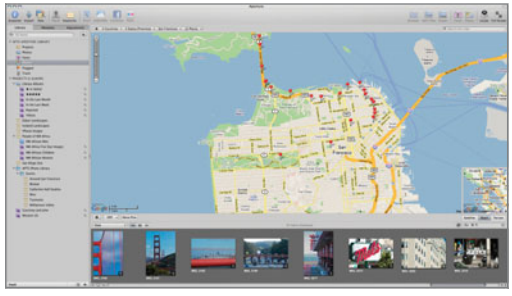
Lesson **4**

Indexing Photos Using Faces and Places

In Lesson 3, you learned that metadata can come from the camera, or it can be entered manually in the form of keywords, captions, ratings, and so on. Those types of metadata are great for identifying when and how the photo was taken. But how can you precisely determine where a photo was taken or who is in the photo? You could take scrupulous notes while shooting…yeah, me neither. Thankfully, there are easy and engaging ways in which Aperture can help you.

In this lesson, you'll examine two features that first appeared in iPhoto but have grown considerably more sophisticated in Aperture 3: Faces and Places provide a very natural way to index photos. Faces is a feature that not only *detects* faces of people in your photos, but with some minor assistance from you it can also recognize those people. The second feature, Places, uses GPS data to identify where photos were taken.

Because this lesson covers iPhoto features that have migrated to Aperture, we'll also explore migrating your iPhoto library to Aperture.



Moving from iPhoto to Aperture

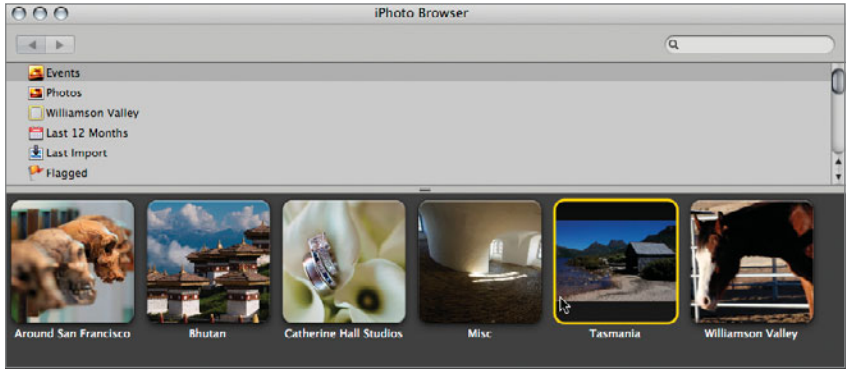
For many iPhoto users, switching to Aperture is a natural progression. Aperture includes almost all the fun and elegant features of iPhoto while adding more comprehensive image management, editing, and output capabilities. You can make the move from iPhoto to Aperture in one of two ways: You can move your entire library at once, or you can selectively move Events, albums, or individual photos.

Browsing an iPhoto Library

Aperture includes an iPhoto Browser to preview and import images, albums, or Events. The iPhoto Browser is a handy way to look at your iPhoto images without importing the entire library.

To open the iPhoto Browser:

1. Choose File > Import > Show iPhoto Browser, or press Option-I.
2. Double-click the Tasmania iPhoto Event to see the contents of the Event.



TIP As in Aperture, in the iPhoto Browser, you can slowly position the mouse pointer over an Event to quickly preview its contents. You can view larger image previews by dragging the slider at the bottom of the Browser window.

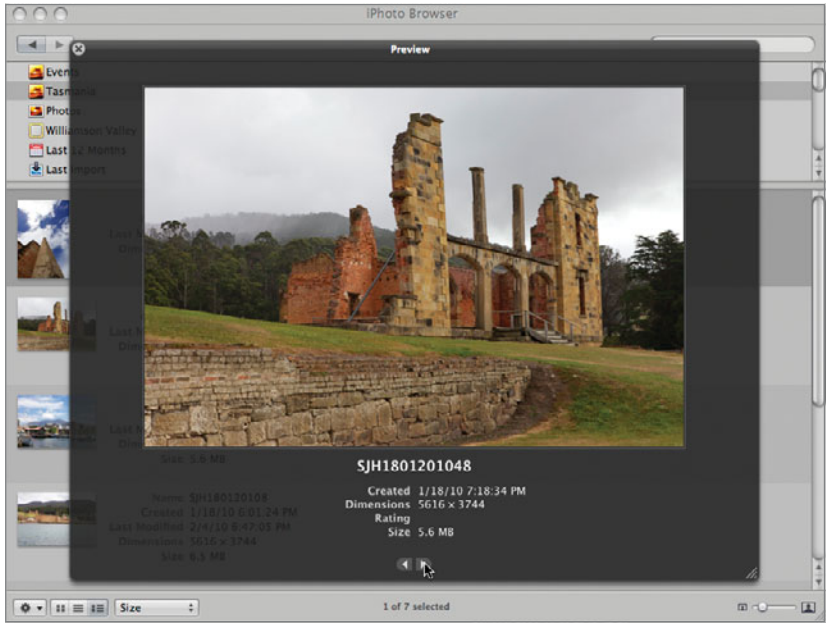
The iPhoto Browser lets you view your photos and events as a grid. When you click an Event, you can also display the images in a list or detailed view.

3. Click the View List button, and then click the View Details button.

4 From the Sort pop-up menu, choose Size.

5 In the Details view, double-click the first image to see a larger preview of the image.

6 Click the Next Photo button.



7 Close the Preview window.

8 Close the iPhoto Browser.

Whether you're importing an entire Event or just a single image, you can select the image or Event and drag it into the Aperture library, which creates a new project. Dropping an item onto an existing Aperture project imports the item to that project.

In the next exercise, however, you want to import all the images from your iPhoto library, so let's look at an alternative way to do that.

NOTE ▶ If you Command-Option-drag images from the iPhoto Browser, Aperture will import them as referenced images. You'll learn more about referenced images in Lesson 5.

Migrating an Entire iPhoto Library

Because Aperture and iPhoto are both Apple applications, they are designed to share information. For example, albums that you organized in iPhoto will seamlessly become Aperture albums with the same structure. The EXIF data, keywords, ratings, flags, and any applied adjustments will be maintained.

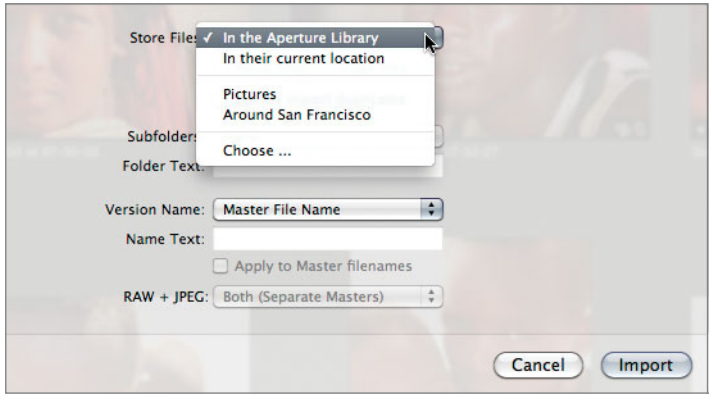
To import an entire iPhoto library:

1 Choose File > Import > iPhoto Library.

Aperture automatically navigates to the location of your current iPhoto library on your hard disk. In the Import window, some of the same Import Browser settings are available, such as the master file name and where to store files. The least complicated way to import an iPhoto library is to store the photos in the Aperture library.

2 In the file browser, select the APTS iPhoto Library.

3 From the Store Files pop-up menu, choose "In the Aperture Library."



NOTE ► If you choose "In their current location," your images are imported as referenced images, which will leave the files in iPhoto and link them to Aperture. Because the files are linked and not copied, using referenced images can save disk space, but managing iPhoto-referenced images in Aperture can become confusing unless you are very organized. You'll learn more about referenced images in Lesson 5.

4 Click Import to add the images to your Aperture library.

5 After the import process is complete, click OK on the dialog that confirms the number of images you have imported.

NOTE ► By default, importing images from your iPhoto library into your Aperture library copies the files. You end up with two master images: one in your Aperture library and one in your iPhoto library. This can double the amount of disk space each copied image uses on your Mac. After importing your iPhoto images, you can choose to delete your images from iPhoto.

Using Places to Put Pictures on a Map

You can now buy cameras with built-in or optional GPS capabilities. GPS-equipped cameras will record where you shot each picture, just as transparently as they capture EXIF metadata. If you own an iPhone 3G or 3GS , you already have a GPS-equipped camera. The built-in iPhone GPS hardware tags each photograph with location data.

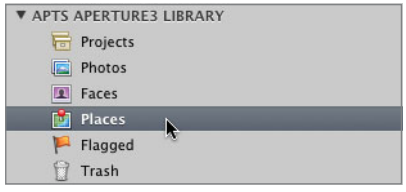
The Aperture Places feature uses that GPS data to help you organize, filter, and find your images.

NOTE ► To use Places, you must be connected to the Internet. The Places maps and parts of the location database are not stored on your hard disk because they are updated regularly.

Viewing GPS-Tagged Images in Places

With Places, you can view all your GPS-tagged images on a map, or only those from a selected project. Let's start by viewing all the GPS-tagged images for all your projects.

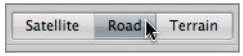
1 In the Library inspector, select Places.



The viewer is replaced by a map view with a filmstrip view. You see only the images in the library that are currently tagged with location data. The red pins on the map

indicate where photos were taken. You can change the style of your map to show a satellite, road, or default terrain view.

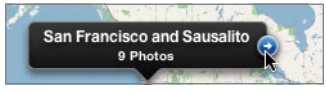
2 Click the Road map view button to change the Places map to a different style.



3 Place the mouse pointer over the red pin on the west coast of the U.S.

NOTE ▶ Multiple photos taken in one general area may appear as a single pin until you zoom into the map.

4 Click the arrow to the right of the pin's location label.



The map scales to view only those images associated with the selected pin.

TIP When using a Magic Mouse or a Multi-Touch track pad, you can zoom into the map by swiping two-fingers up or down. You can pan the map by dragging your finger.

The filmstrip view applies the Filter HUD to filter out images that are not located in the San Francisco Bay area. You'll need to clear that filter before you can view other images.

5 Clear the filmstrip view's search field by clicking the Reset button (the X to the right).

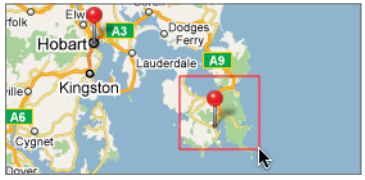
You can use the Path Navigator pop-up menus at the top of the Places view to quickly jump between locations. Let's view the pictures that were taken in Tasmania.

6 From the Path Navigator pop-up menus, choose States/Provinces > Tasmania.

Another way to zoom into the map is to draw a selection rectangle around an area.

TIP You can also zoom and pan using the map's Overview Map pane.

7 Hold down the Command key and draw a selection rectangle around the pin to the southeast of Hobart, Tasmania. The map zooms into the area defined by the selection rectangle.



8 In the lower right of the map, click the bottom Tasman pin. The pin turns yellow. The two photos taken in that area are highlighted in the filmstrip view.

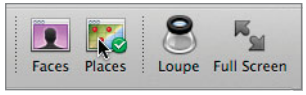
9 Click the arrow on the right of the Tasman pin's location label to zoom in.

10 Click the first image in the filmstrip view, **SJH180120108**.

The pin's location label appears, showing which pin represents the selected image. If you are interested only in location metadata in a selected project, you can use the Places button in the toolbar.

11 In the Library inspector, select the iPhone Images project.

12 In the toolbar, click the Places button to view the Places map for this project.



Clicking the Places button in the Library inspector shows all the locations for every project. Clicking the Places button in the toolbar shows only the locations in the selected project. The functionality is the same regardless of which view you are using.

Assigning Locations

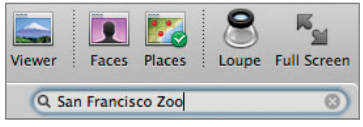
Even without a GPS-equipped camera or iPhone, you can use Places to assign a location to a photo by dragging photos to the map.

1 In the Library inspector, select the Around San Francisco project.

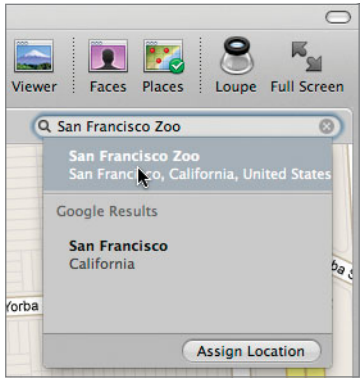
2 Select the first rhino image, **IMG_2277**.

3 Shift-click the chimpanzee image to the right, **IMG_2623**, to select six images.

4 In the Places search field, type *San Francisco Zoo*. The San Francisco Zoo appears in the list.



5 In the list, choose San Francisco Zoo.

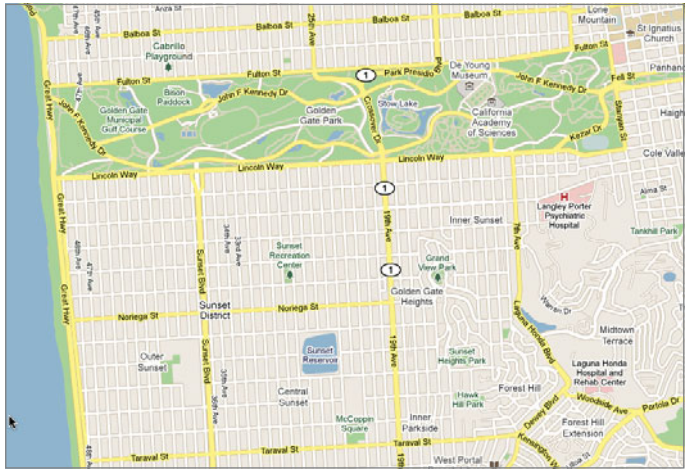


6 Click Assign Location. The selected images are now assigned to the San Francisco Zoo. Each image that you selected in the filmstrip view now has a red pin attached to it.

You can also drop images onto the map and Aperture will attempt to find a local place of interest.

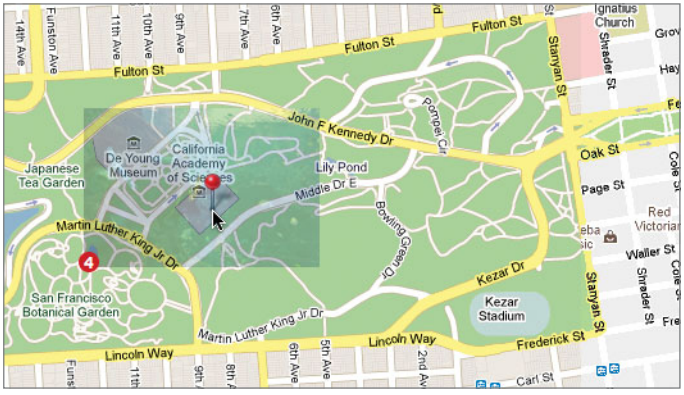
7 In the filmstrip view, select the first four images, starting with the skulls and ending with the butterfly. These images were taken at the California Academy of Sciences in Golden Gate Park.

8 On the Zoom slider, click the Zoom out button (minus sign) four times, or until you can see Golden Gate Park at the top of the map.



9 Hold down the Command key and draw a selection rectangle around the right half of the park to zoom into that area on the map.

10 In the map, locate the California Academy of Sciences, and then drag the four selected images onto the gray rectangle that marks the academy.



11 In the dialog that appears, click Done.

Aperture assigns those images to that map location, and also identifies the location as the California Academy of Sciences.

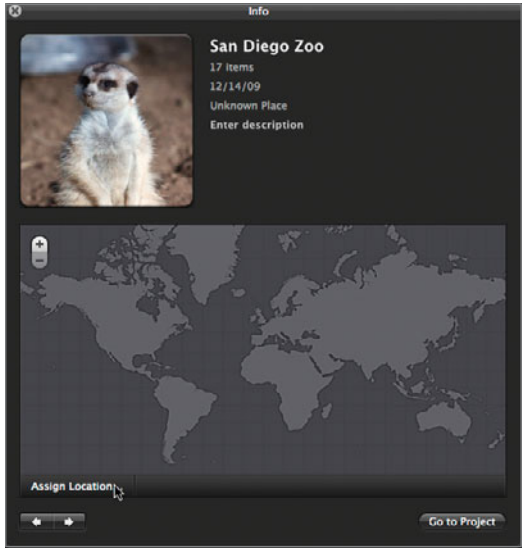
Assigning a Location to a Project

Although it's handy to assign individual photos to specific locations, when you have a large library of images without GPS metadata, you probably don't have the time to assign a location to each photo. A quick way to benefit from Places is to assign an entire project to a location.

1 In the Library inspector, select Projects.

2 Place your mouse pointer over the San Diego Zoo project and click the Info button to view the Info dialog.

3 Click Assign Location to open the location dialog.



4 In the search field, type *San Diego Zoo*.

5 In the list that appears, choose San Diego Zoo.

6 Click Assign to link all the images in the project to the San Diego Zoo location.

7 Close the Info dialog.

Adding an Unknown Location to the Places Database

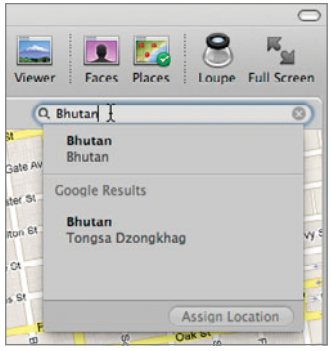
When Aperture can identify your photo location, using Places is very easy; but what happens when the Aperture location database doesn't know your location? Let's find out.

1 In the Library inspector, select the Bhutan project, and then in the Browser, select the first image.

2 Press Command-A to select all the images.

3 In the toolbar, click the Places button.

4 Triple-click in the Places search field to select all the current text, and type *Bhutan*.

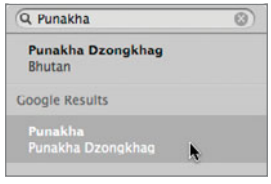


Not surprisingly, the list of places isn't long, so you'll need to add your own. When Aperture doesn't have location information in its database, it does what we all do: it uses a search engine. You can find obscure locations and even addresses by using Assign Location.

5 Choose Metadata > Assign Location. This should look a little familiar. It's the same Location window you saw when you clicked the Assign Location button on the project Info dialog.

6 In the search field, type *Punakha,* which is the town in Bhutan where these photos were taken.

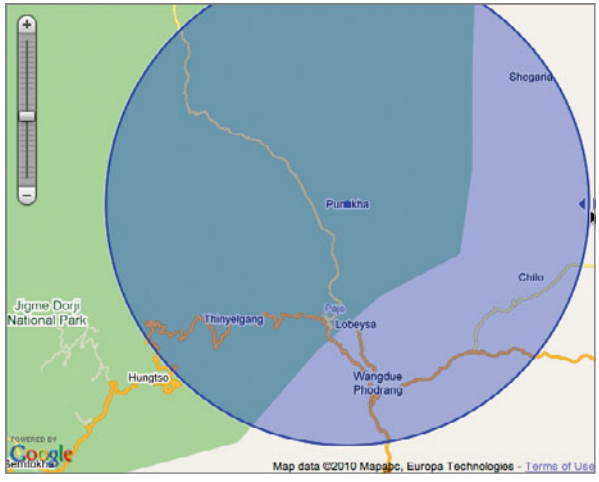
7 Select Punakha in the Google Results.



By selecting any location under the Google results, you can edit the location pin placement and the broader area associated with the location. A blue circle appears on the map that roughly identifies the area of the Punakha Dzongkhag (Fortress). Although this location is roughly where these photos were taken, the images were actually shot over a much wider area than just the fortress. Rather than be too specific, let's modify this pin to associate it with a more general area.

8 Click the Zoom slider's Zoom out button a few times until the town of Wangdue Phodrang appears at the bottom of the map.

9 Click the blue arrows at the right side of the circle, and drag to the right until you reach the edge of the map.

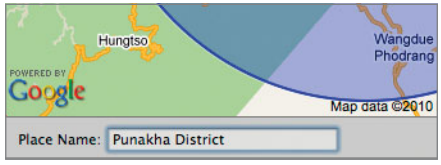


The blue circle represents the area that you will mark as the district of Punakha. Because locations can't always be represented as a single dot, Aperture allows you to assign a wider area to a given location.

TIP You can drag within the blue circle to reposition the area.

The last thing you'll do is name this area more generally, as the town of Punakha is not only the Punakha Fortress.

10 At the bottom of the Assign Location dialog, in the Place Name field, type *Punakha District* and then press Tab.



TIP You can remove any location you added to the database by choosing Metadata > Manage My Places.

11 Click Assign.

Your nine photos are now assigned to a wider area in the town of Punakha, Bhutan.

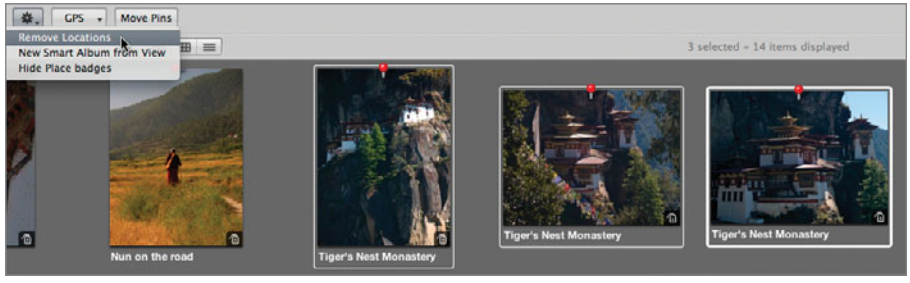
Removing a Photo from a Location

You've been doing well, but you just hit a small bump. You discover that The Tiger's Nest Monastery is in Paro Bhutan, not Punakha. How did you miss that one? You'll want to move those three photos from Punakha to the correct location of Paro.

1 Press Command-Shift-A to deselect all the images in the Browser.

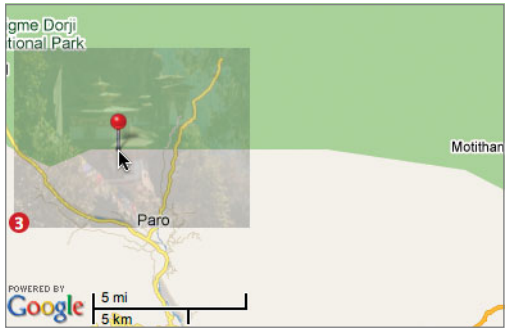
2 In the Browser, select the three Tiger's Nest images.

3 From the Action pop-up menu, choose Remove Locations to remove the red location badges from the Tiger's Nest thumbnails in the Browser.



4 On the Zoom slider, click the Zoom out button a few times, and drag the map to the right until you see the town of Paro on the left side of the map.

5 Drag the three Tiger's Nest images onto the green area above Paro. Click Done.



The pin and photos are assigned to *Paro District*. Aperture knows that this location is within the district of Paro, but that's as much as it knows. Fortunately, it's easy to get more specific.

6 Control-click (or right-click) the pin, and from the shortcut menu, choose New Place for Photos.

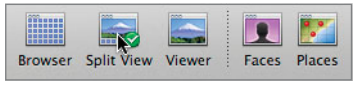
7 In the Place Name field, type *Tiger's Nest*, press Tab, and click Done.

You've successfully moved the 300-year-old monastery 90 miles to its correct location. Well, at least you've moved the three photos of the 300-year-old monastery to their correct locations and added the location's name.

Assigning a Location in the Metadata Inspector

You don't always need to view such a large map when assigning an image location. You can do it within the Metadata inspector. It's not as swanky in appearance, but it gets the job done efficiently.

1. Click the Split View button, or press V until you can see the Viewer and the filmstrip view.



2. Select the Around San Francisco project.

3. In the filmstrip view, select the last image, **IMG_3332**. This photo of the famous painted ladies of San Francisco should be assigned to Alamo Square.

4. In the Inspector pane, click the Metadata tab.

5. In the Metadata inspector, click the Map Pane button. There's no location metadata assigned to this photo, so let's add it.

6. In the Location field, type *Alamo Square*.

7. In the list that appears, select Alamo Square.

8. Click the Assign Location button (checkmark) to confirm the location.

The photo now has the location marked as Alamo Square in San Francisco, but it's not as precise as you might like it. In the next exercise, you'll move it.

Moving a Pin

When Aperture assigns a location for images without GPS data, it places the pin in the center of that location. Having taken the picture, you probably have a more exact knowledge of where you were. You can move a pin to match exactly where a photo was taken with just a few simple steps.

1 In the toolbar, click the Places button.

Aperture places this photo in the center of Alamo Square. The picture was actually taken at the southeast corner of the park near Steiner and Hayes Streets, so you'll move the pin.

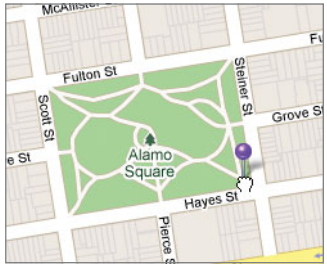
2 On the map, click the Alamo Square pin.

3 On the Zoom slider, click the Zoom in button (plus sign) three or four times.

4 In the lower left of the Maps dialog, click the Move Pins button.

The pin turns purple, and a dialog appears.

5 Drag the pin to the lower-right corner of Alamo Square.



6 In the dialog, click Done to confirm its new location.

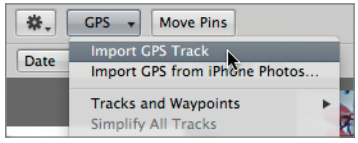
Being able to move a pin to the precise location where the photo was taken makes Places just as valuable for the photos in your library that lack GPS data, which is probably most of them.

Importing GPS Track Files

You aren't limited to assigning locations manually or taking pictures only with your iPhone. You can get location data for your images in other ways, such as using a small handheld GPS receiver that can continuously capture location data and save it as a track log in GPX format. If you don't want to carry a separate GPS device, certain iPhone apps do the same thing. Path Tracker is one such app that can record and save your iPhone location data as a GPS track log that you can add to Aperture.

NOTE ▶ Track log files include GPS receiver data. Aperture imports two track log formats: NMEA and GPX.

1. In the Library inspector, select the Around San Francisco project.
2. In the toolbar, click the Places button.
3. From the GPS pop-up menu below the map, choose Import GPS Track.



TIP You could also apply location information from iPhone photos to photos in your Aperture library by choosing GPS > Import GPS from iPhone Photos.

4. Navigate to APTS Aperture book files > Lessons > Lesson04.
5. Select San Francisco GPS Track.gpx, and click the Choose Track File button to import the track log.

   With the track log imported, you can see the path that was taken during the time the photographs were shot. The track log includes timestamps that are recorded every few seconds. Because your photos have times associated with them, Aperture can match times and locations for perfect placement of each photo.

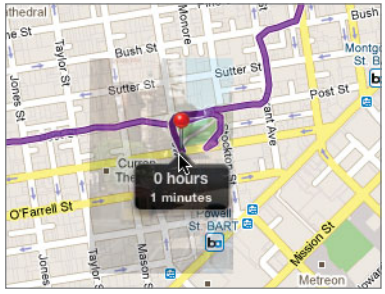
   TIP Make sure your camera's date/time is correctly set. The GPS device will always get the proper time from the GPS signal but your camera requires your assistance.

   Since many of your photos in the Browser already have locations assigned, it would be easier if you could just view the images without location data.
6. In the tool strip, click the Show Unplaced Images button.

7. In the Browser, select the first image of the cable car, **IMG_2660**.

8 Drag the image onto the starting point of the track log. You can find the starting point by dragging the image over the track path and dropping when the label says 0 hrs.

The label indicates the time of the track log at the mouse pointer location: 0 hrs means that you are 0 hrs into this track (the starting point). Because this is the first image, it makes sense to position it at the start of your track.



9 From the dialog that appears, choose Assign Locations. Each photo is placed along the track according to the time it was taken.

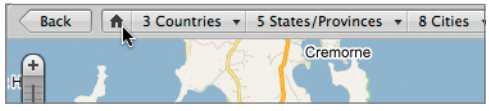
TIP Typically, GPS logs are created using UTC (Coordinated Universal Time, or to those of us less technical, GMT, Greenwich Mean Time). Aperture automatically assumes that track logs are UTC based and shifts the track log times based on your Mac clock settings. If your GPS device is not based on UTC time, this can cause an offset. If the track log's timestamp is offset, you can change the time zone in the GPS menu just as you modified the time zone of the Africa images in Lesson 2.

Creating a Smart Album from a Map

Now that you have tagged all your photos with location information, you can create geography-based Smart Albums.

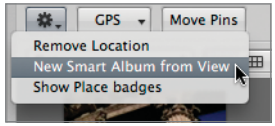
1 From the Library inspector, select the Places view.

2 From the Path Navigator pop-up menus, click the Home button to see the entire world map.



3 Command-drag a selection rectangle around the pins located in the western United States. This scales the map to show only that area.

4 From the Action pop-up menu at the bottom of the map, choose New Smart Album from View.



5 In the Library inspector, type *Western US* as the name of the new Smart Album.

6 In the toolbar, click the Places button to see a map of all the locations for images taken in the Western U.S.

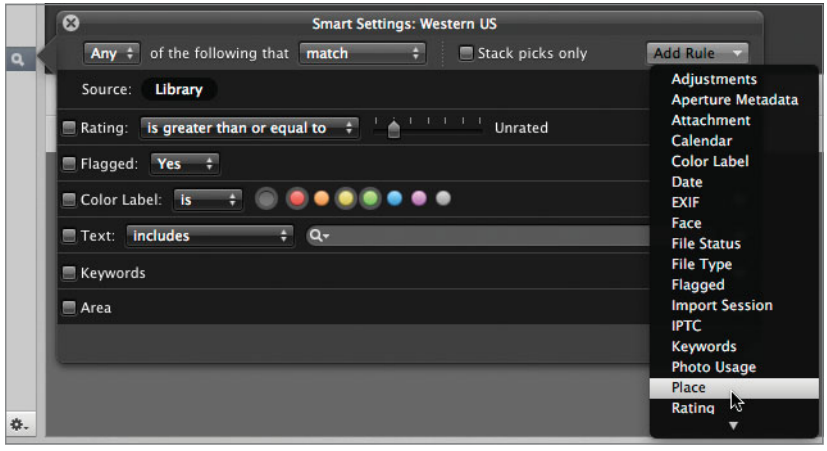
In the future, if you add any images to your library that fall within the region defined for that Smart Album, they automatically will be added to that Smart Album. If you want to narrow your Smart Album to a specific state or city, you can use the Smart Album's Smart Settings HUD.

7 Click the Smart Album's Smart Settings HUD.

The Area checkbox sets your criteria to include images that fall within the area viewed in the map.

8 Deselect the Area checkbox.

9 From the Add Rule pop-up menu, choose Place, and select the Place checkbox.



10 In the Place field, type *California* to narrow the geographical area for this Smart Album.

11 Close the Smart Album's Smart Settings HUD.

Organizing a Library Using Faces

Now that you know where your images were taken, you'd also like to know who is in them. Faces is an Aperture feature that not only detects human faces in images (not dogs or cats), but it can also recognize the same face throughout your library.

Using Faces View

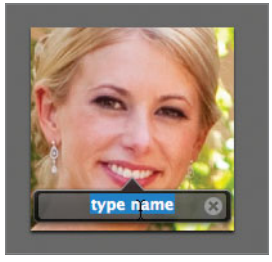
Like Places, Faces can be applied to an entire library or only a single project. You can choose which by using the Faces view in the Library inspector, or as in this exercise, clicking the Faces button in the toolbar.

1 In the Library inspector, select the Catherine Hall Studios project.

2 In the toolbar, click the Faces button.

Aperture opens the Faces view, which is initially displayed as an empty corkboard with a special filmstrip view at the bottom of the window. The thumbnails are zoomed into each face that Aperture detects in the project images. The next step is to assign names to those faces, which will add them to the corkboard area. Let's focus on finding all the photos of the bride and groom in this wedding.

3 On the first image in the filmstrip view, click the label to ready it for text entry.



4 Type *Cathy* and press Return.

5 The next image in the Browser is selected and ready for naming; type *Ron* and press Return.

TIP If you are a fan of cork, you can leave the design alone. If you desire a less photorealistic design, you can turn off the corkboard look from the Appearance section of Aperture preferences.

Confirming and Rejecting Matches

The corkboard is the place where any face that is detected and given a name is displayed. Each image on the corkboard represents one or more photos that depict that person.

1. Double-click the Cathy image located on the corkboard.

   Double-clicking an image on the corkboard displays the confirmed images of that person. Images are displayed in the lower part of the window that Aperture believes may also contain that person.

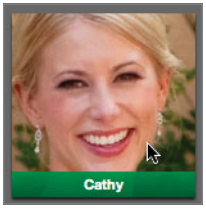
   You'll need to confirm or reject the images on the lower part of the window. Let's zoom in to make it easier to identify which faces Aperture thinks are similar to Cathy.

2. At the bottom of the window, click Faces to zoom into the face in the photo that Aperture thinks could be Cathy.

   Because these are all images of Cathy, you'll confirm them.

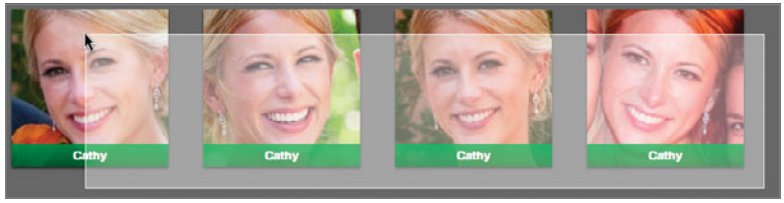
3. Click Confirm Faces.

4. Click the first image in the bottom half of the window to highlight it.



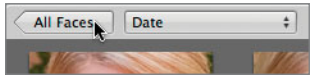
   A green highlight indicates that this image will be confirmed as Cathy when you click Done. Let's find a faster way to confirm the remaining images.

5. Drag a selection rectangle around the four remaining images.



6 Click Done. Now you can confirm the photos with the groom in them.

7 Click the All Faces button.



8 Double-click Ron.

9 Click the Faces button to zoom in. Because all these images show Ron, you'll confirm them all.

10 Click Confirm Faces.

11 Drag a selection rectangle around the four unconfirmed images.

12 Click Done.

By confirming more images, Aperture has more angles, lighting, and facial expressions to evaluate, giving a better idea of what Ron looks like in multiple situations. After reanalyzing the remaining photos, Aperture identifies with more photos that may contain Ron. The first two are Ron, but the third and fifth images are not.

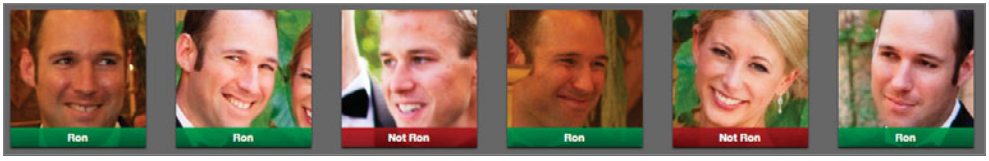
13 Click Confirm Faces.

14 Click once on the first two images.

15 Click twice on the third image to mark it as Not Ron.

16 Click the next image to confirm it.

17 Click the fifth image twice to reject this image. It's actually Cathy.



18 Click the last image to confirm it, then click Done.

19 Click the All Faces button to return to the Faces view.

You could continue confirming and rejecting faces as Ron, but you get the idea. The recognition isn't infallible, so prepare to find some misidentifications. However, Aperture can be incredibly helpful overall at quickly finding images of important people in your library.

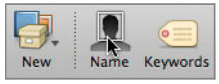
Adding a Name to a Face

You can also use the Name button to add names to faces. In some cases, faces may be detected but—because of lighting, aging, or the way a head is tilted—the face may not be recognized as one of the people you've already identified. You can click the Name button to link the face with the appropriate name.

1 In the toolbar, click the Browser button, or press V until the Browser is displayed.

2 Double-click the first image in the Browser, **2009-09-26 at 10-23-34**.

3 In the toolbar, click the Name button.



4 A face label is displayed as *unnamed*. Type *Cathy* in the face label. Before you complete the name, Cathy's ID will appear in the list.

5 From the list, choose Cathy to assign the name, then click Done.

TIP You can remove a face label by selecting the photo, clicking the Name button in the toolbar, and clicking the Remove button in the top-left corner of the positioning box.

Adding Missed Faces

On occasion, your subjects won't be looking into the camera, so Aperture may not find their faces. Yet, you still may want to identify them in the shot. Aperture has a way for you to manually identify a face and assign a name.

1 In the toolbar, click the Browser button, or press V until the Browser is displayed.

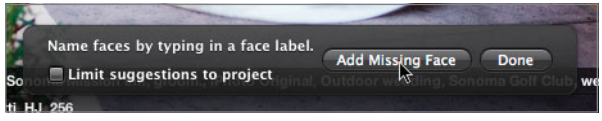
2 Scroll the Browser until you see the image **2009-09-26 at 12-44-41**.

3 Double-click the image to display it in the Viewer.

4 In the toolbar, click the Name button.

As you can see, Aperture found Ron's face but not Cathy's because she is facing away from the camera. You can add Cathy so this photo shows up when you search for her.

5 In the dialog, click the Add Missing Face button.



6 Drag the rectangle to position it over Cathy's head.

7 In the face label, begin typing *Cathy*.

Cathy's name and picture are displayed.

8 From the list, choose Cathy to assign her name to the image. Click Done. This image is added to the collection of Cathy photos.

Adding Facebook IDs to Faces

If you use Facebook to share photos, Faces information can automatically be converted into Facebook tags and shared with the people identified in the photos. All you need are their Facebook IDs.

1 In the Library inspector, select the Faces view.

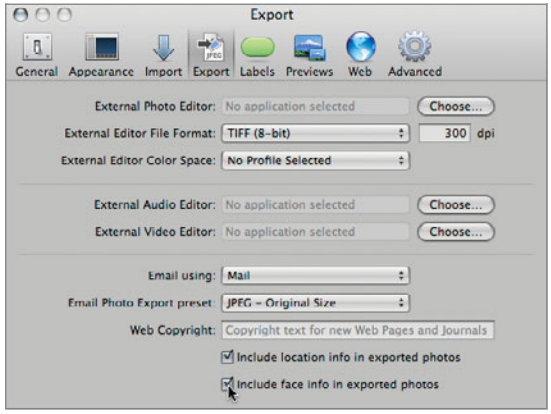
2 On Cathy's picture, click the Info button.

Here is where you would enter the email address associated with the recipient's Facebook ID. You will also need to confirm that the default preference is still in place to share the Faces info. Aperture does not publish the email address on the web. The address is only used on Facebook to announce that the person has been tagged in a photo.

3 Close the Info window.

4 Choose Aperture > Preferences, and click the Export button.

5 Make sure that "Include face info in exported photos" is selected. When this option is selected, the name of the subject is added to the exported image's metadata as a keyword.



6 Close preferences.

Creating a Faces Smart Album

After you have applied names to Faces, you can create Smart Albums based on the people in your photos.

1 In the library, select the Faces view.

2 Shift-click Cathy and Ron's images.

3 Drag the two images to the Library inspector, and then press the V key to view the Browser only.

A Smart Album is automatically created with the name Cathy or Ron. But what if we wanted this Smart Album to only include photos with Cathy *and* Ron?

4 Click the Smart Album Smart Settings HUD.

5. In the pop-up menu at the top left of the HUD, change Any to All.
6. Close the Smart Settings HUD.
7. Click the Smart Album's name to highlight it.
8. Double-click the word *or*, which is in the title of the Smart Album.
9. Change the word *or* to *and*, and then press Return.

Faces and Places information is based on emerging and constantly evolving technologies. It eventually will become essential search criteria just as keywords and EXIF metadata are today. Although Faces may make a wrong suggestion at times, and not everyone has a GPS for their camera, the flexibility of these features means any library can benefit from this technology today and reap even greater rewards as the technology matures.

Lesson Review

1. How do you import a single photo from your iPhoto library into Aperture?
2. What is GPX?
3. How do you view a map only for photos of a certain project?
4. Where do you find the menu to create a new Smart Album based on the Places view?
5. How do you add a name to a face that has not been located by Aperture?

Answers

1. Choose File > Import > iPhoto Browser. The iPhoto Browser appears and allows you to view and select individual photos in iPhoto. Choosing Import > iPhoto Library imports the entire iPhoto library.
2. GPX is one of the GPS track log file types that Aperture can import. The other supported format is NMEA.
3. Select the project, and then click the Places button in the toolbar. Selecting the Places view in the Library inspector will show you the locations for all projects.
4. The "New Smart Album from View" is found in the Places Action pop-up menu in the tool strip.
5. Select an image to display in the Viewer. In the toolbar, click the Name button, and in the dialog click the Add Missing Face button. Finally, type a name in the label.

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