Easy Book Illustrations:

Module Five: Paid Illustration Tools, Part 2

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Introduction

IN THIS MODULE:

Paid Illustration Tools, Part 2:
- Illustration Size Formatting Tips.
- Getting Rid of Square Edges (Some Cool Effects).
- Stacking Effects for New (and Better) Results.
- We Will Spend Time Working With:
  - AKVIS ArtWork v.7.0
  - AKVIS Sketch v.14.0

Easy BOOK ILLUSTRATION 📷 🖊 ✏ 🎨 **Easily Create Professional-Looking Illustrations, EVEN If You Can't Draw!**

Welcome to the 5th lesson of the Easy Book Illustration training course. The last lesson highlighted Alien Skin Snap Art 3, which is a program that is very useful in turning photographs into illustrations. This lesson will cover other useful programs that are available for purchase as well as other basic illustration and photo editing techniques.

You may have already decided that you aren't going to buy certain programs or you may have decided on one particular program to use. So, some of this information may seem inessential. You have to keep in mind, however, there are some things that will be covered in this lesson that will be useful no matter what program you decide to use for your artwork. A lot of the information being covered here has more to do with methodology and technique than with any particular program.

The next lesson (Module 6) will focus quite a bit, if not exclusively, on working in Adobe Illustrator. Again, the tactics covered within this lesson will be useful to you even if you do not plan on using this specific program. Besides, many illustrators end up using Adobe eventually, so you should take the opportunity to learn more about the program. It is will cover a lot of techniques that you don't want to miss out on.

In this lesson, you will acquire a basic understanding of illustration size formatting. You will need to know how to format the size appropriately in order to properly plan out your illustrations. So, this is a really important subject to touch on. It will be especially important for

those who wish to produce illustrations for both Kindle eBooks and paperbacks to try and understand how to do this properly.

Another topic that will be covered in this lesson is how to get rid of square edges. Many book illustrations have squared edges, and frankly those edges can be boring. You will be surprised to see some of the cool effects available to make your illustrations look much more interesting.

You will also learn about 'stacking effects' in this lesson. In other words, you will learn how to use multiple effects in order to get new and better results. By learning how to stack effects you will be able to widen your illustration options immensely.

In addition to all of this, you will learn to work with two different programs. These include:

- AKVIS ArtWork v.7.0

- AKVIS Sketch v.14.0

Illustration Size Formatting Tips

PAID ILLUSTRATION TOOLS, PART 2:

Illustration Size Formatting Tips:

- Kindle maximum file size for your ENTIRE book is 50mb!
- Interior images MUST be JPG and no larger than 127kb.
- Kindle Fire Resolutions:
  - Fire HD 8.9 – 1920 x 1200 (two-page spread)
  - Fire HD 7 – 1280 x 800 (two-page spread)
- The Proportion Ratio is 1.6 (long edge = 1.6 x short edge)
- Perfect size of TWO 8 x 10 pages side-by-side (16 x 10)

EasyBOOK ILLUSTRATION Easily Create Professional-Looking Illustrations, EVEN If You Can't Draw!

How to go about formatting the size of your illustrations is a subject which has been touched upon in past lessons, but you really need to have a more thorough understanding of this before you try to publish your book. As stated above, this is especially true for those who wish to publish in both Kindle and in paperback. It is also increasingly important to understand this subject as different forms of Kindle continue to evolve.

You may or may not realize that Amazon did some extremely smart things whenever they were deciding on the required dimensions for the Kindle. As you gain an understanding of why some of the requirements are the way they are, you will begin to get a larger appreciation for this. Some of the basic aspects of this that you need to understand are:

Kindle maximum file size for your ENTIRE book is 50mb. This sounds like a lot, but this can get used up pretty quickly, especially if you are planning on using a lot of illustrations in your book.

Interior images MUST be JPG and no larger than 127kb. You don't really have to pay attention to this number. It is almost impossible to achieve this anyway. Besides, special algorithms are used in order to compress your book when it is being published. So the important thing to remember is not to make your images any bigger than they need to be.

Fire HD 8.9 – 1920 x 1200 px – From a book perspective, this is the equivalent to a two-page spread. In other words, it is the equivalent of having a printed book with an image on the left page and type on the right page.

Fire HD 7 – 1280 x 800 px – This is the smaller Kindle Fire. It is the same size as the original Kindle, but it is High-Def. These dimensions are also the equivalent of two-page spread.

So, what does all of this mean? It means that for the Kindle Fire HD 8.9 1920 x 1200 is the maximum that your image needs to be. If it is any bigger than that you are wasting space.

Remember that this is the size setup for the equivalent of a two-page spread. For a one page spread you would actually want your image to be half the size. So, the optimum size for the resolution of a Kindle fire would actually be 960 x 1200px.

The Proportion Ratio is 1.6 (long edge = 1.6 x short edge) – Proportionally this comes out to be the exact same size of two 8x10 pages side-by-side. Just think, if you were to open a book up with the pages side by side, the page area would be 16x10. The set proportion would therefore fit perfectly into both types of the Kindle Fire. So, if you're creating a book in print and would like it to be later formatted for Kindle the perfect page size for your book is 8x10. This proportion would fit perfectly into both types of the Kindle Fire.

The advice to take away is that if you want to produce both print books and Kindle books it would work best if you design your book to be 8x10 in size. You don't have to follow this advice, but it will save you a lot of trouble switching formats later. This will not cost you any more since it costs the same amount to design your book to be 8x10 as it does for it to be 6x9 in CreateSpace. You should also set it up to be 300dpi, which would work out to be 2400 x 3000 pixels (plus bleed).

If you wanted your illustration to span two pages, the perfect proportion would then be 4800 x 3000 (plus bleed). This is, in fact, the maximum pixel size that you would want your image to be. Then, when you reduce the size for the Kindle it will still be perfectly proportional. This means that (when changing your print book to an ebook) you will not have to make any changes except for having to reduce the size.

To reiterate, if you are publishing a print book you should size your book as an 8 x 10. This way it will convert easily to the Kindle format. You don't have to follow this advice. It is your book; you can design it anyway you wish. However, formatting your images in this manner will make things easier if you are planning on publishing both in paperback and for Kindle.

GETTING RID OF SQUARE EDGES:

The photo on the left is a picture of a horse that has very hard edges. So, what if you wanted it to look like more of a pencil drawing, and you wanted the edges to just fade into the page? An obvious solution would be to make a soft edge around your picture. This is not hard to do.

The pictures above are another example of the soft edges that you can make when you are creating illustrations. You can see that in the picture on the bottom, the filter that was used applied itself to the edge as well. So, you now have cool little pencil lines around the edges, which makes it look like it was purposefully drawn this way.

This is a pretty straight-forward process. This image was edited in Photoshop, but you can use this technique in almost any photo-editing program. The photo that was used for this was of a very low resolution. So, the photo had to be made larger before it could be edited. To make an image larger in Photoshop, the first thing you need to do is click on 'Image' and then on 'Image Size'. A menu will pop up, and you can reset the size as needed.

To get a soft edge like the one in the picture above, all you have to do is select the rectangular marquee tool, and then just draw a box around the photo marking where you would like the edges to be placed.   It box will have very a square border. So, you will need to curve these

edges. To do this, click on 'Select' and then choose 'Modify' and then 'Feather'. When the menu opens up, you can curve the edges by changing the number within. The higher you set the number the more the edges will curve.

Next, you want to keep the illustration of the horse intact, but you want to get rid of the background. First, you need to find your color palette. In Photoshop this looks like one square lying on top of the other. The box on the bottom is your background color. You will want to change the color palette so that you have white as the background. Now you can inverse the selection by hitting Ctrl+Shift+i (PC) or Cmd-Shift-i (Mac). The area being selected is where the edge of your border will be.

To get rid of the rest of the border, just hit the delete key. A menu will pop up asking you whether you want to use the foreground or background. Select 'background' and any excess around the border will disappear. Now you have a soft edge. You can hit 'delete' again if you want to remove a little more. This soft edge will continue to stay in place no matter which effect you apply from here on.

Start over again to learn a new effect. Begin by bringing up the original picture again. The next thing you'll want to do is create a new layer. Down at the bottom of the layer's pallet you'll see a little trash can and to the immediate left of this trash can is a button that you can click on to create a new layer. Click on it and check to make sure a new layer has been created.

Keep working within the new layer. Next, use your marquee tool to make another border, just like you did before, but this time you want to fill the box with white. So, change your foreground color to white in your color pallet this time. Then click on 'Edit' and 'Fill' to fill your square with white. When the settings menu comes up, choose the foreground color and then click 'OK'.

Now the area within the box should be white. Deselect the selection by hitting Ctrl+D or Cmd-D. You can also do this with your mouse; it is under 'Edit'. Next, click on 'Filter', 'Distort', and then 'Wave'. Now there are a lot of bars that you can use to change the effect. However, you can just use 'Randomize' because ultimately it doesn't really matter what your end result is. You can't really tell what is happening anyway because everything is white. So, after clicking on 'Randomize' hit 'OK'.

Now there has been a wave filter applied to the box. Now all that you have to do is blur the edges so that they are softer. To do this you'll want to click on 'Filter', 'Blur', and 'Gaussian Blur'. You can blur it with as many pixels or as few pixels as you want. When you find the right look, click 'OK'.

We don't need this white layer to be showing, so turn the layer off by clicking on the little box next to the layer with the little eye in it. Now you should be able to see the horse again. If you

hold the Ctrl key (PC) or the Cmd key (Mac) down and click on the layer with the white box. This should make the wave shaped selection show back up around your horse.
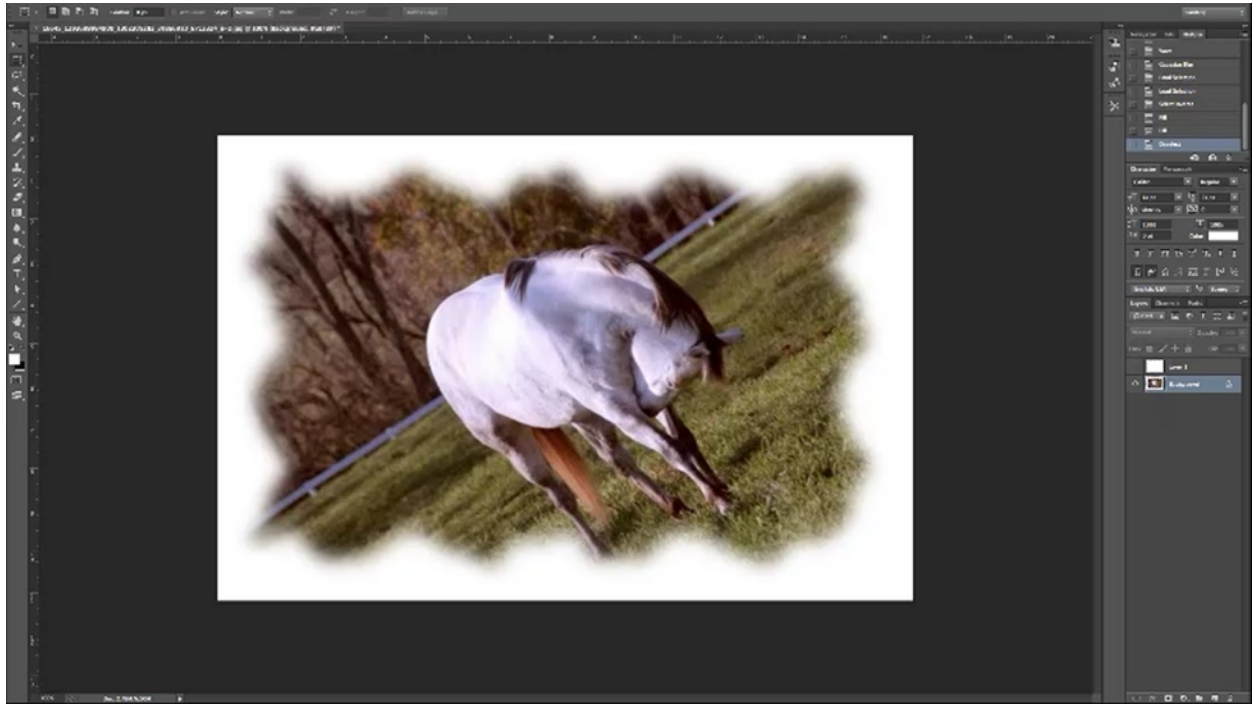
With this new selection you will repeat the same process to inverse this image as you did before. Select the background layer, making sure that it is white, hit Ctrl+Shift+I (Cmd+Shift+I for Mac) to inverse it, and then hit the delete key. Select 'background', and again, the excess border will disappear. You should now be left with a wavy and soft border. Save this picture to your hard drive.

This is a really quick way to get rid of the square edges. You can do the same thing with the elliptical marquee tool and it will make the border more of an oval shape. Just follow the exact same technique to create a soft edge around it.

Stacking Effects & Reducing Detail

STACK EFFECTS (REDUCING DETAIL):

The Name of the Game is SIMPLIFY:

- Use filters in Photoshop to simplify FIRST!
  - Dry Brush
  - Paint Daubs
  - Palette Knife
  - Cutout
  - Poster Edges

The name of the game when turning photographs into illustrations is reducing details, or simplification. If you look at any type of illustrated book, children's or otherwise, you'll notice that they are not hyper-detailed most of the time. You don't need all the extra detail from your photographs either, and in most cases you can actually get better results by not having so much detail in the first place. So, one of the first question you should ask yourself is "How can I simplify this image?" In other words, you want to begin your illustration process by figuring out how to remove any excess detail that is in your photo.

There are several filters that you can use in Photoshop that will help you to simplify your image. These include:

- Dry Brush

- Paint Daubs

- Palette Knife

- Cutout

- Poster Edges

The photo above is of a woman dancing in a pow wow. The illustration on the right was created from that. It took a lot of experimenting to figure out how to reduce the detail effectively. However, now that the effect has been discovered, it should only take a few minutes for you to do. In order to make a picture look like this, all you have to silhouette the woman's image and apply a watercolor filter followed by a colored picture sketch filter.

STACK EFFECTS (REDUCING DETAIL):

In the pictures above, the picture on the far left is the silhouette of the woman before anything else was done to it. The one in the middle is the result of applying the watercolor. This reduced the detail, so when the final filter was applied the image was even softer and much less detailed, which was the look the artist was going for. This is just one example of what you can do to reduce detail.

AKVIS Sketch

AKVIS Sketch is a fairly straight-forward program. It is really easy to learn to use. Plus, you can do a lot of great things with the filters.

The first thing that you will want to do is choose a photo to edit and open it up inside of the program. Again, you want to begin with a rather large photograph. If it is a smaller image, you should enlarge it to around 1200px or so. Your photo may be a little pixilated after you enlarge its size, but remember that this isn't really going to matter because the illustration effects are going to remove all the signs of this anyway.
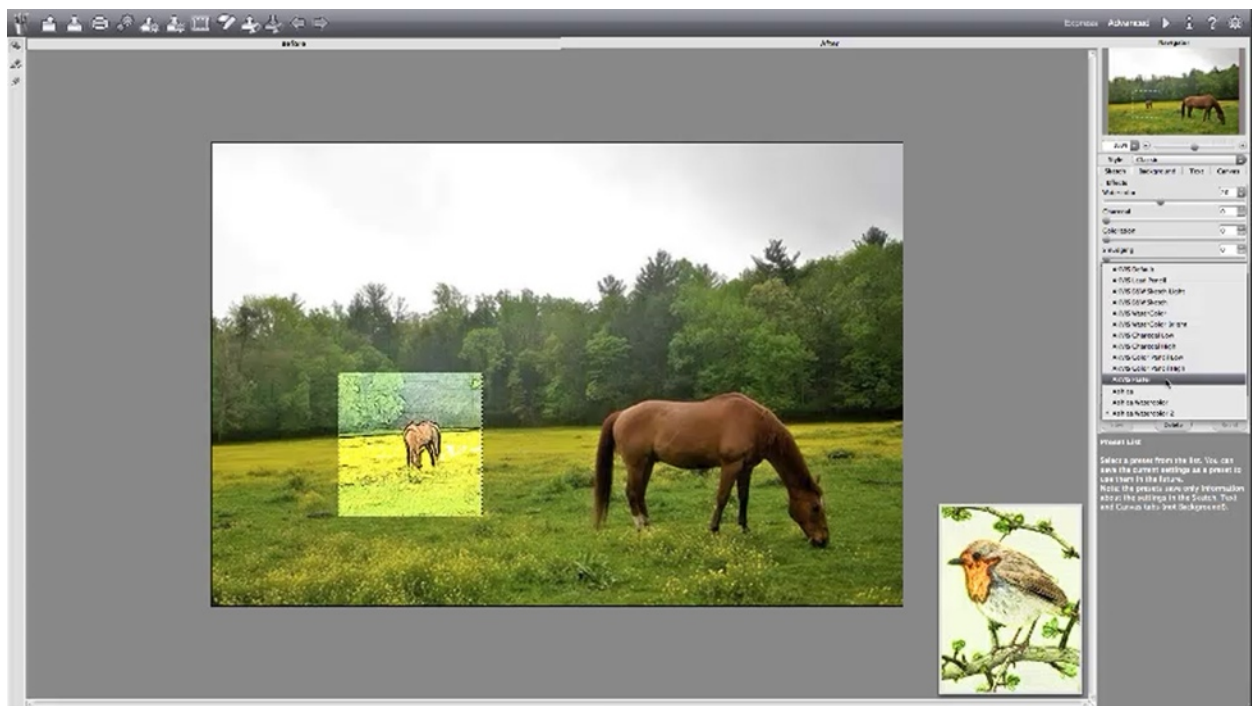
One of the features that this program has is a little window which shows you what the effect will look like beforehand. You can move it just by left-clicking on it and dragging it. Another helpful feature of the program is that as you scroll through the different filters you can see what the effect will be by looking at the thumbnail picture of a bird. It changes as you move your mouse over each filter, giving you a preview of each effect. You can see this demonstrated in the picture above.

The program separates its filters into two categories: Classic and Artistic. In 'Classic' you have the following filters:

- AKVIS default

- Led pencil

- B&W Sketch Light

- B&W Sketch

- Water color

- Water color bright

- Charcoal low

- Charcoal high

- Color pencil low

- Color pencil high

- Pastel

If you were to choose 'Color Pencil High' you can move around the window to preview what parts of the picture would like, but only in the space where the window is placed. If you like what you see and want to see what the entire picture would look like, there is a little triangle (which looks like the symbol on a play button) that you can click located on the top left of the program. Clicking on this will render the entire image into the effect that you chose. You can now see the end result.

This program doesn't actually embed the effect into the picture until you save the picture. This is called 'non-destructive illustration', which means you can go through the various effects without really changing the picture at all. So, if you decide you don't like one, all you have to do is click onto a different effect and you can always go back to the original picture.

You also may not like the way an effect looks at the default settings. That is okay. Another one of the great features of this program is that it gives you a lot of settings that can be adjusted. For example, the picture above looks a little washed out, but you can fix this easily. There is a slider labeled 'Color Pencil' and sliding it to the right actually intensifies the effect of the pencil, making it darker. You can also control the angle of the stroke. For example, if you were to move the slider for 'Angle' to '90', the strokes will become completely vertical and at '45' they will now be at an angle.

'Stroke Thickness' is true to its name. It affects the thickness of the strokes. This is better than some similar filters because it affects all of the strokes and not just the outlining strokes. You can also affect the length of the lines. Bringing the slider under 'Line Length' up so that it is set to '100' actually makes for a very interesting illustrative effect.

'Mid-tone Intensity' is a feature that you can use to increase the resolution. In other words, as you move the slider up it magnifies everything, including the strokes, giving the picture more definition. The last setting in the panel is 'Mid-tone Hatching'. It controls the amount of detail in the strokes themselves.

The picture above was made by experimenting with the various settings. As you can see, it looks much more colorful and interesting than the previous picture. This picture below gives you the settings that were used to make it so that you can try this on your own.
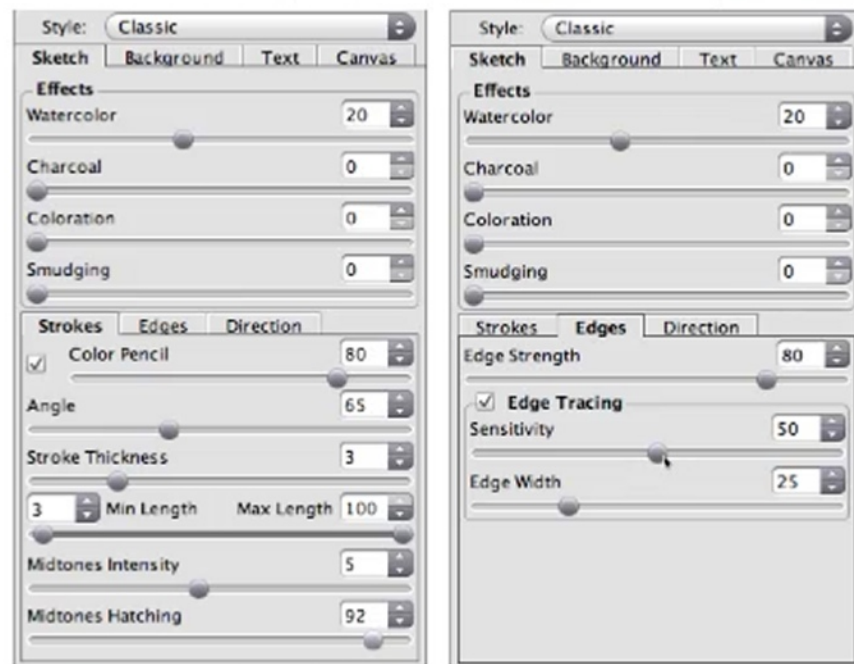
A good way to understand how each of these settings works is to push the slider up to the highest setting for each one at a time. This will allow you to see the effect at its strongest point. Playing with the settings in this way will help you to get a better idea of what you can do and what your options are. Taking some time to try out different combinations of effects can also be helpful and save you some time in the long run.

Try increasing the 'Mid-Tone Intensity' to 10 and increasing the 'Line Length' to 100. When you do this you almost get a stippling effect. You see this in a lot of children's illustrations and it looks really neat. You can decrease this stippling effect by decreasing the 'Mid-Tone Intensity' slightly.

Use the 'B&W Sketch' and you'll probably find your picture looks pretty good at default. However, you might be able to make it look even better. Try increasing the intensity and you'll see the darkness of the lines increase. If you pull it back to '1', it will give you a much softer image. This is demonstrated in the picture above. Another thing to take note of is that as you increase the line length in 'B&W Sketch', you'll start to see more and more cross-hatching.

Under the 'Edges' tab you have a 'Sensitivity' setting that can also be very helpful. Increasing the sensitivity within the image makes the edges more defined, while decreasing it makes them less defined. Underneath 'Sensitivity' is 'Edge Width'. Increasing this will add thickness to the lines. You will probably want to keep this set pretty low most of the time.

There is also an 'Artistic' style which is completely different from the 'Classic' style. This style is far less defined which works well with some illustrations. You may think at first that there is not enough definition, but remember that you can always adjust the detail by changing the settings. The 'Artistic' style has a wide variety of pencil styles and pen styles that can be quite useful. Using a light pencil sketch can be helpful in adding shading into your pictures as well. The controls for 'Artistic' pretty much work the same way as in 'Classic'.

Now it is time to see what can be put together by combining the work that we have done. Remember the picture of the horse with the soft border? It was previously saved in Photoshop. By opening it up in AKVIS it could be rendered with various artistic techniques. The pictures above demonstrate what this picture looks like with these effects applied. Notice in the pencil sketch above, the effect makes it look like the edges were just drawn out that way.

These soft edges really work well with some of these illustrations, especially when it comes to children's book illustration. The picture on the right was done with the 'Colored Pencil' effect. As you can see, it would make a great addition to a children's book.

Each person is unique in his or her own preference of style. That is why so many programs are being shown in this course. Aside from this, you may want to publish a number of different

books and you will probably want to use a different form of illustration for each. It is good, if you can, to have a lot of different options available to you in this type of work. The flexibility that AKVIS has is one of the advantages of using this program in comparison to others.

AKVIS Artwork

AKVIS Artwork program works pretty much the same way that AKVIS Sketch does. It has more art styles to work with though. These styles include:

- Oil

- Water Color

- Gouache

- Comics

- Pen and Ink

- Linocut

- Pastel

Unfortunately, not all of these will be featured in this lesson. They each have their own specialties and most of them likely have a place in book illustration. You are encouraged to explore each of these filters if you ever have the opportunity.


The 'Comics' filter in this program is one of the best when compared to similar filters in other programs. Just on the default settings it looks pretty good. There are two pre-sets available for this filter: Default and Poster. The primary difference between the two is the way the pictures are outlined by each. In the 'Default' pre-set, the picture is well defined and the outlines are bolder. If you switch to the 'Poster' setting, a lot of the lines are removed and the picture is much less defined. You can see the difference in the pictures above. In the picture on the left, the window shows what the horse would look like with the 'Default' pre-set applied and the picture on the right shows what it would look like with the 'Poster' pre-set applied.

Since this was a lower-resolution image to start out with, this particular filter does not work as well as it usually would. However, it is obvious that you can do a lot with this filter. You can adjust the effect by changing the settings to bring in more or take away detail. You can also adjust the amount of definition in this picture. The 'Sensitivity' setting will also affect the amount of detail in the picture, as will changing the thickness of the lines.

All of the settings control and interact with each other. So, again it is important to take time to experiment with the various settings. The 'Posterizing' setting is probably the most important to work with in this filter because it is what controls the large sections of color and how much detail is present in those areas. The higher you move this slider the less detail shows through in this setting.

One thing that you can try is pulling down the level of detail, and then turning it into a sketch. This was done in the picture above. Begin by adjusting the detail using the 'Detail' bar, and then save your picture. Then you can open it up in AKVIS Sketch. Now, apply the 'Bright Pencil' filter. The effect that you get is completely different than if you had just applied the 'Bright Pencil' filter to the original picture. This is an example of how to stack the effects. Now you can see the differences that it made in the pictures below.
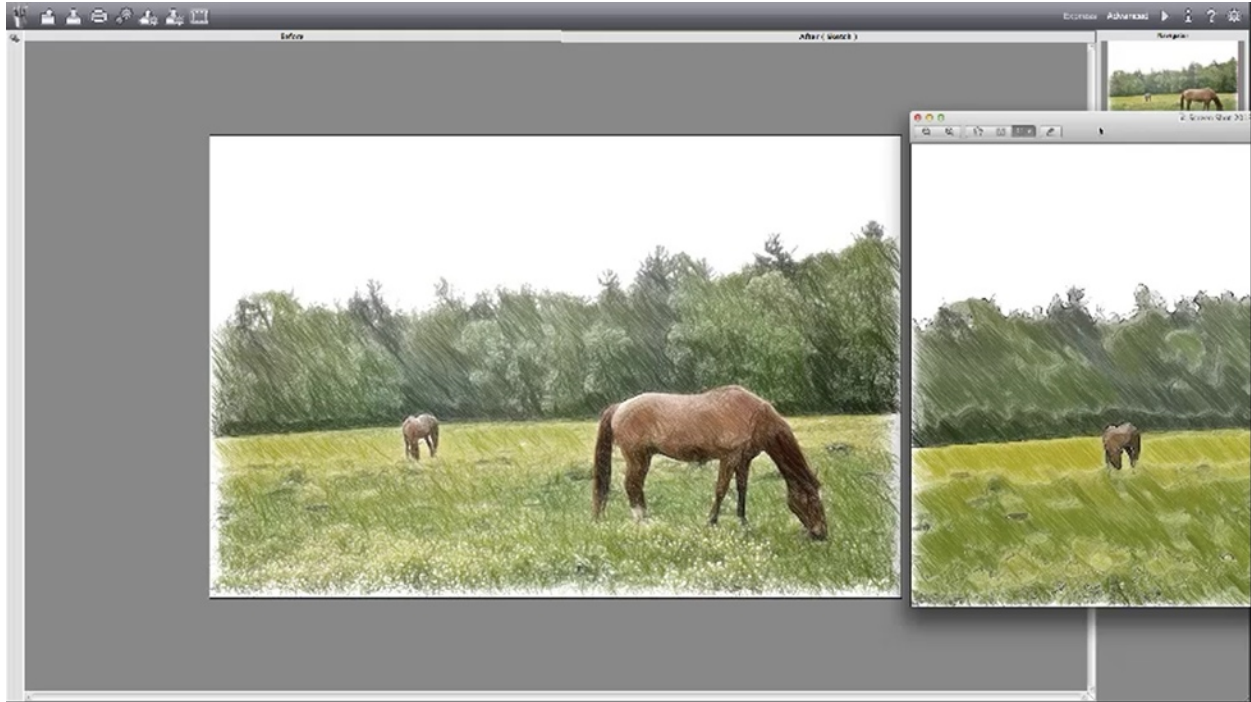
You can also do this using the other filters available in AKVIS Artwork. For example, switch from 'Comics' to 'Water Color'. Now at the bottom of the panel, switch the pre-set to 'Intense'. Render the picture, and save it once again so that you can open it up in AKVIS Sketch. Now apply 'Bright Pencil' again. It has even less detail than even the picture in the previous scenario.

It all depends on the kind of look that you are going for. You can get very stylized by using these settings, and when you combine the different effects like this, your choices are really limitless. Plus, this has all been done within 'Classic'. Imagine the options that open up when the 'Artistic' effects are used as well.

To reiterate the process that was just described, you can go back and forth between the two programs like this to stack the various effects. You can even stack effects within one program or even use different programs such as Snap Art and Photoshop. As you stack effects you tend to lose detail, but in most cases this is what you want to do when creating illustrations.

AKVIS Artwork does have some good 'Oil' filter effects. Snap Art is probably has much better filters for this. Still, the oil filters in this program work pretty well. The 'Pen and Ink' filter can work with some illustrations, but it isn't really that great in constructing illustrations for children's books particularly. You can see this effect in the picture above. Although all of these filters could probably be useful in one way or another, for turning photos into illustrations the best filters in this program are probably Oil, Water Color, Gouache, and Comics.

Blending Different Styles

One of the students of this course asked an important question: Can you stack both 'Classic' and 'Artistic' effects? For instance, can you use 'Classic' for the background and 'Artistic' with the horse? If you want to do something like this, the trick is to do so in multiple stages. Say, for example, that you want to use 'Bright Pencil' for the background but you want the horse to be rendered with 'Color Pencil'. In order to do that you will have to render the photograph both ways and then use a different program to cut, connect, and edit them.
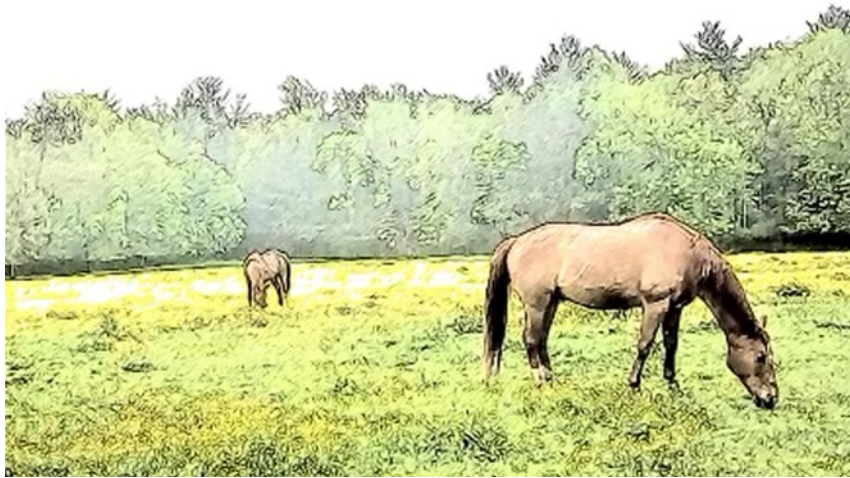
So, say that you like the horse in the picture above, but you don't like the background. What you would want to do is save one picture with the version of the horse you like and another picture with a background that you like. The next thing that you would do is open them both up in Photoshop.

After opening them both up in Photoshop, you will want to hit Ctrl+A (Cmd-A) to 'Select All' and Ctrl+C (Cmd+C) to 'Copy'. Then move to the other picture and hit Ctrl+V (Cmd+V) to 'Paste'. If you are using two versions of the same pictures should be perfectly aligned with each other. Check this by clicking back and forth between the two.

The next step is to get the picture of the horse that you want into the other picture. You will do this by tracing around the picture of the horse with your lasso tool. It doesn't have to be neatly done at this point. Then, you will hit Ctrl+i (Cmd+i) to invert the selection and then hit delete to get rid of the rest. In the picture above, you can see how the picture above has been incorporated into the new background.

You can still see the differences in background. However, you can fix this easily by either using the lasso tool to cut in closer or by using the eraser tool. In this case the eraser tool would be simpler to use. The fact that the pictures are perfectly aligned makes this process a lot easier than it would be otherwise.

Another problem is that the tone of the new horse doesn't fit in with the rest of the picture. You can fix this by using Saturation and Hugh (Ctrl+U or Cmd-U). Since the horse is still on a different layer, this will only change the tone of the horse. You change the color balance (Ctrl +U or Cmd-U) as well.

To make the picture of the horse blend in even better, you can change the opacity if you need to. This will make allow the detail of the horse beneath show through, allowing you to see the style from the horse beneath but retaining the detail from the horse on top. You may also choose to use 'Multiply' and make the horse look darker. You can see the final outcome of this process in the picture below.

FAQ

How many pixels would you allow for an eighth-inch bleed?

Say, for example, that you were at 300dpi. An eighth of an inch would be .125. You would multiply 300 and .125, which would turn out to be 37.5 pixels.

Where can I go to learn more about using layers?

Lyda.com has some great Photoshop tutorials and so does YouTube.

Why did you reduce the detail when the picture of the girl dancing looked so good with only one filter applied to it?

It really depends on the look that you are going for. You may want more detail in the pictures you want to use in your books and there is nothing wrong with that. What we are trying to do here is to imitate traditional drawings, which typically do not have a lot of detail. It also is hard to reduce detail in an effective way. This is another reason why this aspect of illustration is being covered in such an in-depth manner.

Are you using the AKVIS Sketch plug-in or the standalone version?

The standalone version was used to demonstrate the program in this lesson. This was done so that people who don't have or want Photoshop can see how to use AKVIS by itself. For those who are wondering, the standalone version is a little more expensive than the plug-in.

How much do the AKVIS programs cost?

They run $72 apiece or you can get them bundled with Art Suite for $135 (plug-in versions) or $150 (standalone versions).

Is AKVIS Sketch an all or nothing for the whole photo, or can you edit different portions of the picture separately?

You don't have a masking feature like you do in Snap Art in this program. So, you cannot edit various parts of the picture separately with this program. However, you can blend two pictures together just like we did previously in the lesson.

What is Tony's Bonus?

There is a gigantic bonus package available to everyone who buys "Super Easy Books" through Tony's link. You can then send a copy of your receipt to TonysBonus@gmail.com. Once the purchase is verified, you will be sent the link to access the bonus. This includes more useful

webinars on creating Kindle books from videos that you shoot from your Smartphone as well as other live trainings and case studies.

My graphic designer says she has to save her images in two different color formats, one for print (CMYK) and one for Kindle (RGB). That means saving two sets of images, correct?

Yes. This is correct.

Can you turn a low-resolution image into a higher resolution image inside Photoshop?

Yes, you can do in most photo editing programs. In Photoshop you would do this by going to 'Image' and then 'Image Size'. Make sure that 'Resample Image' is checked and 'Constrained Proportions' is checked then you can simply put in a new size and hit 'OK'. Now you may notice that there is a little bit of fuzziness, but it doesn't really matter if you are going to simplify it by illustrating it anyway.

How do you make your own pre-set?

This is an important question because it has to do with keeping your pictures consistent. In AKVIS you can do this simply by naming your pre-set in the blank field which can be found in the pre-set area. Then click 'Save' and you have your own pre-set that you can return to time and again.

Note: the field only becomes blank after you change around the settings.

I went to the AKVIS website and they have a number of different programs. Are these the best ones to use for photo illustration?

Yes. The others are not very useful for the task of creating illustrations from photos.

How many modules are left in the course?

Officially there is one more lesson left, but another may be added as a bonus. The last lesson may be a case study in which we go through the entire process of illustrating a story out of photographs to demonstrate how this can be done. However, it is uncertain whether or not the lesson will be presented live.

Are there going to be other courses offered about this subject?

Yes, definitely. Many of the students of this course have mentioned that they would like to spend more time learning about this subject. So, there may be another course offered directly after this one closes. It would be a little more advanced and go into more detail on how to edit these photos. Any feedback on whether or not you would be interested in taking another course would be appreciated and can be discussed in the Facebook group.

Will discounts be offered (for the next class) to people who have taken this course?

Yes. It is uncertain what it will be, but Tony always does this for his past students.

What happens to graphics on Kindle when a person changes their font size? Do they change in size too?

No. They will change positions within the text shifting up and down, however.