

Vegas[™] Movie Studio

Quick Start Manual

This quick start manual provides you with a brief introduction to Vegas® Movie Studio software. For more details on using the software, see the online help. To access the online help, choose **Contents and Index** from the **Help** menu.

After Vegas Movie Studio software is installed and you start it for the first time, the registration wizard appears. This wizard offers easy steps that allow you to register the software online with Sony Creative Software Inc. Alternatively, you can register online at <https://www.sonycreativesoftware.com/reg/software> at any time.

Registering your product will provide you with access to a variety of technical support options, notification of product updates, and special promotions exclusive to registered Vegas Movie Studio users.

Registration assistance

Registration assistance is available online at <http://www.sonycreativesoftware.com/chat> or by fax at (608) 250-1745.

Customer service/sales

For a detailed list of customer service options, we encourage you to visit <http://www.sonycreativesoftware.com/support/custserv.asp>. Use the following numbers for telephone support during normal weekday business hours:

Telephone/Fax	Country
(800) 577-6642 (toll-free)	US, Canada, and Virgin Islands
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(608) 250-1745 (Fax)	All countries

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Welcome

Vegas® Movie Studio software from Sony Creative Software Inc. is an innovative and advanced multitrack media-editing system. This software was designed to create an efficient audio/video production environment without sacrificing the quality and processing power that you expect from Sony Creative Software Inc. Whether it's the standard and familiar Microsoft® Windows® navigation commands or the clean and uncluttered interface, you'll find Vegas Movie Studio software a pleasure to use.

System requirements

In order to use Vegas Movie Studio software, your computer must satisfy the following minimum specifications:

- Microsoft® Windows® XP SP3, Windows Vista® SP2, or Windows 7
- 1 GHz processor (multicore or multiprocessor CPU recommended for HD)
- 200 MB hard-disk space for program installation
- 1 GB RAM (2 GB recommended)
- OHCI-compatible i.LINK® connector*/IEEE-1394DV card (for DV capture and print-to-tape)
- USB 2.0 connection (for importing from AVCHD or DVD camcorders)
- Windows-compatible sound card
- DVD-ROM drive (for installation from a DVD only)
- Supported CD-recordable drive (for CD burning only)
- Supported DVD- R/-RW/+R /+RW drive (for DVD burning only)
- Supported BD-R/-RE drive (for Blu-ray Disc™ burning only)
- Microsoft .NET Framework 3.0 (included on application disc)
- Apple® QuickTime® 7.1.6 or later

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Note: You must provide your registration information to Sony Creative Software Inc. to activate the software.

Technical support

The Web site at <http://www.sonycreativesoftware.com/support/default.asp> has technical support, reference information, program updates, tips and tricks, user forums, and a knowledge base.

Installing Vegas Movie Studio software

1. Insert the DVD-ROM. The setup screen is displayed if DVD-ROM AutoPlay is enabled.
If DVD-ROM AutoPlay is not enabled, click the **Start** button and choose **Run**. In the Run dialog that appears, type the DVD-ROM drive's letter and add `:\\setup.exe`. Click **OK** to start the installation.
2. Click **Install**. The installation process begins.
3. Follow the on-screen prompts to install the appropriate version of the software for your computer.

Using this manual

This manual is provided to assist users of Vegas Movie Studio HD and Vegas Movie Studio HD Platinum software applications. For this reason, product features are identified throughout the manual using the following icons:



Features exclusive to Vegas Movie Studio HD



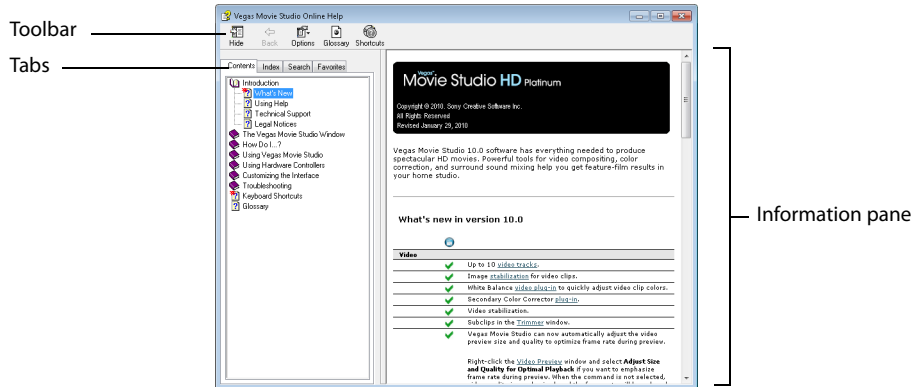
Features exclusive to Vegas Movie Studio HD Platinum

Getting help

This Quick Start Manual is intended to help you learn the basic skills you need to create a Vegas Movie Studio project. If you need more assistance, we provide two varieties of help in the application.

Online help

Choose **Contents and Index** from the **Help** menu or press F1. The online help window has four tabs that you can use to find the information you need.



Show Me How tutorials

You can learn more about many of the features in Vegas Movie Studio by using the interactive Show Me How tutorials installed with the software.

You can access the Show Me How tutorials at any time from the **Help** menu by choosing **Show Me How**.

Help on the Web

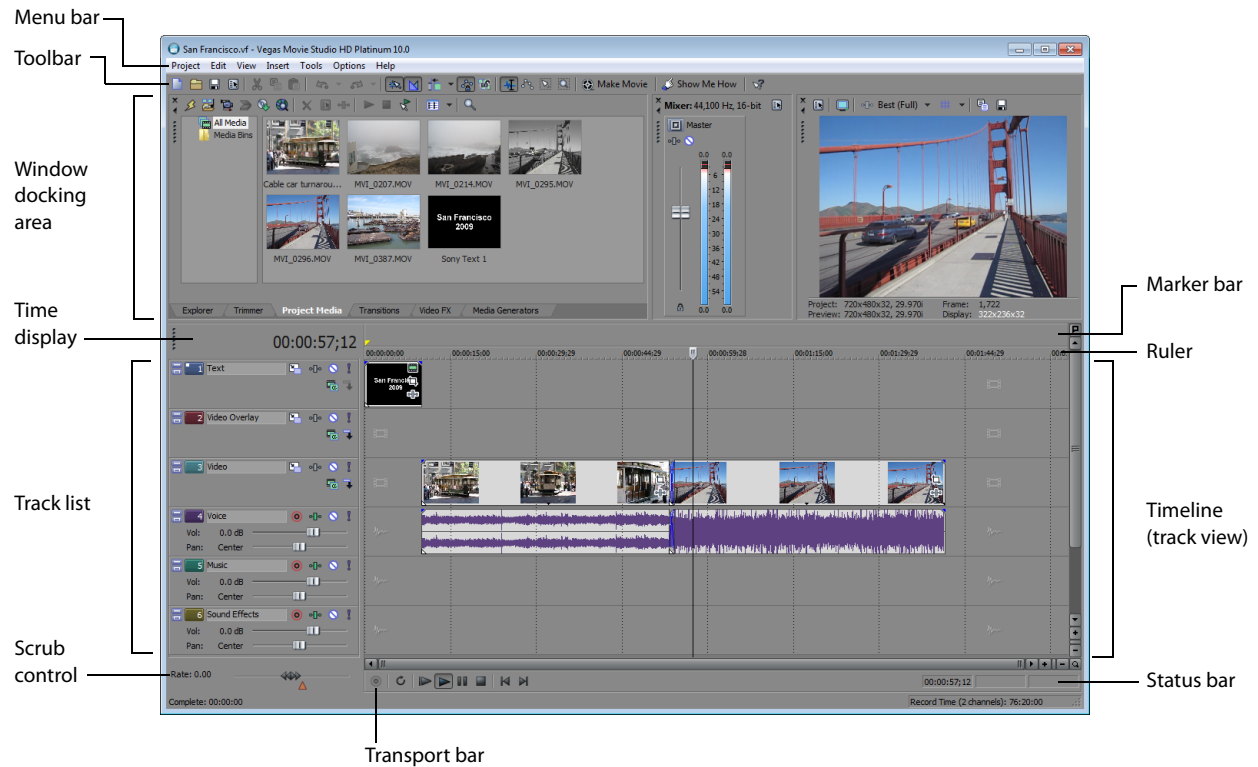
Additional help and information is available on the Sony Creative Software Web site. From the **Help** menu, choose **Sony on the Web** to view a listing of Web pages pertaining to Vegas Movie Studio software and Sony Creative Software Inc.

Overview

The following sections provide a graphical tour of the Vegas Movie Studio workspace.






















Main window

The main window appears when you open the software. The work area is divided into three primary areas: the track list, the timeline (track view), and the window docking area. You can resize the track list, timeline, and window docking area by dragging the dividers between them.



Toolbar

The toolbar allows you to quickly access the most commonly used functions and features. From the **Options** menu, choose **Customize Toolbar** to specify which buttons are displayed.

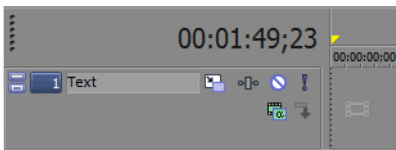
	Create new empty project		Enable automatic ripple editing
	Open existing project		Lock envelopes to events
	Save project		Ignore event grouping
	Open project properties		Normal edit tool
	Cut selected events or time range		Envelope edit tool
	Copy selected events or time range		Selection edit tool
	Paste items from clipboard into project		Zoom edit tool
	Undo		Make Movie Wizard
	Redo		Show Me How tutorials
	Enable snapping to grid lines		What's This Help
	Enable automatic crossfades		

Time display

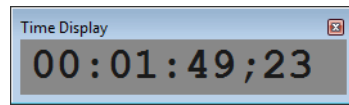
The Time Display window reflects the cursor's position on the timeline and the end point of a time selection. You can customize time display settings, including what time the window displays and which colors are used in the display.

You can move the Time Display window from its docked position above the track list to float on the workspace or dock in the window docking area.

Docked position



Floating window

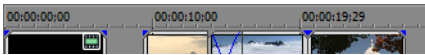


Docked in window docking area



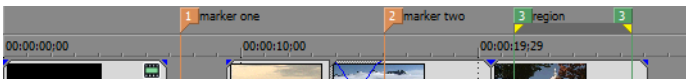
Ruler

The ruler is the timeline for your project. You can specify how the ruler measures time: seconds, measures and beats, frames, etc.



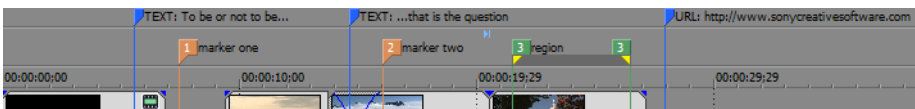
Marker bar

The marker bar is the area where you can place, name, and position markers and regions along the project's timeline. These informational tags can serve as cues or reminders highlighting important events in your project.



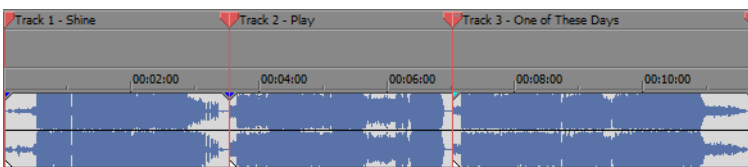
Command bar

The command bar is displayed when you add a command to your project. Commands add metadata to media files to create effects such as closed captioning. *For more information, see [Adding project markers and regions on page 41](#).*



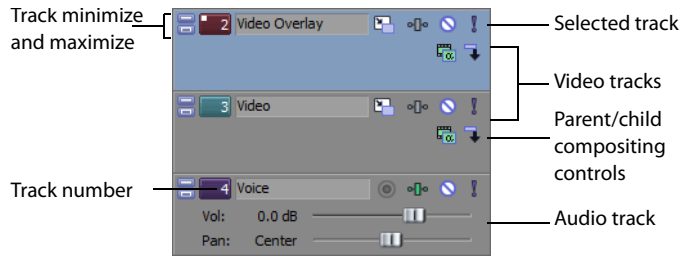
CD layout bar

The CD layout bar is displayed for tracks and indexes in an audio CD layout project for disc-at-once (DAO) CD burning.



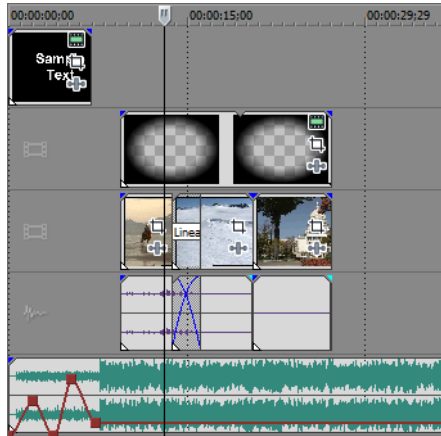
Track list

This area identifies the track order in your project and contains controls used to determine track compositing and mixing. *For more information, see [Using the track list on page 25](#).*



Timeline

All arranging and editing is done in the timeline (track view). This area contains all of a project's events. *For more information, see [Using the timeline on page 24](#).*



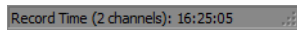
Transport bar controls

The transport bar contains the playback and cursor positioning buttons frequently used while working on and previewing your project.



Status bar

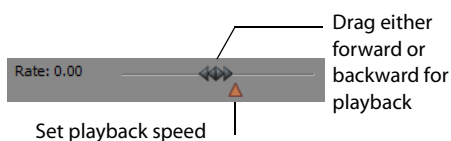
The status bar is located at the bottom of the main program window and displays information about roughly how much space is left on your computer to record audio (Record Time). During the rendering processes, the left side of the status bar also contains information about the progress of the render.



The Video Preview window also has its own status bar that displays project specific information. *For more information, see [Playing your project on page 26](#).*

Scrub control

The scrub control is used to play your project forward or backward for editing purposes. You may adjust playback speed by setting the speed control marker located beneath the scrub control. *For more information, see [Scrubbing on page 27](#).*

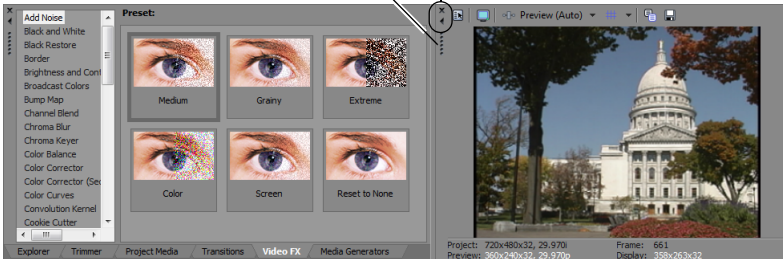


Window docking area and floating window docks

This area allows you to keep frequently used windows available but out of the way. Windows can be docked next to each other, in a stack in the window docking area, or in a separate floating docking window. When stacked, each window has a tab at the bottom with its name on it. Click the window's tab to bring it to the top.

Drag the handle away from the docking area to float the window.

Close window
Expand window

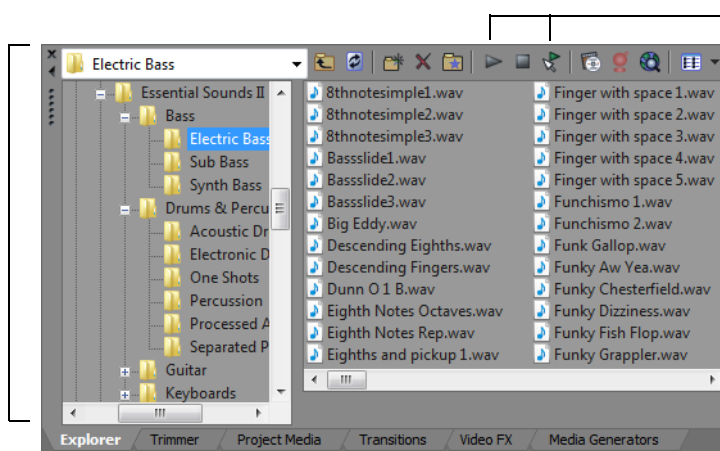


- To dock a window, drag it to the docking area.
- To remove a window from the docking area and float it, drag the handle on the left side of a docked window.
- To prevent a window from docking when you drag it, hold the Ctrl key.
- To expand a docked window so it fills the docking area, click the **Maximize** button (☐). Click again to restore the window to its previous size.
- To remove a window from the docking area or a floating dock, click the **Close** button (✕).

Explorer window - Alt+1

The Explorer window is similar to the Microsoft Windows Explorer. Use the Explorer window to select media files to drag to the project timeline or add to the Project Media list. You can also use the Explorer to perform common file management tasks such as creating folders, renaming files and folders, deleting files and folders. Use the **Start Preview** (▶) and **Auto Preview** (🔄) buttons to preview files before adding them to the project.

Select drive or folder

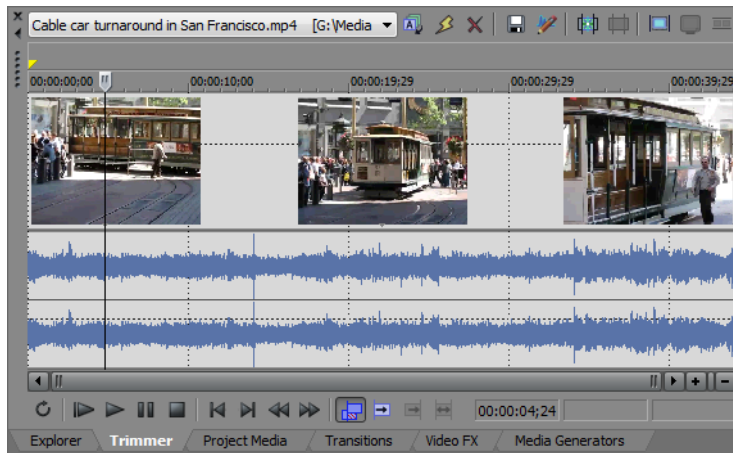


Preview selected media files before placing them in the project.

Select media to place in the project by dragging and dropping or double-clicking.

Trimmer window - Alt+2

The Trimmer window is a good place to edit any media file. When a media file is placed in the Trimmer window, you can place portions of the file on separate tracks by dragging and dropping.



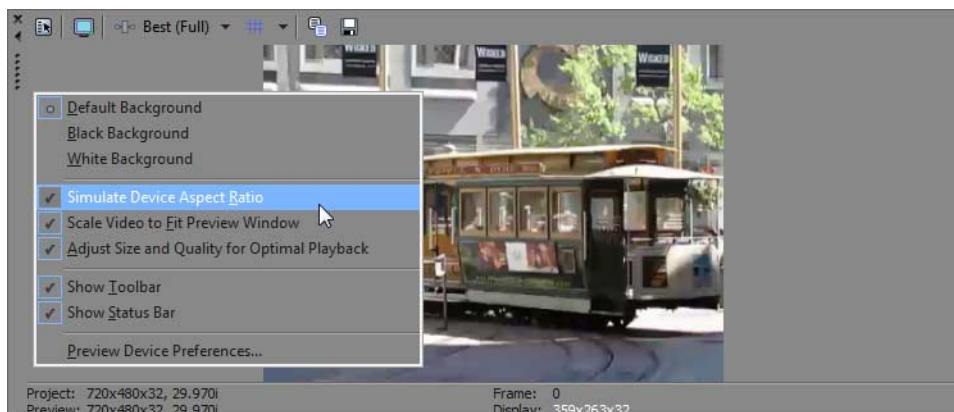
Mixer window - Alt+3

The Mixer window gives you access to your project's audio properties and output levels.



Video Preview window - Alt+4

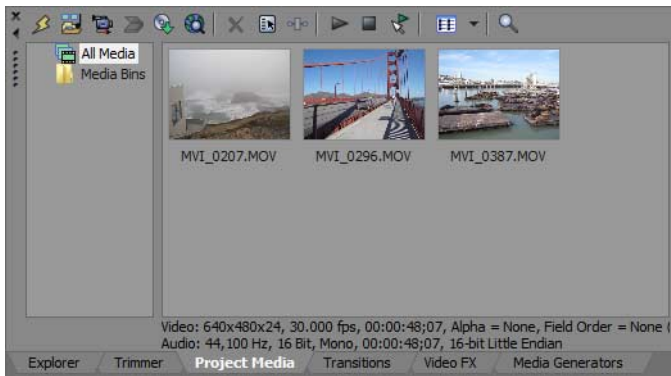
The Video Preview window displays a project's video during project editing and playback. *For more information, see [Playing your project](#) on page 26.*



Video appears during project playback or as the cursor is moved during editing. Right-click to change Video Preview settings.

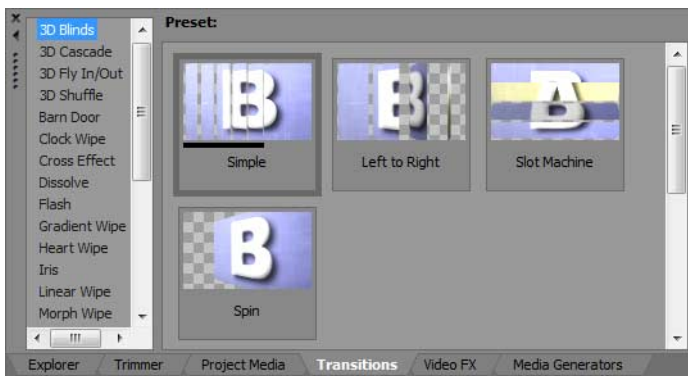
Project Media window - Alt+5

The Project Media window helps you organize the media files you're using in a project. The information about these files is displayed in a highly flexible database that can be instantly sorted. You can also use the Project Media window to apply effects and plug-ins to media files and set the specific properties of these files. *For more information, see [Using the Project Media window](#) on page 17.*



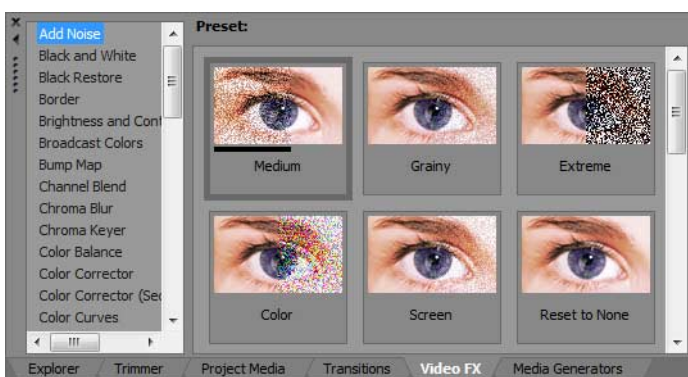
Transitions window - Alt+7

The Transitions window contains all of the effects you can use to transition between video clips. The thumbnails display animated examples of each transition. You can drag transitions from this window to replace the crossfade between two video events or to replace the fade-in or fade-out region of a video event.



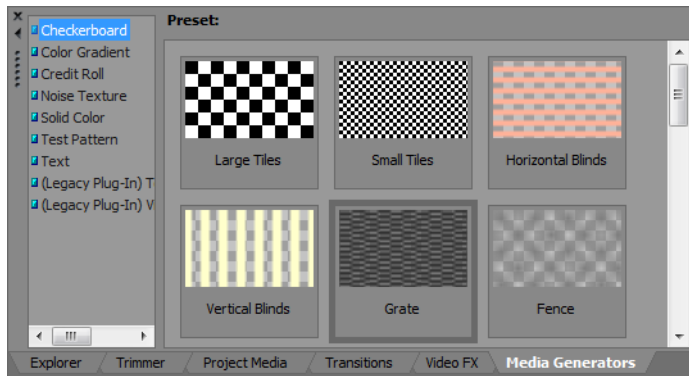
Video FX window - Alt+8

The Video FX window contains the video effects available. The thumbnails display animated examples of each plug-in preset. You can drag plug-ins from this window to an event, track, or to the Video Preview window (video output effects).



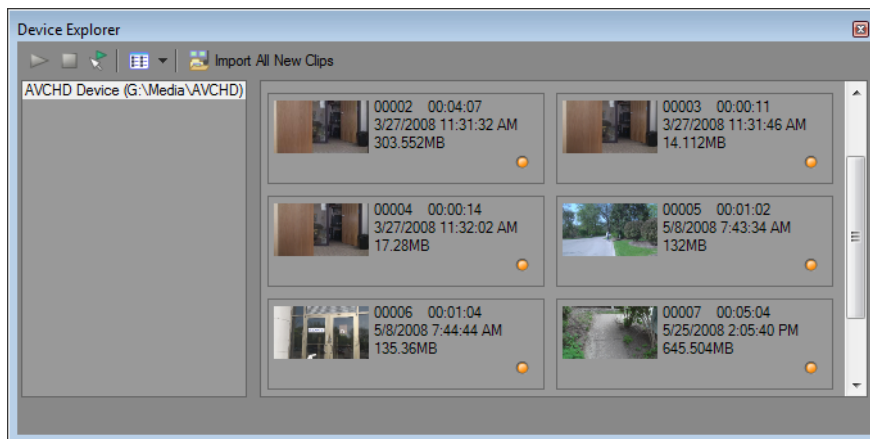
Media Generators window - Alt+9

The Media Generators window contains the different media generators provided. Media generators make it easy to create events containing text, credit rolls, test patterns, color gradients, and solid color backgrounds. You can drag a media generator to the timeline to create a new generated media event.



Device Explorer window - Ctrl+Alt+7

The Device Explorer window allows you to browse and import clips from AVCHD camcorders. *For more information about the Device Explorer, see the online help.*



Chapter 2 Getting Started

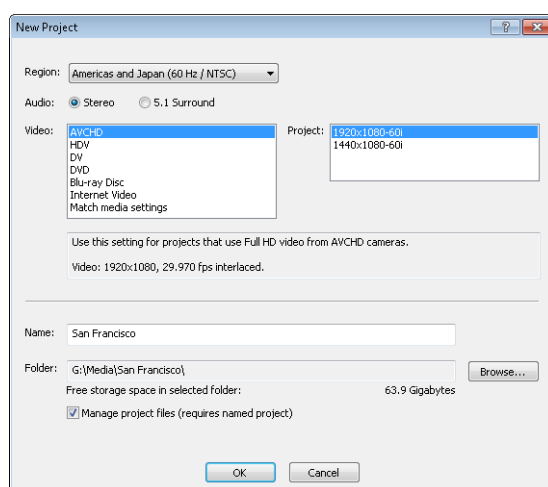
Vegas® Movie Studio software is a new way of creating multimedia productions. Whether you are an experienced multimedia author or a budding novice, the powerful features and capabilities of Vegas Movie Studio software are organized to increase your creativity and productivity. The following chapter summarizes the software's basic functions and operations.

Creating projects


The process of creating a multimedia production can be a complicated undertaking, involving hundreds of shots, takes, voiceovers, music beds, audio tracks, and special effects. Organization is a critical issue in this process. In the software, organization is handled by a small project file (.vfp) that saves information about source file locations, edits, cuts, insertion points, transitions, and special effects. This project file is not a multimedia file, but is instead used to create (render) the final file when editing is finished.

Because Vegas Movie Studio software edits a project file and not the original source files, you can edit without worrying about corrupting your source files. This not only gives you a strong sense of security, but it also gives you the freedom to experiment.

1. From the **Project** menu, choose **New**. The New Project dialog is displayed.



Tip: You can quickly create a project by clicking the **New** button (📁) on the toolbar. The project will use the default settings, but you can use the Project Properties dialog to edit the settings later. From the **Project** menu, choose **Properties** to display the Project Properties dialog.

2. From the **Region** drop-down list, choose a video output standard.
3. Select a radio button to choose whether you want to use stereo or 5.1-channel audio in your project.
For more information about working with 5.1-channel surround projects, see [5.1 Surround](#) on page 49.
 5.1-surround audio is available only in Vegas Movie Studio HD Platinum software.
4. In the **Video** box, click the type of video that you're using to create your project or the format you want to use to deliver your completed project.
The **Project** box will display a list of options for the selected video type.
If you want your project to match the properties of an existing media file, choose **Match media settings** and click the **Browse** button next to the **Choose media** box to select the file you want to use.
5. Set your project name and the location where you want to save it:
 - a. In the **Name** box, type a name to identify your project. If you don't specify a project name when creating a project, the file name you use to save your project will be used.
 - b. The **Folder** box displays the path to the folder your project file will be saved. Click the **Browse** button if you want to choose a different folder.

- c. Select the **Manage project files** check box if you want your project media to be saved in the project folder.

When this check box is selected, the following files will be stored in subfolders below the project folder:

- Audio recordings.
- Files that you capture or import from a video camera, still camera or scanner, or audio CD.
- Snapshots that you copy from the Video Preview window.
- Files that you create using Render to New Track.

Existing media files on your computer will not be moved.

6. Click **OK** to start working with your project.

Note: If you want to modify project settings later, use the *Project Properties dialog*. From the **Project** menu, choose **Properties** to display the *Project Properties dialog*.

Saving a project

When you save your work, it is saved in a project file. Project files are not rendered media files. To save a project, choose **Save** from the **Project** menu, or press Ctrl+S.

Renaming a project (using Save As)

After you have been working with your project, you can use the **Save As** command in the **Project** menu to save a copy of a project with a new name. This is useful for backing up different versions of a project.

Getting media files

You can add media from a variety of sources to your project. You can add audio and video files, record audio into a track, capture video from a video camera, or extract music from your own CD. You can also create media such as text overlays, backgrounds, and credit rolls from within the software.

Previewing a media file

You can preview files before placing them in your project. The Explorer window has a mini-transport bar with **Play** (▶), **Stop** (■), and **Auto Preview** (⏮) buttons. When you preview a file, its stream is sent to the Mixer window's preview bus (for audio files) or to the Video Preview window (for video files).

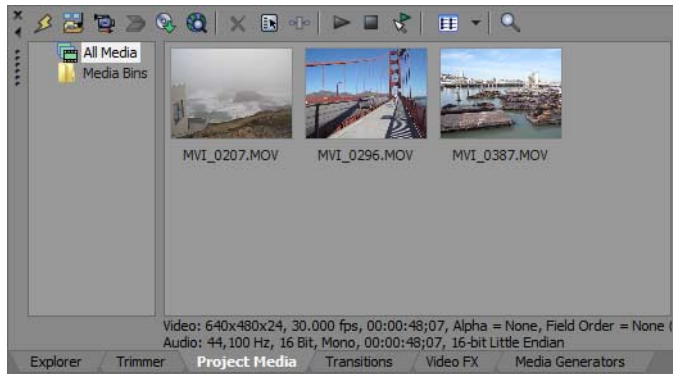
Tip: You can use the same mini-transport bar buttons in the *Project Media window* to preview files in the *Project Media list*.

1. Select a file in the Explorer window.
2. Click the **Play** button (▶) to listen to the file.
3. Click the **Stop** button (■) or select a different file to stop previewing the file.

Tip: To automatically preview selected files, click the **Auto Preview** button (⏮) on the Explorer window's transport bar.

Using the Project Media window

Media files, both video and audio, tend to be the largest files on your hard drive. It is therefore not always easy to move them around and impractical to store multiple copies of these files. You can add media files to the Project Media list to organize them before any editing begins. Once you begin working on a project, all files you add to the timeline are automatically included in the Project Media list. From the **View** menu, choose **Project Media** to open this window if it is not already visible.



Using Project Media views

You can control the information that is displayed in the Project Media window by clicking the **Views** button (☰) and selecting a view.

For more information about views, see the online help (from the Vegas Movie Studio **Help** menu and choose **Contents and Index**).

Adding media to the Project Media list

You can add media to the Project Media list without adding it to the timeline by importing the file. For more information about importing files, see the online help (from the Vegas Movie Studio **Help** menu and choose **Contents and Index**).

Adding media to the Project Media list from the Explorer window

1. Navigate to and select a file to add to the Project Media list. You can use Ctrl or Shift to select multiple media files.
2. Right-click the file and choose **Add to Project Media list** from the shortcut menu. The selected file is added to the Project Media list.

Replacing media in the Project Media list

You can replace a file in the Project Media list with a different file. When changing the media file that an event contains, every occurrence of the event on the timeline is updated with the new media file contents.

1. Right-click a file in the Project Media window.
2. Choose **Replace** from the shortcut menu.
3. In the Replace Media File dialog, browse for and select the file with which you want to replace the current file.
4. Click **Open**. The selected file replaces the old file in the Project Media list, and any events in the timeline containing the old file are updated to contain the new media file.

Capturing DV video

You can use the Video Capture application installed with Vegas Movie Studio software to capture video clips from your DV video camera and add them to the Project Media window. You can also specify a different third-party capture application for DV video capture.

Tip: To specify the DV video capture application you want to use with Vegas Movie Studio software, select the **Use external video capture application** check box on the **Video** tab of the Preferences window and browse for the program's executable (.exe) file.


1. If you have not already done so, connect your video camera to your video capture card using the cable provided with the card.
2. From the **Project** menu, choose **Capture Video** or click the **Capture Video** button (📹) in the Project Media window. The Capture Video dialog appears.

3. Select the **DV** radio button and click **OK**. The Video Capture application starts.
4. Capture your video. *For information about capturing video, see the Vegas Movie Studio online help. To access help, choose **Contents and Index** from the **Help** menu.*

If any captured clips go offline, you can recapture the clips using your video capture application. Right-click an offline file in the Project Media window and choose **Recapture** from the shortcut menu.

Capturing HDV video

You can use the internal Vegas Movie Studio video capture tool to capture video clips from your HDV video camera and add them to the Project Media window.

1. If you have not already done so, connect your video camera to your video capture card using the cable provided with the card.
2. From the **Project** menu, choose **Capture Video** or click the **Capture Video** button  in the Project Media window. The Capture Video dialog appears.
3. Select the **HDV** radio button and click **OK**. The Capture window appears.
4. Capture your video. *For information about capturing video, see the Vegas Movie Studio online help. To access help, choose **Contents and Index** from the **Help** menu.*


When you're finished capturing, your clip is saved to the folder specified in the **Capture folder** box on the Clip Edit tab. If you selected the **Add new clips to project media** check box in Capture Preferences, the clip is also added to the Project Media window, from which you can add it to the timeline.

If any captured clips go offline, you can recapture the clips using your video capture application. Right-click an offline file in the Project Media window and choose **Recapture** from the shortcut menu.

Getting images

You can bring images directly into the software from your scanner or digital camera. The images are added to the Project Media window as JPEG image files.

Note: *In order to get pictures from a scanner or digital camera, you may need to install a driver for your device. Refer to the software that was included with your device or the manufacturer's Web site.*

1. Make sure your scanner or digital camera is on and connected to your computer.
2. In the Project Media window, click the **Get Photo** button . The software is started for the device.
3. Use the device software to get an image and send it to Vegas Movie Studio software. Once the image has been sent, the Scanned Files dialog appears.
 - Click **Rename** to give the new image a more meaningful name.
 - Click **Delete** to cancel adding the image.
4. Click **Done**. The new JPEG file is added to the Project Media list.

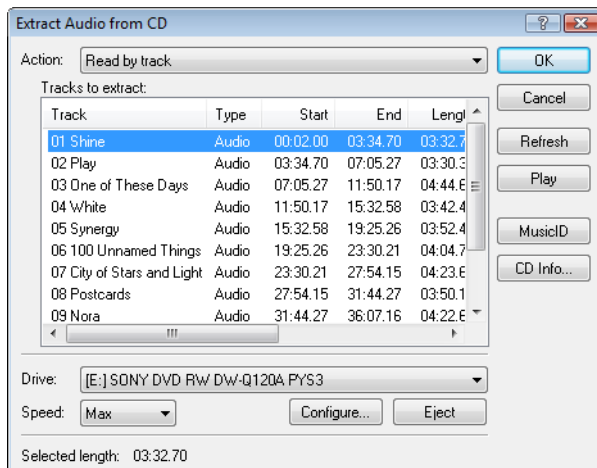
Tip: *If any of the subjects in your captured images have red eyes, you can use the red-eye removal feature to correct the problem. For more information on this feature, see the online help.*

Extracting audio from a CD

You can extract tracks from a CD and add them to the Project Media window as .wav files.

Important: Vegas Movie Studio software is not intended for, and should not be used for, illegal or infringing purposes, such as the illegal copying or sharing of copyrighted materials. Using Vegas Movie Studio software for such purposes is, among other things, against United States and international copyright laws and contrary to the terms and conditions of the End User License Agreement. Such activity may be punishable by law and may also subject you to the breach remedies set forth in the End User License Agreement.

1. Insert the audio CD into your CD/DVD drive.
2. In the Project Media window, click the **Extract Audio from CD** button (🌐). The Extract Audio from CD dialog appears.



3. From the **Action** drop-down list, choose the method you want to use for extracting the CD audio:
 - **Read by track** - Use this option to choose the tracks you want to extract from the CD.
 - **Read entire disc** - Use this option to automatically extract all tracks on the disc. The entire CD is extracted into one new file in the Project Media list.
 - **Read by range** - Use this option to extract audio from a specified range of time.
4. If you chose either the **Read by track** or **Read by range** option, specify the track(s) or range to extract:
 - For **Read by track**, select the tracks you want to extract in the Tracks to read list. Use the Ctrl or Shift keys to select more than one track. Each track is extracted into a separate file in the Project Media list.
 - For **Read by range**, type a time in the **Range start** field and either the **Range end** or **Range length** fields. The range of audio is extracted into one new file in the Project Media list.

Note: If you want to extract multiple tracks to a single file, choose **Read by track** from the **Action** drop-down list to select your tracks, and then choose **Read by range** from the **Action** drop-down list. The appropriate time range for the tracks you selected will automatically be inserted and the time range will be extracted to a single file.

5. From the **Drive** drop-down list, choose the drive containing the audio CD from which you want to extract.
6. From the **Speed** drop-down list, choose the speed at which you want to extract the audio. If you experience any problems extracting audio, you can try decreasing the selected speed, or you can click **Configure** to adjust the **Audio extract optimization** setting.

Note: To eject the CD at any time prior to beginning the extraction process, click the **Eject** button.

7. Click **OK**. The Save As dialog appears.
8. Select a name and location for the new .wav file.
9. Click **Save** to begin extracting the audio.

The track is extracted and a progress meter is displayed to indicate the percent complete. When extraction is complete, the new .wav file appears in the Project Media window.

Sorting media with bins

The detailed view of the Project Media window helps you sort your media files using their attributes, but for more control, you can create bins. Bins are folders within projects that you can use to organize your media files.

Media bins are virtual folders that are saved with your project. They do not affect the way media is saved on your computer.

Creating bins

Right-click the parent bin where you want to create a new bin and choose **Create New Bin** from the shortcut menu.

Adding media to a bin

1. Browse your existing bins to find the media file you want to move. The All Media Folder contains all media files in your project.
2. Drag a file from the right-hand pane to a bin.

For more information about media bins, see the online help (from the Vegas Movie Studio **Help** menu, choose **Contents and Index**).

Adding media to the timeline

Media files may be added to your project from the Explorer or Project Media windows by double-clicking them or by dragging them. Either method places the media file in an event in its entirety in the timeline.

Dragging a media file to the timeline

You can create a new track by dragging a media file to a blank area on the timeline and dropping it in place. Tracks can contain multiple events, so you can place different events next to each other on a track.

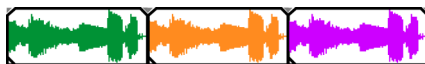
Note: *Video and audio events cannot be placed on the same track.*

1. Locate a media file in the Explorer or Project Media windows.
2. Drag the media file to the timeline.
An event for the media file appears where you released the mouse.

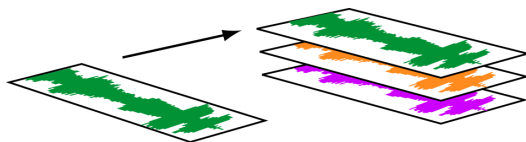
Dragging multiple media files to the timeline

1. Select multiple media files in the Explorer or Project Media windows. Select a range of adjacent media files by holding Shift and clicking the first and last files in the range or select files that are not adjacent by pressing Ctrl and clicking individual files.
2. Right-click and drag the files to the timeline.
3. When you release the mouse, a shortcut menu appears. Select a placement option from the menu.

- **Add Across Time**



- **Add As Takes**



You will see one event on the track. The other events are listed as takes “beneath” the topmost event.

- **Video Only** and **Audio Only** allow you to isolate either the video or audio, and add that stream from a multimedia file either across time or as takes.

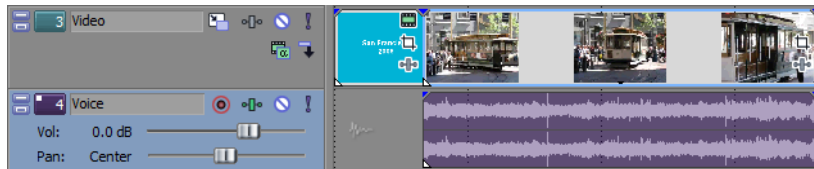
Tip: *A left-click drag-and-drop automatically inserts files across time. However, you can cycle through placement modes by right-clicking (without releasing the left mouse button) while performing the drag-and-drop operation.*

Double-clicking a media file

This method places the event at the cursor's position in the selected track. If the selected track is a video track, and you double-click an audio event (or vice versa), a new track is created for the event. Once an event is placed, you can move it from one track to another or change its position on the timeline.

Inserting a video file with associated audio

Media files with video frequently include associated audio. When you insert a media file into the timeline, the associated audio is automatically inserted into a separate audio track below the video track. The two associated events are grouped together and behave as a single unit when moved or otherwise edited. You can ungroup the events to move them independently.




Two events that contain video (top) and audio (bottom) streams from a single multimedia video file; each event is inserted on a separate track.

Automatically crossfading inserted events

When inserting multiple events across time, the events (both video and audio) can be set to automatically crossfade. Two options must be enabled in order to create crossfades automatically when adding multiple events. First, verify that a check mark appears next to **Automatic Crossfades** in the **Options** menu. Second, from the **Options** menu, choose **Preferences**, and on the **Editing** tab, select **Automatically overlap multiple selected media when added**. For more information, see [Crossfading events](#) on page 39.

Creating slideshows

You can use the Slideshow Creator to add a photo slideshow to the selected video track.

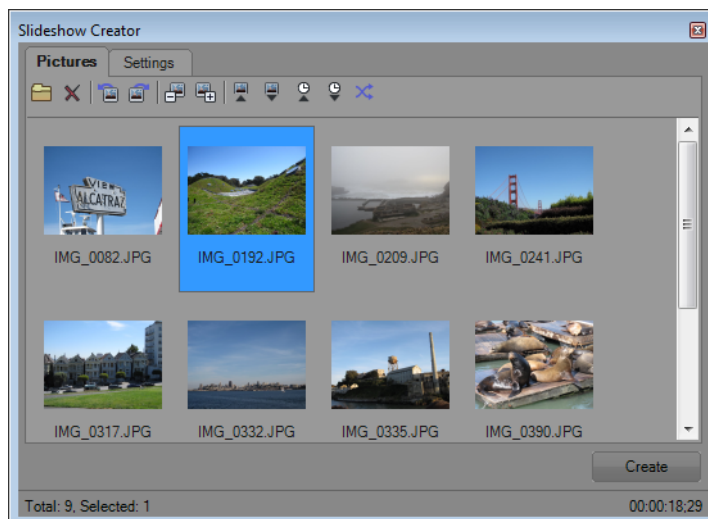
 This feature is available only in Vegas Movie Studio HD Platinum software.

1. Click in the timeline to select a track and position the cursor.


The slideshow will be added to the selected track beginning at the cursor position. You can adjust the start time if needed.


2. From the **Insert** menu, choose **Slideshow**. The Slideshow Creator is displayed.





The **Pictures** tab allows you to add and arrange pictures for your slideshow, and the **Settings** tab allows you to control the slideshow's start time, duration, and transitions between slides.



3. Add slides to your slideshow.






- a. Click the **Add Pictures** button (). A dialog is displayed for you to browse to a folder and select pictures. Hold Ctrl or Shift while clicking to select multiple pictures.
- b. Click the **Open** button to add the selected pictures to your slideshow.
- c. Repeat steps 3a and 3b as needed to add pictures from other folders.

If you need to remove a photo, select it and click the **Delete Selected** button (.

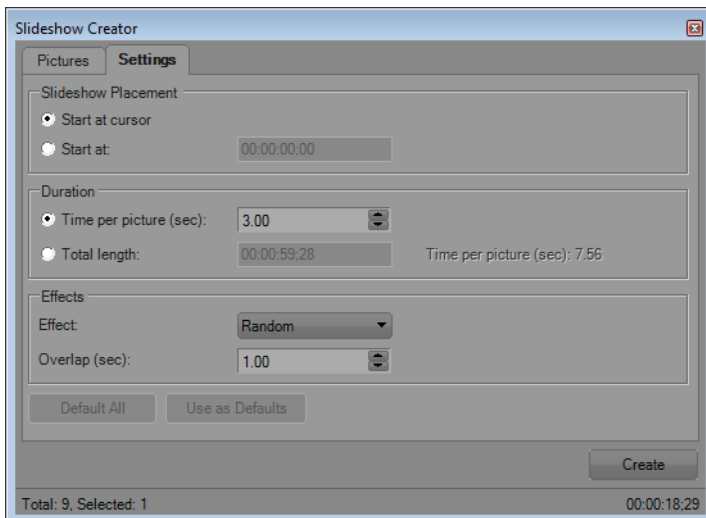
4. Use the Pictures tab to arrange your slides as needed:
 - a. If you need to rotate pictures, you can select a photo and click the **Rotate Counterclockwise**  or **Rotate Clockwise**  buttons. You can also rotate multiple selected photos at once.
 - b. If you want to change the order of your photos, you can use the **Move Selected -1**, **Move Selected +1**, or **Sort By** buttons.
 - Click **Move Selected -1**  to shift the selected photo earlier in the slideshow.
 - Click **Move Selected +1**  to shift the selected photo later in the slideshow.

Tip: You can also drag photos in the Slideshow Creator window to rearrange them.

- Click a toolbar button to sort the photos. You can sort alphabetically by file name, by date, or shuffle the photos in a random order.

Button	Description
	Sort A to Z Sort photos alphabetically by file name.
	Sort Z to A Sort photos in reverse alphabetical order by file name.
	Sort New to Old Sort photos from newest to oldest.
	Sort Old to New Sort photos from oldest to newest.
	Shuffle Shuffle photos in a random order.

5. Use the Settings tab to adjust the slideshow's start time, duration, and transitions between slides:



- a. The Slideshow Placement controls determine where your slideshow will begin on the selected track.
 - Select the **Start at cursor** radio button if you want the slideshow to begin at the cursor position you set in step 1.
 - Select the **Start at** radio button and type a time in the edit box if you want to adjust the start time.
 - b. The Duration controls determine the length of time each slide is displayed or the overall length of the slideshow.
 - Select the **Time per picture** radio button and type a time (in seconds) in the edit box to set the length of time each slide will be displayed.
 - Select the **Total length** radio button and type a time in the edit box to set the overall length of the slideshow. The duration will be divided equally among slides.
 - c. The Effects controls determine how the slideshow changes between slides.

Choose a setting from the **Effect** drop-down list to choose a transition, and type a value in the **Overlap** box to indicate how long slides will overlap. Type **0** in the **Overlap** box to change between slides with no transitions. This sort of abrupt change is called a cut.
6. Click the Create button.

Tip: You can preview your slideshow in the timeline. If you want to change the slideshow's settings, click to position the cursor at the beginning of the slideshow and use **Undo** to remove the events from the timeline. You can then return to step 5 to change the slideshow's settings.

Working with events

Events are the most basic objects in a project. An event is something that happens in time, has a specific duration, and can be video or audio.

Understanding files and events

The objects you work with are referred to as media files and events.

- **Files** are objects that are stored on your hard disk. In Vegas Movie Studio software, you will work with media files, such as music and video files. These files are neither operated on nor changed. You can access files from the Vegas Movie Studio Explorer window.
- **Events** are periods of time on the timeline that act as windows into media files, either whole or in part. When you drag a media file onto the timeline, you automatically create an event that contains that file's contents. An event can contain video, audio, still images, or generated media. The event window may contain only a small portion of a much larger media file. A single media file can be used repeatedly to create any number of different events, since each event can be trimmed independently.



The original media file.



An event trimmed from the original media file.



The event as it appears in Vegas Movie Studio software.

Audio events are created from audio files on your computer (for example, WAV or MP3) or can be a part of a video file (for example, AVI). You can change many characteristics of an audio event, such as speed, volume, and equalization. Audio events can be mixed with other audio events.

Video events are created from video files captured to your computer (typically AVI, MOV, or QT) or images (BMP, JPEG, PNG, or TGA). You can change many characteristics of a video event, such as speed, color, and size. Video events can overlay other video events and are visual elements that appear on top of a background video, image, or color.

Moving events along the timeline

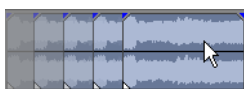
You can move events along the timeline individually or as a group. Events may overlap each other or be placed on top of each other. You can crossfade overlapping events automatically or with envelopes.

Moving an event

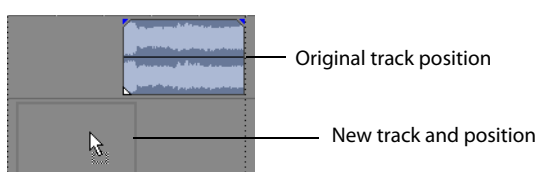
You can move an event along the timeline within a track or move it to a different track.

1. Drag the event along the timeline.

If you move the event along the original track's timeline, the event's appearance (color) remains the same.



However, you can move the event to a different track. When you do, the event appears as a simple outline and you will see its original track and position on the timeline. Once you release the mouse, the event assumes the new timeline position and track color.



2. Release the mouse to place the event.

Moving multiple events

You can move multiple events along the timeline within a track or move them to a different track. Selected events do not need to be within the same track. Use the Ctrl key, the Shift key, or the **Selection Edit Tool** (⌘) to select multiple events and drag them. To select all events on the track after a given event, right-click the event and choose **Select Events to End**. For more information, see [Selecting multiple events on page 30](#).

Moving events by small increments

To move an event more precisely, click the event and press 4 or 6 on the numeric keypad to nudge it by small increments. The amount of movement caused by each nudge is determined by how far the timeline is zoomed in or out. You can also click the event and press 1 or 3 on the numeric keypad to nudge the event by frames.

Working with tracks

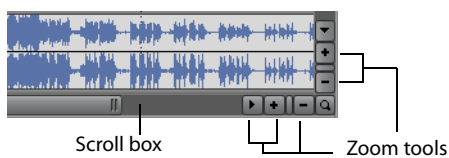
A project consists of multiple audio and video tracks. All events appear in the **timeline** (track view). The **track list** provides information about the track and contains controls that affect all events in the track.

Using the timeline

Numerous options are provided for viewing and navigating in timeline.

Scrolling and zooming

There are several ways to scroll and zoom in the timeline.



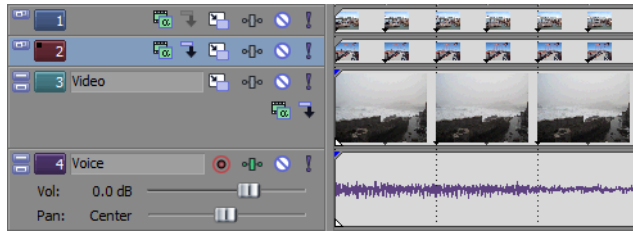
- Click the scroll bar arrows or drag the scroll bars to move up and down the tracks or to move forward and back along the timeline.
- Click the **Zoom** buttons (⏏) to reveal more or less of the timeline.
- Drag the edge of the scroll box, found on the scroll bar, to zoom.
- Press the Up Arrow and Down Arrow keys to zoom in and out along the timeline.
- Click the **Zoom Edit Tool** (⏏) button or, from the **Edit** menu, choose **Editing Tool** and then choose **Zoom**. In this mode, drag on the timeline to draw a rectangle that defines the zoom region.

Tip: You can also access the Zoom Edit Tool from the lower-right corner of the timeline (⏏).

Zooming directly controls the accuracy of your editing. Each video event has thumbnail representations of the frames within the event. Depending on how far you have zoomed in on a video event, a thumbnail can represent the entire event or a single frame in the event.

Changing track height

You can change the height of individual tracks by dragging their borders in the track list. In the example below, the main video track is fairly large to show the details of the scene while the two tracks above it, which are overlays, have been resized to a shorter height.



Using the track list

This section describes the different controls in the track header of each track. Some controls are specific to either video or audio tracks.

Video track header





Button or Control	Name	Description
	Minimize track height	Minimizes track height.
	Maximize track height	Maximizes track height.
	Track number and color	Track numbers and colors help organize a multitrack project.
	Track name (scribble strip)	Allows you name a track. To name a track, double-click the scribble strip and type the track's name.
	Track motion	Track motion is used to move a video track across a background. Picture-in-picture effects and scrolling title sequences are two simple cases where this tool is important.
	Track FX	Adds track effects plug-ins.
	Mute	Temporarily mutes playback of the track so that you can focus on other tracks.
	Solo	Isolates a track for playback.
	Compositing Mode	Determines how the transparency in a video track is generated.
	Make Compositing Child	Creates a parent/child compositing relationship with the track above.

Audio track header



Button or Control	Name	Description
	Minimize track height	Minimizes track height.
	Maximize track height	Maximizes track height.
	Track number and color	Track numbers and colors help organize a multitrack project.
	Track name (scribble strip)	Allows you name a track. To name a track, double-click the scribble strip and type the track's name.
	Arm for record	Prepares a track for recording. You may record directly into audio tracks. A track is ready when you see the recording meter appear on it.
	Track FX	Adds track effects plug-ins.
	Mute	Temporarily mutes playback of the track so that you can focus on other tracks.
	Solo	Isolates a track for playback by muting the other tracks.

Button or Control	Name	Description
	Volume fader	Controls the audio track volume relative to the other tracks. Drag the fader left or right to adjust the volume.
	Pan slider	Functions as a trim control that adjusts the overall panning of the track.

Playing back and previewing



You can play back your project in two ways: directly from the timeline from within the software or by mixing the entire project to a preview file.

Playing your project

The transport bar allows you to play back your entire project or portions of your project based on a time selection or the current cursor position. *For more information, see [Transport bar controls](#) on page 9.*


If your project includes video, make sure the Video Preview window is displayed for playback: from the **View** menu, choose **Video Preview** or press Alt+6.

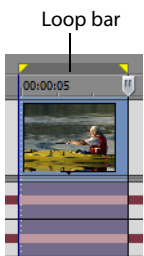
Playing an entire project




1. Click the **Play From Start** button () to begin playback at the beginning of the project.
2. Click the **Stop** button () to stop playback.

Most of the time, you will only want to preview a small portion of the project to perfect a section. You can do this by creating a time selection.

Playing a time selection

1. Place the mouse pointer above the ruler on the marker bar. The mouse pointer changes to include a left/right arrow cursor () .
2. Drag to select the time region. To increase or decrease the time selection, drag its start and end points. The time selection is highlighted and the loop bar appears above the ruler on the timeline.



3. Click the **Play** button () to begin playback. Only the non-muted tracks and events within the time selection play back.
4. Click the **Loop Playback** button () to continually play back the events within the time selection. Click the button again to turn this feature off.
5. Click the **Stop** button () to stop playback.

By looping the playback, you can repeatedly watch the same section of the project over and over as you make changes to filters and effects in real time. You can define selection areas automatically, depending on what you would like to preview. *For more information, see [Selecting a time range](#) on page 31.*

Scrubbing

Scrubbing is a type of timeline playback that gives you precise control over the speed and direction of playback. Both linear and logarithmic scale scrubbing are allowed.

The use of multimedia controllers is supported for scrubbing. For more information on using the software with multimedia controllers, please see the online help. To access help, choose **Contents and Index** from the **Help** menu.

Tip: Choose a setting from the **JKL/shuttle speed** drop-down list on the **Editing** tab of the **Preferences** dialog to control the scrub speed and range when using the keyboard or multimedia controllers.

Scrubbing with the playhead

The playhead (⏮) above the timeline can be dragged back and forth to shuttle forward or backward from the cursor position to locate an edit point.



Tip: Set in and out points while dragging the playhead by pressing the **I** and **O** keys.

Note: The playhead is also available in the **Trimmer** window.

Previewing to media player

A project can be previewed in a media player by mixing and rendering the project according to the project's properties and playing back using the media player associated with the file type you select.

1. From the **Tools** menu, choose **Preview in Player**. The **Preview** dialog appears.
2. Select the file type from the drop-down list.
3. Click **OK** to begin the mixing and rendering process. A progress dialog appears indicating the percent complete of the new file. When mixing is completed, the associated media player opens and begins playback.

Chapter 3 Basic Editing Techniques

Vegas® Movie Studio projects are multitrack compilations of events that occur over time. The events in your project are references (pointers) to source media files. Vegas Movie Studio software is a nondestructive editor, so editing events in your project does not alter the source media files in any way.

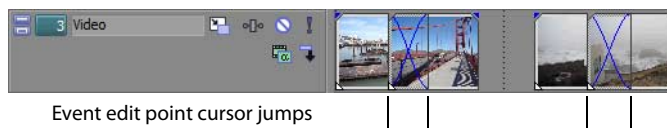
Getting around

When editing and playing back the project, the cursor identifies where you are along the project's timeline.

Moving the cursor

Use the following keyboard commands to move the cursor in the timeline.

Description	Keys	Description	Keys
Go to beginning of project	Ctrl+Home or W	Move left/right to marker(s)	Ctrl+Left/Right Arrow
Go to end of project	Ctrl+End or E	Move to marker #	0-9 keys (not numeric keypad)
Go to beginning of selection or view (if no selection)	Home	Move left/right to event edit points including fade edges (see figure below)	Ctrl+Alt+Left/Right Arrow
Go to end of selection or view (if no selection)	End	Nudge cursor on timeline	Left or Right Arrow
Move right by grid marks	Page Down	Move left/right one frame	Alt+Left/Right Arrow
Move left by grid marks	Page Up	Move left/right one frame	Ctrl+Alt+Shift+Mouse wheel
Go to	Ctrl+G	Center in view	\



Changing focus

Focus is used to describe which objects have the attention of a program. For example, when you click a file in the Project Media list, the Project Media window has focus. To instantly switch the program's focus to the track view (timeline), press Alt+0 or, from the **View** menu, choose **Focus to Timeline**.

In Vegas Movie Studio software, it matters which track has focus when you perform a task. For example, when you double-click a media file in the Explorer, it is inserted into the track that has focus. You can click a track on its track number to make it the focus track. A blinking white square next to the track number and shading in the track list indicates a track has focus.

Making selections

You have the flexibility to select one or more events, a time range, or events and a time range. All selection options can apply to a single track or to multiple tracks.

To select an event, click it.

Selecting multiple events

You can select multiple events in your project using several methods.

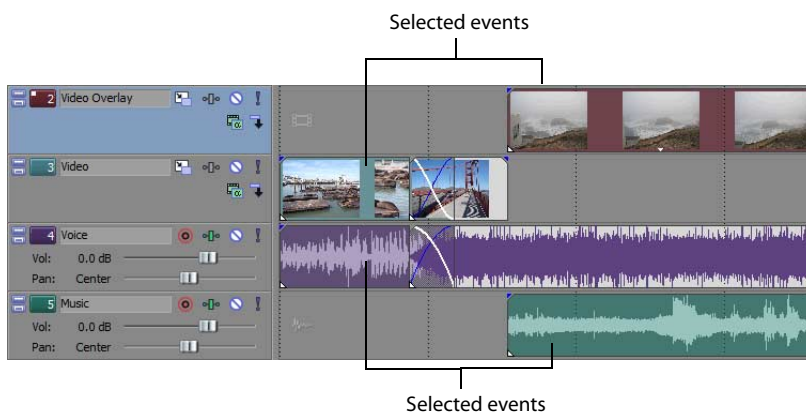
Tip: Once you have selected multiple events, you can group them together. For more information, see the online help. From the **Help** menu, choose **Contents and Index**.

Note: You can select multiple video events, multiple audio events, or a combination of both video and audio events. However, you can only use commands and operations that apply to both types of events for selections composed of both audio and video events.

Selecting nonadjacent events

1. Hold the Ctrl key.
2. Select the events by clicking them.

To deselect an event, simply click it again to toggle the event selection on or off.




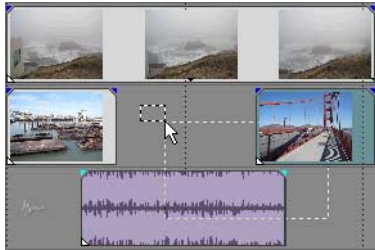
Selecting a range of events

1. Hold the Shift key.
2. Click the first event that you want to select.
3. Click the last event that you want to select.

All events between the first and last selected events are highlighted and selected.

Selecting a block of events

1. Click the **Selection Edit Tool** button .
2. Position the cursor in a corner of the area that you want to select.
3. Click and hold the left mouse button.
4. Drag the cursor to the opposite corner of the area you want to select. A rectangle is drawn on the workspace. All events within this rectangle are selected.



Hold the left mouse button and right-click to toggle through the three types of selection boxes: free, vertical, or horizontal.

Tip: You can include or exclude events from a selection area by pressing **Ctrl** and clicking an event. To deselect all events, click anywhere in the workspace outside of the selected events.

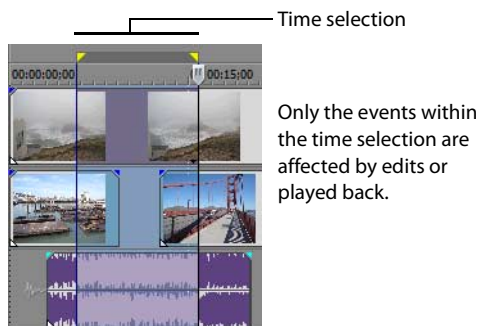
Selecting all events to the end of the track

1. Right-click an event. A shortcut menu appears.
2. From the shortcut menu, choose **Select Events to End**. All events on the track after the selected event are selected.

Tip: To move large blocks of events, you can use **Select Events to End** with events selected on different tracks. Press **Ctrl** and click to select events on different tracks, and then right-click to access the shortcut menu.

Selecting a time range

Time selections are indicated by a shaded box and a bar that appears on the top of the timeline. You can use the time selection bar for playing back a smaller portion of your project or to apply cross-track edits.



Note: Unless an event is locked, a selected time range affects all events, or portions of events, that occur within the range.

Dragging to select a time range

1. Position the mouse pointer above the ruler (on the marker bar). The mouse pointer changes to a left/right arrow cursor (↔).
2. Drag to select a region. All events, or portions of events within the region, are highlighted.
3. Drag the yellow handles on either end of the time selection to increase or decrease your time range selection.



Tip: You can move the entire selection range by dragging the time selection bar.

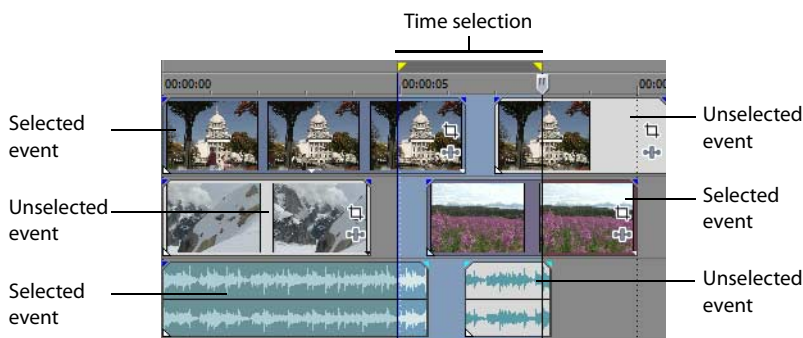
Looping playback

If you want to play back the time range, click **Play** (▶) to play only the events within the time range. Click the **Loop Playback** button (🔄) or press Q to toggle loop playback on and off. Vegas Movie Studio software continually plays back the portion of the timeline within the time selection when loop playback is on.

Selecting events and a time range

Selecting a time range does not automatically select events. Excluding locked events, all items within the time range play back and are affected by **Edit** menu commands. However, you may select specific events to edit, and then select a time range.

1. Select the events you wish to edit. *For more information, see [Selecting multiple events](#) on page 30.*
2. Place the mouse pointer above the ruler (on the marker bar). The mouse pointer changes to a left/right arrow cursor (↔).
3. Drag to select the region. Notice that events that were not initially selected in step 1 remain unselected (not highlighted).



Selecting tracks

Click a track header to select it. Hold Ctrl or Shift to select multiple tracks.

Editing events

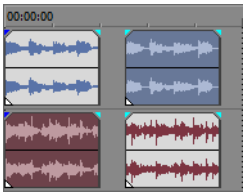
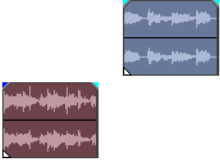
Copying events

You can copy events, or portions of events, to the clipboard and paste them into your project. You can copy a single event or multiple events. Copying preserves the original event information, edits, and other modifications.

1. Select the events to be copied. *For more information, see [Selecting multiple events](#) on page 30.*
2. Select a time range, if applicable.
3. Click the **Copy** button (📄).

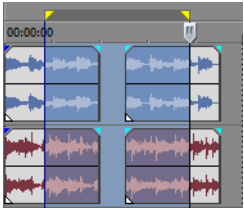
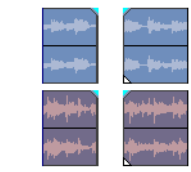
Copying selected events

When copied, selected events are reproduced and placed on the clipboard. Time information is also placed on the clipboard.

Events before copy	Clipboard contents	Events after copy
		The original events are not affected and do not change.

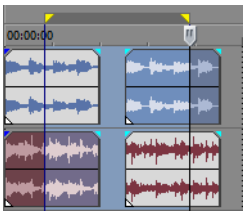
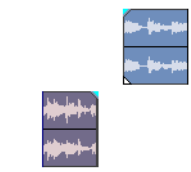
Copying a time selection

Events within the time selection and across all tracks are reproduced and placed on the clipboard. Time information is also placed on the clipboard.

Events before copy	Clipboard contents	Events after copy
		The original events are not affected and do not change.

Copying a time selection and events


Events and portions of selected events within the time selection are reproduced and placed on the clipboard. Time information is also placed on the clipboard.

Events before copy	Clipboard contents	Events after copy
		The original events are not affected and do not change.

Cutting events

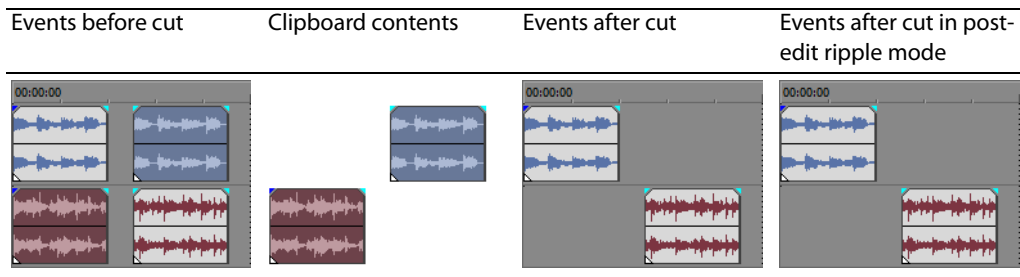
Cutting events removes them from their respective tracks, but places the cut information (events and time) on the clipboard. Once on the clipboard, you may paste the information into your project.

Tip: You can apply a ripple edit after cutting. For more information, see the online help. From the **Help** menu, choose **Contents and Index**.

1. Select events or a time range. For more information, see [Making selections](#) on page 30.
2. Click the **Cut** button .

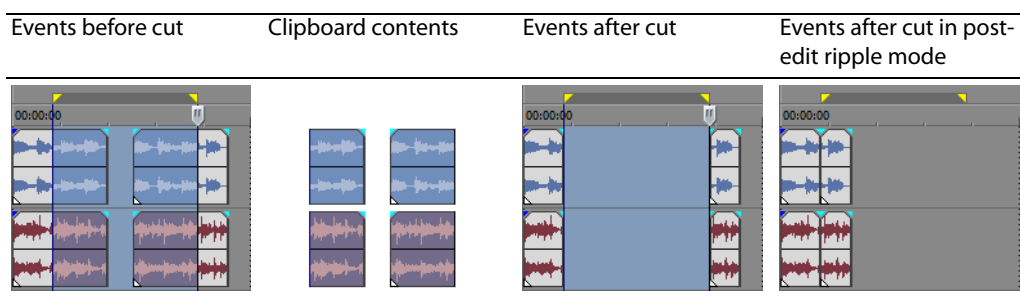
Cutting selected events

When cut, selected events are removed from the timeline and placed on the clipboard. Time information is also placed on the clipboard.



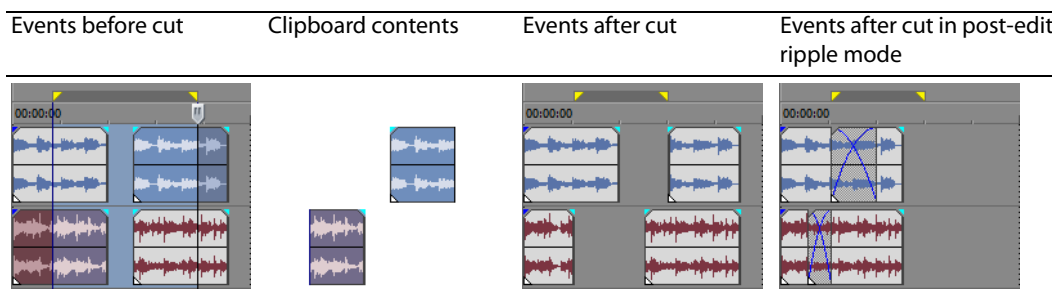
Cutting a time selection

Events within the time selection are reproduced and placed on the clipboard. Time information is also placed on the clipboard. When cutting a time selection, ripple edit mode affects the position of material on all tracks or affected tracks after the cut.



Cutting a time selection and events

Events and portions of selected events within the time selection are reproduced and placed on the clipboard. Time information is also placed on the clipboard. When cutting a combination of time selection and event selection, post-edit ripple mode affects the position of material on all tracks or the tracks of selected events after the cut.



Pasting events

Once information is copied to the clipboard, you may choose a variety of ways to paste the clipboard items. Items are always pasted from the cursor's position along the timeline.

When post-edit ripple mode is enabled, material is pushed down the track to make room for pasted material. The exact behavior of the ripple depends on what is being pasted, and the type of ripple edit you chose to perform. If one or more events are pasted, only those tracks where pasted material appears are ripple edited.

Tip: You can apply a ripple edit after pasting. For more information, see the online help. From the **Help** menu, choose **Contents and Index**.

1. Move the cursor to the desired location on the timeline.
2. Click either the track number or within the track where you want to paste the event. This track is the focus track; there can be only one focus track at a time.

Note: If you are pasting multiple events from different tracks, new tracks are automatically created as needed.

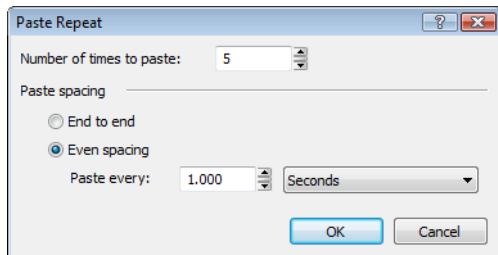
3. Click the **Paste** button .

Clipboard events are pasted at the cursor position on the track. Existing track events can be overlapped with newly pasted information.

Using paste repeat

Use paste repeat to specify how many times clipboard events are pasted at the cursor position on the selected track and to specify the space between pasted events.

1. Copy a selection to the clipboard.
2. From the **Edit** menu, choose **Paste Repeat**. The Paste Repeat dialog appears.

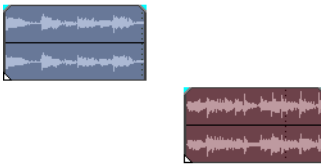
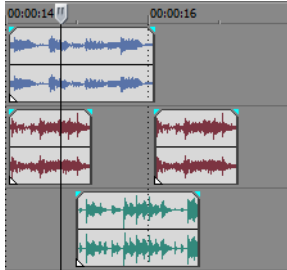
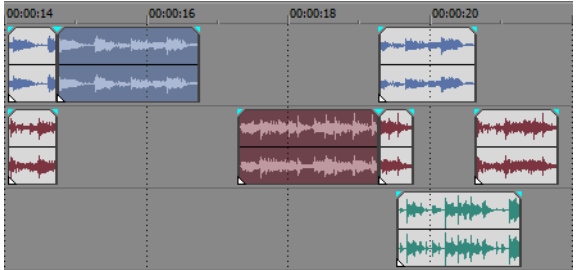


3. Specify the number of times to paste the clipboard contents and the space between successive copies.
4. Click **OK**.

Using paste insert

When using paste insert, clipboard events are placed at the cursor position on the selected track and existing events on all tracks are moved further down the timeline by the total length of pasted information. This action differs from post-edit ripple mode because pasting in post-edit ripple mode affects only the tracks in which material is pasted, while paste insert affects all tracks in the project.

1. Copy a selection to the clipboard.
2. From the **Edit** menu, choose **Paste Insert**.

Clipboard contents	Events before paste insert	Events after paste insert
		
		Events on all tracks (not just tracks with pasted material) are pushed down the timeline.

Punching-in and crossfading events

You can insert events into the middle of (on top of) existing events without altering the timing of the project. When the inserted event ends, the original event continues playing as if it had never stopped.

You can choose the duration of crossfades for punched-in audio events.

1. From the **Options** menu, choose **Preferences**. The Preferences dialog appears.
2. Click the **Editing** tab.
3. Select **Quick fade length of audio events**. Specify a duration for each transition.

Events that have previously been inserted or punched-in are not affected by this change. The concept of punching in and out only applies when you are inserting an event that is shorter than the event that it is being inserted into. In the following illustration, every frame is numbered so that you can see how the original event continues after the inserted event ends, as if it continued to play underneath the original.



Duplicating events

Duplicating is a combination of copying and pasting in one action. The process is like moving the event to a new position while leaving a copy behind.

1. Press **Ctrl**.
2. Drag the event you want to duplicate to the place where you want the new event to be positioned.

Trimming events


This section describes simple ways to trim events.

Tip: You can apply a ripple edit after trimming an event. For more information, see the online help. From the **Help** menu, choose **Contents and Index**.

Trimming an event

During the trimming process for a video event, both the last thumbnail image on the event and the Video Preview window show the last frame in the event, allowing you to edit events very accurately.

1. Move the cursor over the edge of the event. The cursor changes when properly positioned ($\leftarrow\rightarrow$).
2. Drag the edge of the event to trim it.

Since a multimedia file often has both a video and an audio component, both events are trimmed (or extended) as a group unless you ungroup them or temporarily suspend grouping by clicking the **Ignore Event Grouping** button (.



Trimming grouped events at the same time

Trimming an event beyond its end

You can trim an event beyond its end, extending it as a result. Once extended, the event loops as a default. A notch indicates where the looped event repeats.

Alternately, you can turn looping off and make the last frame of an event's media repeat for the duration of the event (a freeze frame). A notch appears at the point in the event where the video ends and the freeze frame begins.

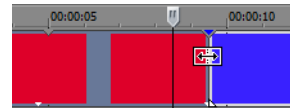
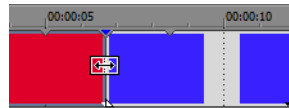
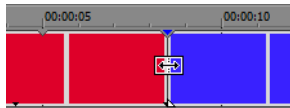
Trimming adjacent events

You can trim adjacent events simultaneously. Press Ctrl+Alt while dragging the common edge between two adjacent events. The trim adjacent cursor appears (↔).

Press Ctrl+Alt over the boundary between two events...

...and drag left...

...or right to trim both events at once.



Trimming a time selection

Trimming events removes all media outside the time selection. The removed information is not placed on the clipboard. Trimming is different from cutting in that the events *within* the time selection are preserved.

1. Select a time range. For more information, see [Selecting a time range on page 31](#).
2. Press Ctrl+T or, from the **Edit** menu, choose **Trim**.

The material outside the time selection (across all tracks) is removed from the project. However, the time information (space) between events is not removed.

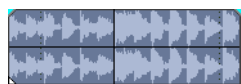
Events before trim	Clipboard contents	Events after trim
	Trimmed information is not placed on the Clipboard.	

Splitting events

You are allowed to create multiple, independently functioning events from a single event by splitting it. Splitting creates a new ending point for the original event and creates a starting point for the newly created event.

Splitting an event does not alter the original media. The original media file's information is there, but is omitted for playback based on where the event's starting or ending point occurs on the timeline.

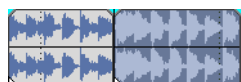
When split, the two new events are flush against one another. The two events can be moved independently.



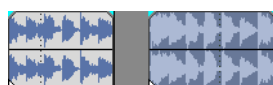
One event



Split position



Two events after split



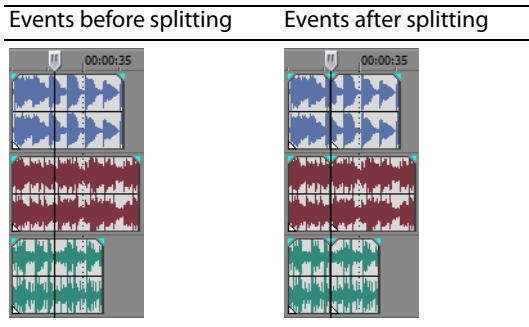
The two new events can be moved independently.

Splitting an event

1. Select the events to be split. *For more information, see [Making selections](#) on page 30.*
2. Place the cursor at the timeline position where the split will occur.
3. From the **Edit** menu, choose **Split**, or press S. The selected events are split at the cursor position.

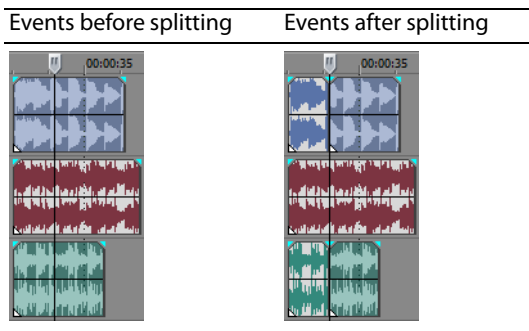
Splitting all events at the cursor

All events are split at the cursor's position (unless an event is locked). The split occurs across all tracks (if no events are selected).



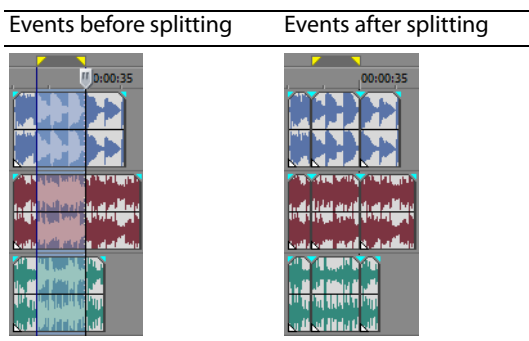
Splitting selected events

Only the selected events are split at the cursor's position.



Splitting a time selection

Unless locked, all events within the time selection are split at the starting and ending points of the time range, meaning that two splits are made. The split occurs across all tracks.



Splitting and trimming events

Hold Ctrl+Alt+Shift and click an event to split it. Hold Ctrl+Alt+Shift and drag an event to split it at the point you click and trim the event in the direction you drag. The cursor changes to the split-trim cursor (\leftrightarrow).



Tip: Holding the Shift key temporarily overrides snapping if it is enabled. Release the Shift key while dragging to snap the event to available snap points.

Deleting events

Deleting an event removes it from its track. Multiple events can be deleted and time selections can be used to modify the process. Ripple editing also applies to delete actions. Deleting operates exactly like a cutting operation, but the removed information is *not* placed on the clipboard. For more information, see [Cutting events on page 33](#).


1. Select the events to be deleted.
2. Press Delete.

Crossfading events

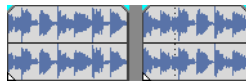
You are allowed to crossfade between two events on the same track. For audio events, crossfading fades out one audio event's volume while another event's volume fades in. For video events, crossfading creates a transition between two events, one fading out while the other fades in. Lines appear indicating how and when the event's volume or transparency is being affected.



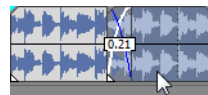
Using automatic crossfades

The automatic crossfade feature turns the overlapping portions of two events into a smooth crossfade. This feature is turned on as a default. Click the **Automatic Crossfades** button () or press Ctrl+Shift+X to turn automatic crossfades on and off.

Event before crossfade



Event after crossfade

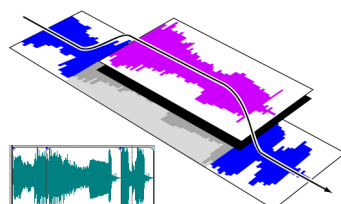


Drag one event to overlap the other

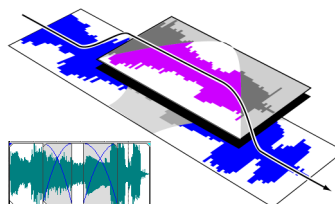
Manually setting a crossfade

An automatic crossfade is not inserted if a shorter event is placed on top of and within the same time frame of a longer event. In this case, the longer event begins playing, then the shorter event plays, and then the longer event resumes playing at the timeline position. You can manually create a crossfade to fade in and out of the shorter event.

1. Place the mouse pointer on one of the shorter event's handles. The envelope cursor appears (\leftrightarrow).
2. Drag the handle to the desired position.



Events without crossfade

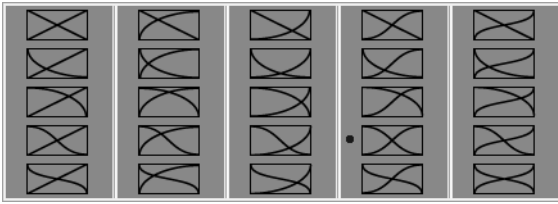


Events with manual crossfade

This is a fast and effective method of inserting a voiceover on top of a background music track (although the music fades out completely) or to replace a bad section of audio. For more information, see [Punching-in and crossfading events on page 36](#).

Changing crossfade curves


You can change the crossfade curves that are used to fade in and out between two events.



Right-click a crossfade to choose a different crossfade curve


1. Right-click anywhere in the crossfade region to display a shortcut menu.
2. From the shortcut menu, choose **Fade Type**, and choose the desired fade type from the submenu.

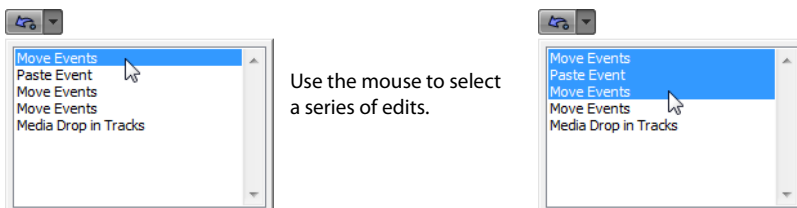
Using undo

Pressing Ctrl+Z or clicking the **Undo** button  reverses the last edit performed. Repeatedly using the keyboard command or toolbar button continues undoing edits in reverse order, from most recent to oldest. In addition, you can undo the last edit by choosing it from the **Edit** menu.

Undoing a series of edits

You can undo a series of edits by using the drop-down list on the **Undo** button.

1. Click the arrow to the right of the **Undo** button .
2. From the drop-down list, choose the edit that you want to undo. Items above it (subsequent edits) are selected automatically. Your project is restored to the state prior to those edits.




Use the mouse to select a series of edits.


When you undo an edit or a series of edits, they are added to the redo history. This feature allows you to restore your project to a previous state.

Tip: From the **Edit** menu, choose **Undo All** to undo all edits in the history. All edits are undone and added to the redo history.

Using redo

Pressing Ctrl+Shift+Z or clicking the **Redo** button  redoes the last undo performed. Repeatedly using the keyboard command or toolbar button continues redoing undos in reverse order, from most recent to oldest. In addition, you can redo the last edit by choosing it from the **Edit** menu.

Redoing a series of edits

You can view the redo history by clicking the arrow on the right side of the **Redo** button . The top item in the list that appears is the most recent undo edit. If you redo a specific edit that appears farther down the list, all subsequent edits above it are redone as well.

When you redo an edit or a series of edits, they are added to the undo history again. The redo history is cleared when a new edit is performed.

Note: You are given unlimited undo and redo functionality while working on your project, even to the extent of being able to undo changes made before the last time a project was saved (but not closed). While you are working with a project, an undo history of the changes that you have performed is created. Each time you undo something, that change is placed in the redo history.

When you close the project or exit the software, both the undo and redo histories are cleared.

Adding project markers and regions

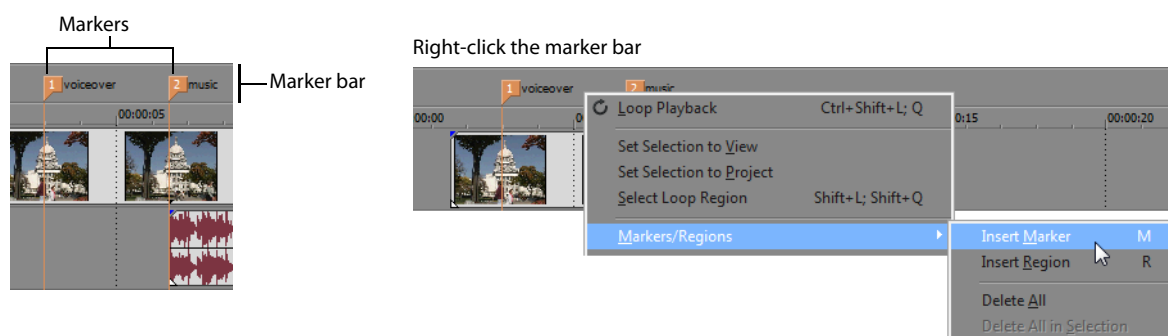
Several types of project markers are provided that identify parts of your project, serve as cues, and provide additional functionality:

- **Markers** are points that you mark along the project's timeline. They are typically used to mark locations in the project for later reference or to mark timing cues.
- **Regions** are ranges of time that you mark along the timeline. Regions identify ranges of time for your reference and can function as permanent time selections.
- **CD layout markers** are markers that indicate tracks and indexes for an audio CD layout. These marks are used to create tracks and index points when burning an audio CD.

Tip: You can use ripple editing to automatically move markers and regions as you edit in the timeline. For more information, see [Crossfading events on page 39](#).

Working with markers

Markers are useful for identifying and navigating to specific locations in longer projects. As you place markers in your project, they are automatically numbered (up to 99) in the order that they are placed. Markers appear as orange tags above the ruler. You may name them and reposition them along the project's timeline.



Inserting a marker at the cursor

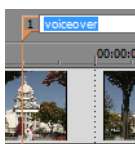
1. Position the cursor where you want to place the marker.
2. From the **Insert** menu, choose **Marker**, or press M.
3. Type a name for the marker and press Enter. If you do not want to name the marker, simply press Enter.

Inserting a marker during playback

During playback, press M. The marker appears on the marker bar. You can name the marker after it has been set.

Naming (or renaming) a marker

1. Place the mouse pointer on the marker you want to name or rename. The pointer changes to a hand icon (👉).
2. Right-click to display a shortcut menu.
3. From the shortcut menu, choose **Rename**. A text box opens next to the marker.



4. Type the marker name.
5. Press Enter to set the marker's name.

You can also double-click an existing name or double-click the space just to the right of a marker to rename it.

Moving markers

You can reposition a marker by dragging it on the marker bar.

Navigating to markers

You can jump the cursor to any marker on the timeline by clicking the marker. You can also jump to a marker by pressing the number keys along the top of the keyboard (*not* the numeric keypad).

Tip: Jump the cursor to the next or previous marker by pressing **Ctrl+Right Arrow** or **Ctrl+Left Arrow**.

Deleting markers

1. Place the mouse pointer on the marker that you want to delete. The pointer changes to a hand (☞).
2. Right-click to display a shortcut menu.
3. From the shortcut menu, choose **Delete**. The marker is removed from your project.

The tags are not renumbered as you remove them. For example, if you have five markers in your project and delete markers 3 and 4, the remaining markers will be listed as 1, 2 and 5. However, as you add markers again, Vegas Movie Studio software begins numbering the missing sequence first, in this case 3 and 4, then 6, 7, and 8.

Deleting all markers and regions

1. Right-click the marker bar.
2. From the shortcut menu, choose **Markers/Regions**, and choose **Delete All** from the submenu.

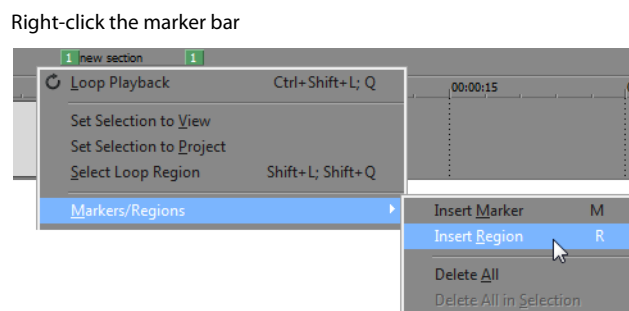
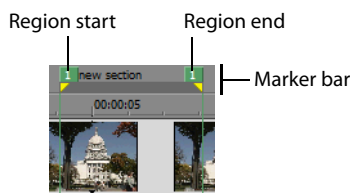
Working with regions

Regions identify ranges of time and provide a way to subdivide your project. A region is defined as the area between two region markers that share the same number. Regions can function as semi-permanent time selections. You can view region information in the Explorer by clicking the arrow next to the **View** button (☰) and selecting **Region View**.

Inserting regions

1. Make a time selection. For more information, see [Selecting a time range on page 31](#).
2. From the **Insert** menu, choose **Region**, or press R.
3. Type a name for the region and press Enter. If you do not want to name the region, simply press Enter.

Region markers appear at the beginning and end points of a time selection.

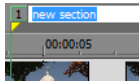


Moving regions

Drag a region marker to reposition it. To move both region markers (start and end markers) at once, hold **Alt** while dragging a region marker.

Naming regions

1. Place the mouse pointer on the left region marker you want to name or rename. The pointer changes to a hand icon (☞).
2. Right-click to display a shortcut menu.
3. From the shortcut menu, choose **Rename**. A text box appears next to the region marker.

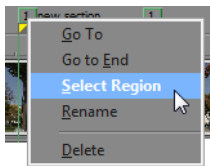


4. Type the region's name.
5. Press Enter or click anywhere in the timeline to set the name.

Selecting regions

You may select the events, across all tracks, within the region for editing or playing back.

1. Right-click one of the region markers to display a shortcut menu.



Selected region

2. From the shortcut menu, choose **Select Region**.

Tip: You can also select a region by pressing a number on your keyboard (not the numeric keypad) or by double-clicking a region marker.

Navigating to regions

You can move the cursor to the start or end of a region by clicking either region marker. You may press Ctrl + Right Arrow or Ctrl + Left Arrow to move the cursor to the next or previous region markers.

Right-click a region marker to display a shortcut menu that allows you to navigate to the beginning (**Go to Start**) or the end (**Go to End**) of a region.

Deleting regions

1. Place the mouse pointer on the region marker's starting or ending point. The pointer changes to a hand icon (☞).
2. Right-click to display a shortcut menu.
3. From the shortcut menu, choose **Delete**. The region is removed from your project.

The tags are not renumbered as you remove them. For example, if you have five regions in your project and delete region 3 and 4, the remaining regions are listed at 1, 2 and 5. However, as you add regions again, Vegas Movie Studio software begins numbering the missing sequence first, in this case 3 and 4, and then 6, 7, and 8.

Deleting all regions and markers

1. Right-click the marker bar.
2. From the shortcut menu, choose **Markers/Regions**, and choose **Delete All** from the submenu.

Using an external audio editing program

Vegas Movie Studio software is a nondestructive editing environment, which means that the original source files remain unchanged by any editing done in the software. Destructive edits that modify the actual source media file may be done in a separate application such as Sound Forge® software from Sony Creative Software Inc. By setting up a separate audio editor, you can quickly access the program from Vegas Movie Studio software via the **Tools** menu or by pressing Ctrl+E.

Setting up an audio editing program

If you already have Sound Forge software loaded on your computer when you installed Vegas Movie Studio software, the installation should have detected it and made it your default audio editing program. However, if you do not have Sound Forge software or want to specify a different audio editor, you can do so in the Preferences dialog.


1. From the **Options** menu, choose **Preferences**. The Preferences dialog appears.
2. In the Preferences dialog, click the **Audio** tab.
3. Click the **Browse** button to the right of the **Preferred audio editor** box. The Preferred Audio Editor dialog appears.
4. From this dialog, navigate to the application to use for editing audio files.
5. Select the application's executable icon (.exe) and click **Open** to set the application as your default audio editor.
The application's path appears in the **Preferred audio editor** box.

Chapter 4 Saving and Rendering Projects

What do you do after you've added the final touches to your movie and it's ready to be shown to the world? Vegas Movie Studio software allows you to easily save and render your projects so you can amaze your family and friends.

Make Movie Wizard

After you've completed your masterpiece, you can use the Make Movie Wizard to save your project in a variety of formats.

Note: *Opening the Make Movie Wizard is the same for all formats listed below. From the **Project** menu, choose **Make Movie**, or click the **Make Movie** button () on the toolbar.*


Save it to your hard drive

1. Select the **Save it to my hard drive** radio button and click **Next**. The Render Settings page appears.
2. Choose **File path**, **Format**, **Template**, and other settings that will be used to save your file, and then click **Next**.

Note: *For more rendering options, click **Advanced Render** on the Render Settings page.*

3. The project begins to render to your hard drive. When it's complete, click **Finish** to close the Make Movie Wizard.

Burn it to DVD

 This feature is available only in Vegas Movie Studio HD Platinum software.


1. Select the **Burn it to a DVD or Blu-ray Disc** radio button, and click **Next**. The Burn a Disc page appears.
2. Select the **DVD** radio button and click **Next**. The Render Settings page appears.
3. Choose **Video file path**, **Audio file path**, and other settings to indicate where the file will be created and click **Next**.
4. The project will begin to render to your hard drive.
5. When it's complete, click **Send to DVD Architect Studio** to start DVD Architect Studio and create a project with your movie.

—or—

Click **Finish** to close the Make Movie Wizard.

For more information about using DVD Architect Studio software, please refer to its documentation.

Burn it to Blu-ray Disc

 This feature is available only in Vegas Movie Studio HD Platinum software.

1. Select the **Burn it to a DVD or Blu-ray Disc** radio button and click **Next**. The Burn a Disc page appears.
2. Select the **Blu-ray Disc** radio button and click **Next**. The Render Settings page appears.
3. Choose **Video file path**, **Audio file path**, and other settings to indicate where the file will be created and click **Next**.
4. The project will begin to render to your hard drive.
5. When it's complete, click **Send to DVD Architect Studio** to start DVD Architect Studio and create a project with your movie.

—or—

Click **Finish** to close the Make Movie Wizard.

For more information about using DVD Architect Studio software, please refer to its documentation.

Upload it to YouTube

Note: You must have a YouTube account created before uploading your movie from Vegas Movie Studio. If you do not have an account, go to <http://www.youtube.com/> to create one.

1. Select the **Upload it to YouTube** radio button, and then click the **Next** button. The Upload to YouTube dialog appears.
2. Type your YouTube username and password in the **YouTube username** and **YouTube password** boxes. You can also sign in to YouTube using your Google account.
3. Type a name, description, and tags for your video. If you entered a title and comments for your project on the Summary tab of the Project Properties dialog, they are used here by default for the name and description of your video.
4. Choose a category for your video from the **Video Category** drop-down list.
5. Choose whether your video should be broadcast publicly or privately.
6. Choose a render quality: **Normal** or **Higher**.
7. If you have defined a loop region in your project, you can choose to upload only that loop region to YouTube by selecting the **Render and upload loop region only** check box.
8. When you have completed all items on the dialog, click the **Upload** button to start rendering your movie and uploading it to YouTube. This button is not available until all items have been completed.

Save it to Sony PSP media

1. Select the **Save it to my camera or portable device** radio button and click **Next**. The Save to Camera or Portable Device page appears.
2. Select the **PSP™ (PlayStation®Portable)** radio button and click **Next**. The PSP Render Settings page appears.
3. Choose **File path**, **Format**, **Template**, and other settings to further customize the rendering process, and then click **Next** to render the movie.
4. The project will begin to render and transfer to your Sony PSP™ (PlayStation®Portable). When it's complete, click **Finish** to close the Make Movie Wizard.

Save it to your DV camera

1. Select the **Save it to my camera or portable device** radio button and click **Next**. The Save to Camera or Portable Device page appears.
2. Select the **DV camera** radio button and click **Next**.
3. In the Conform Timeline to Device Format dialog, choose a format in the **Template** field and click **Next**.
4. In the Leader and Trailer dialog, complete the **Leader test pattern style**, **Test pattern duration**, **Leader black duration**, and **Trailer black duration** fields and click **Next**.
5. In the Device Setup dialog, select the appropriate radio button to indicate whether the software will have control of your DV recorder.
6. Click **Finish**.

Save it to your HDV camera

1. Select the **Save it to my camera or portable device** radio button and click **Next**. The Save to Camera or Portable Device page appears.
2. Select the **HDV camera** radio button and **Next**.
3. In the Device dialog, choose your camera from the **Device** drop-down list.
4. In the Select Format/File dialog, select either the **Render format** or **Use an existing file** radio button (enter the path to the file in the **File path** box or click the **Browse** button to locate the file) to indicate which file you want to print.

Note: Selecting the **Render format** radio button allows you to choose settings for rendering the current project before printing to tape. The **Use an existing file** radio button lets you save an already-rendered file.

5. In the Device Control dialog, select one of these radio buttons:
 - **Manual** (no device control) - The device must be manually cued and set to record.
 - **Crash Recording** (device must support basic deck control) - Automatically starts and stops recording at the current timecode.
6. Click **Finish** to start rendering (if necessary) and printing your movie to tape.

E-mail it

1. Select the **E-mail it** radio button and click **Next**.
2. Select the **Render your project to this format** or the **Use an existing file** radio button (enter the path to the file in the **File path** box or click the **Browse** button to locate the file).
3. Then do the following:
 - For current projects, click **Next** to create the movie file. When rendering is complete, your e-mail program starts and creates a new message with your movie attached.
 - For existing files, click **Next**. Your e-mail program starts and creates a new message with your movie attached.

Rendering projects

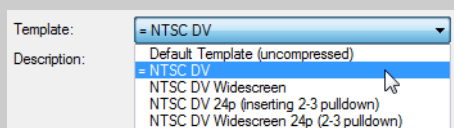
Rendering refers to the process of creating a new media file from a Vegas Movie Studio project. The project file is not affected (overwritten, deleted, or altered) during the rendering process. You can return to the original project to make edits or adjustments and render it again.

Rendering a file

To create a media file (files containing only audio or video, or both audio and video), you render the project into an appropriate media file output. The final output format depends on the destination of the new media file.

1. From the **Project** menu, choose **Render As** to display the Render As dialog.
2. Choose a drive and folder from the **Save in** drop-down list, or use the browse window to locate the folder where you want to save your file.
3. Type a name in the **File name** box, or select a file in the browse window to replace an existing file.
4. Choose a file type from the **Save as type** drop-down list.
5. Choose a template from the **Template** drop-down list to specify the parameters that should be used for rendering your file, or click the **Custom** button to create a new template.

Tip: Templates that match your project settings (frame size, pixel aspect ratio, and frame rate) are displayed with an equal sign (=) in the drop-down list.




6. Click **Save**.

Tip: For an easy way to render and deliver your final movie, try the **Make Movie Wizard**. From the **Project** menu, choose **Make Movie**. For more information, see [Make Movie Wizard](#) on page 45.

Chapter 5 5.1 Surround

To give your projects a more professional feel, you can create your movies with 5.1 surround sound.

 This feature is available only in Vegas Movie Studio HD Platinum software.

Tip: Vegas Movie Studio HD Platinum software can be used to create 5.1 surround audio for DVD Architect Studio projects.

New Project Wizard

You can set the parameters of a new project, including whether the project is in stereo or 5.1 surround, by completing each page of the New Project Wizard.

1. From the **Project** menu, choose **New**.
2. Use the New Project Wizard to set up your project settings. For the **Audio** setting, select the **5.1 surround** radio button.
3. Click **OK** to close the wizard and create your new project.

In 5.1 surround mode, the following tracks are added to the track list:



The Front track is used for the front-left and -right channels. You can use a pan envelope to pan between the right and left channels.

The Center track is used for the center channel. No panning is available.

The LFE track is used for the low-frequency effects channel (subwoofer). No panning is available.

The Rear track is used for the rear-left and rear-right channels. You can use a pan envelope to pan between the right and left channels.

For the Voice, Music, and Sound Effects tracks, you can use the surround panner in the track header to pan these tracks throughout the soundfield.

In 5.1 surround mode, the Mixer window displays faders you can use to adjust the overall levels of the front, rear, center, and LFE channels.

5.1 surround panning

After your project is set up for 5.1 surround sound, you can begin panning.

If you have a joystick, you can use it to control surround panning. A force-feedback joystick such as the Microsoft® SideWinder® Force Feedback 2 joystick can add a tactile element to your editing sessions.

For more information about joysticks, see the online help (from the Vegas Movie Studio **Help** menu and choose **Contents and Index**).

Assigning tracks to surround channels

Each track can be assigned to the front, center, LFE, or rear channels, or you can pan a track freely within the soundfield. Right-click the surround panner in the track header and choose a command from the shortcut menu to choose a surround pan mode:

Mode	Function
Surround Pan	Used to pan a track anywhere among the front, center, LFE, or rear channels. Drag the orange pan point in the surround panner to indicate where the track's audio should be sent. You can use a pan envelope to automate left/right panning (front/rear panning cannot be automated).
Front Only	Used for the front-left and front-right channels. You can use a pan envelope to pan between the right and left channels.
Center Only	Used for the center channel. No panning is available.
LFE Only	Used for the low-frequency effects channel (subwoofer). No panning is available.
Rear Only	Used for the rear-left and rear-right channels. You can use a pan envelope to pan between the right and left channels.

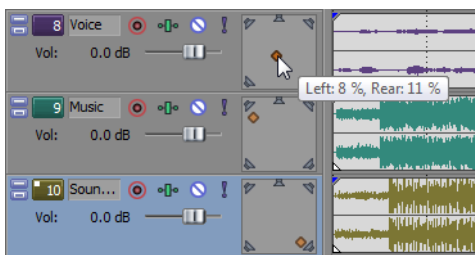
Panning a track

You can perform surround panning using any of the following methods:

- Assign a track to the front, center, LFE, or rear channels. When a track is assigned to a channel, its audio output is sent to the selected channel. For more information, see [Assigning tracks to surround channels on page 50](#).
- If a track is set to **Front**, **Rear**, or **Surround Pan** mode, you can use a pan envelope to adjust left/right panning. Pan envelopes are not used when a track is set to **Center** or **LFE** mode.
- If a track is not set to **Front**, **Center**, **LFE**, or **Rear** mode, use the surround panner in the track header.

Panning a track in Surround Pan mode

Drag the orange pan point in the surround panner window to position the sound within the soundfield.



You can drag the orange pan dot to any position in the soundfield.

The Voice track is panned near the center.

The Music track is panned to the left-front speaker.

The Sound Effects track is panned to the right-rear speaker.

Tips:

- Double-click the pan point to reset it to the center listening position.
- Keyboard and mouse shortcuts can help you position the pan point quickly and accurately. For more information about keyboard shortcuts, see the online help (from the Vegas Movie Studio **Help** menu, choose **Contents and Index**).

Automating panning with envelopes

If a track is set to Front, Rear, or Surround Pan mode, you can use a pan envelope to adjust left/right panning.

1. Select the track you want to pan.
2. From the **Insert** menu, choose **Audio Envelopes**, and then choose **Pan** from the submenu.
3. Add points and adjust the envelope set edit panning throughout the track.

The pan envelope is added to the left/right position of the pan point (front/rear panning cannot be automated).

For example, if a track's pan point is set to 10% left and the pan envelope point is set to 10% right, the sound will be played through the center at the envelope point.

For more information about adjusting envelopes, see the online help (from the Vegas Movie Studio **Help** menu, and choose **Contents and Index**).

Changing the pan mode

Right-click the surround panner on a track, choose **Pan Type** from the shortcut menu, and then choose a pan type from the submenu.

For more information about panning modes, see the online help (from the Vegas Movie Studio **Help** menu, and choose **Contents and Index**).

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