Digital Imaging



In it's simplest terms, digital imaging is the process of altering images with a computer, digital camera or scanner, and printer.



Color or black-and-white prints, film (negatives), and transparencies (slides), can be scanned with various scanners and transferred to digital files.



A digital camera can also be used to capture images, and then transfer them to the computer.

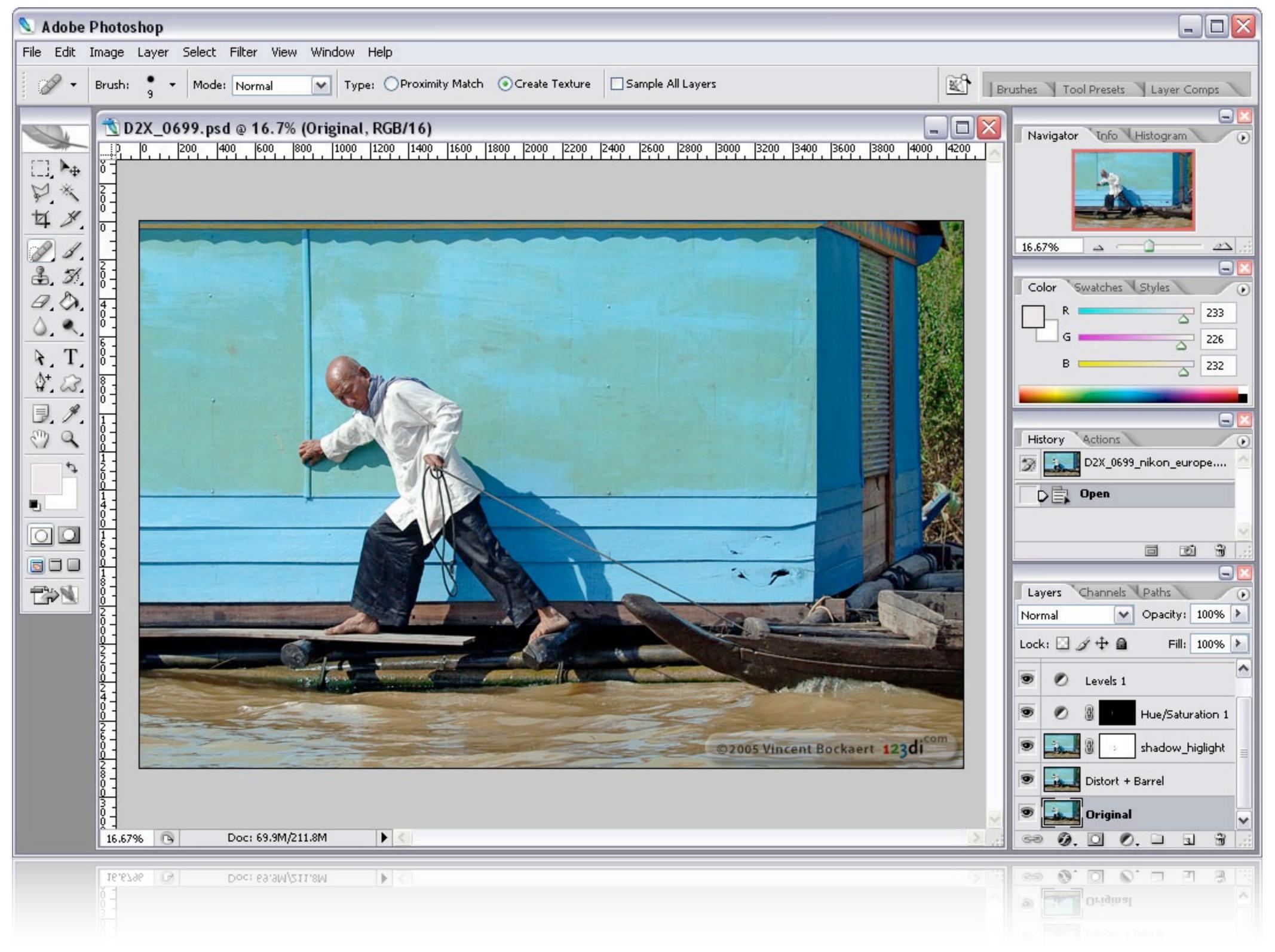


Digital files can then be manipulated on the computer using the traditional methods of applying color correction, burning and dodging, and adjusting contrast and exposure.



Adobe Photoshop is the most common application commercially used for digitally manipulating images.

ADOBE PHOTOSHOP CS3 EXTENDED Adobe





Manipulation of the image can also be done by adding several layers of images together. Blending modes, filters and opacity changes can further enhance the look of montage images.

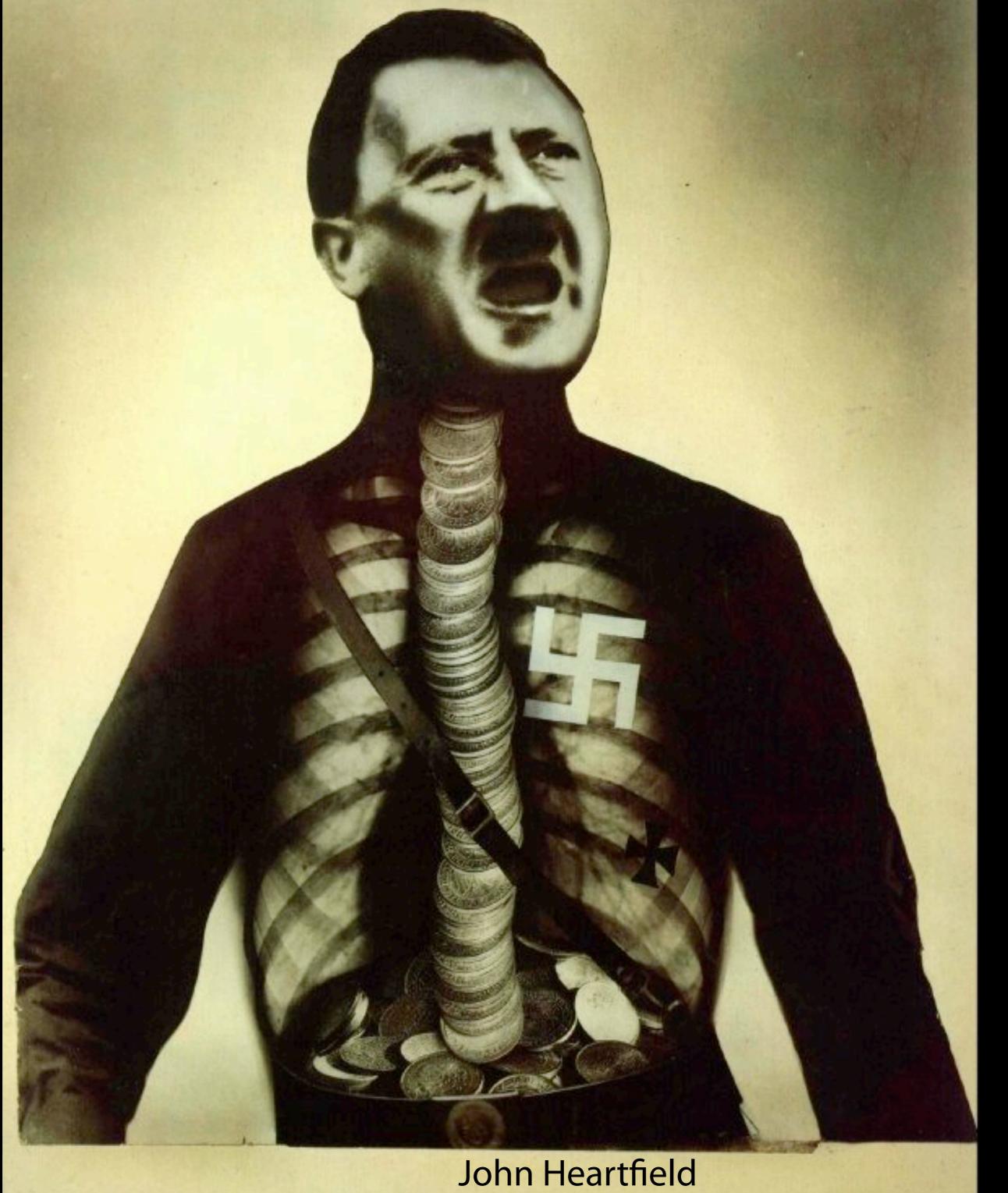


This technique of combining several images together from different parts of photographs is called a photomontage.



Photomontage development

Two major exponents of the Dada movement in Berlin, John Heartfield and George Grosz, were instrumental in developing photomontage into a modern art-form.



Adolf the Superman: Swallows Gold and Spouts Junk



Father of Photomontage

Jerry Uelsmann is probably best known to the general public for his surrealistic film photographs within which 2 or more separate pictures are combined, in a darkroom with several enlargers to produce a single image.



Father of Photomontage

The end result is often a photograph of quite different subjects superimposed over each other, but in such a way as to avoid any overlap. Consequently, the images tend to be unusual, provocative, and very different from a typical photograph.







Computer Photomontage

Today photomontage work has become easier and is done mostly with the use of computer software like Photoshop. Programs make the changes digitally, allowing for faster workflow and more precise results.







Pixes

A digital image is composed of pixels (picture elements) of information arranged in columns and rows.





Pixes

Each pixel on the monitor is composed of varying amounts of the 3 additive colors - Red, Green, and Blue.





PIXES

The resolution of the digital photo or scan of a film based print determines the final print quality and file size.





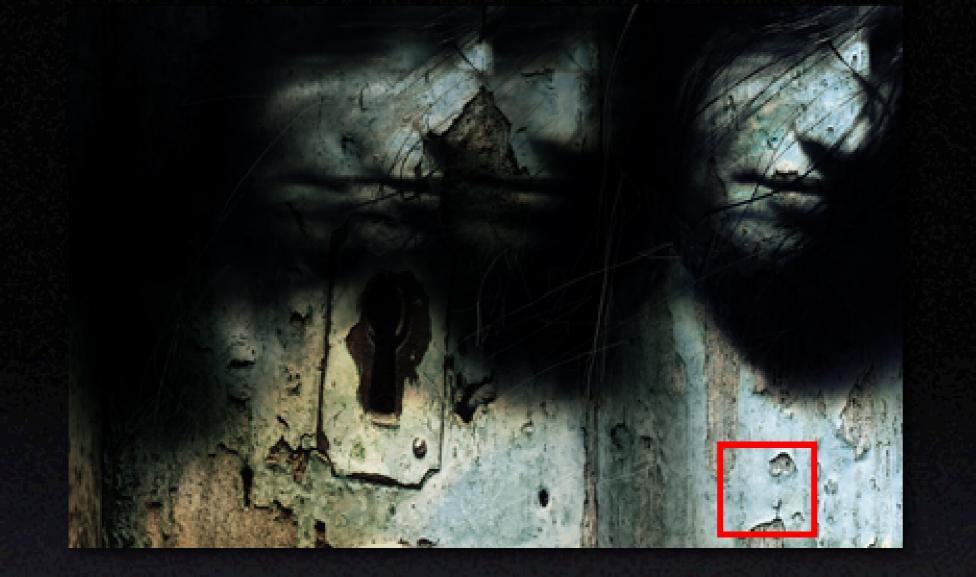
PIXES

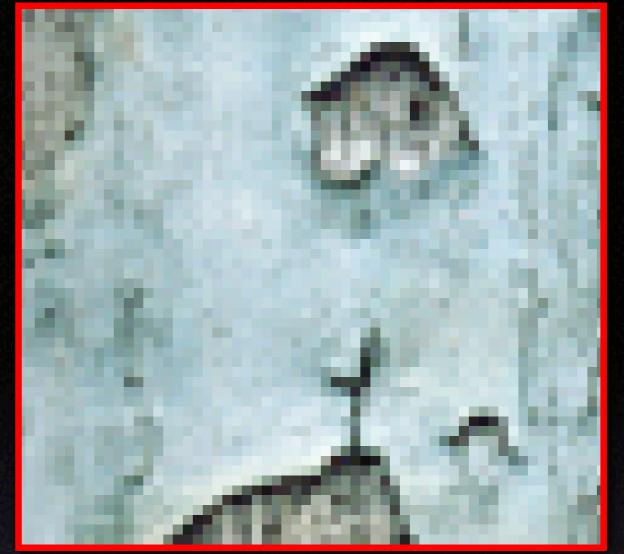
This resolution is measured in pixels per inch or ppi





Digital images are measured by there resolution known as ppi or pixels per inch





Pixes

The higher the resolution (more pixels in the image) the better it will look when printed and determine how big it can be printed before the pixels can actually be seen when printed.



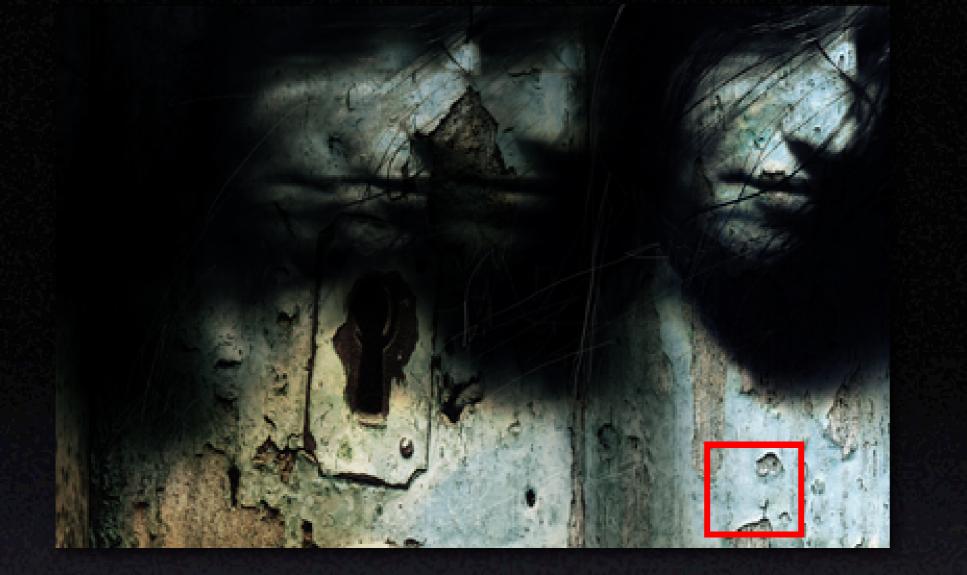


200-300 ppi (pixels per inch)



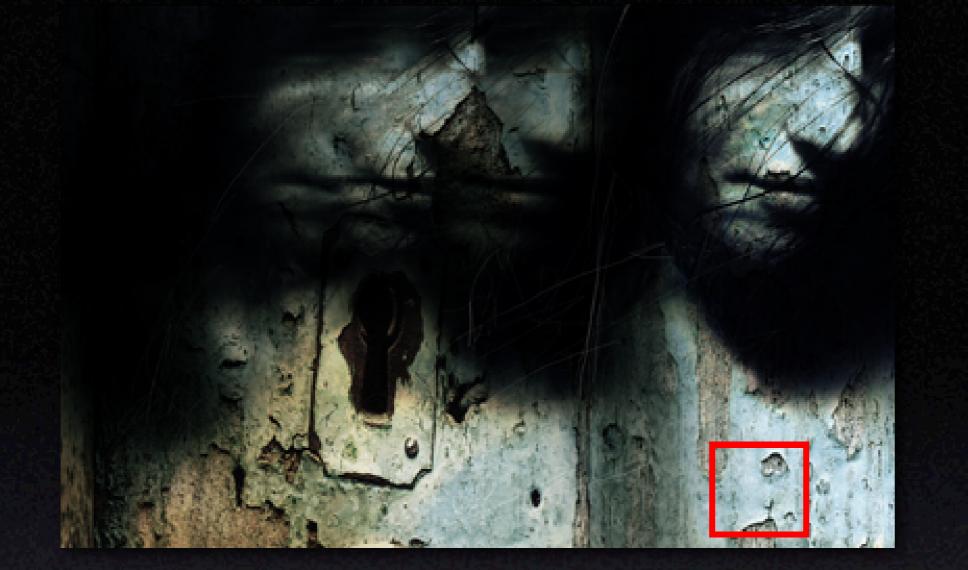


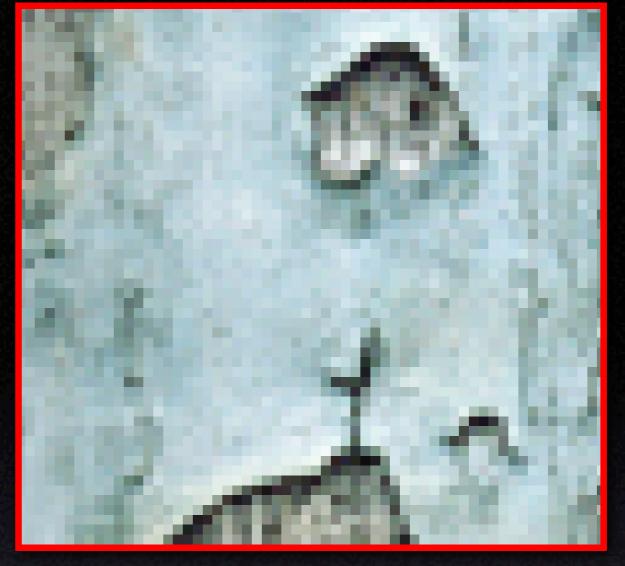
For screen





72 ppi (pixels per inch)





Changing the resolution!



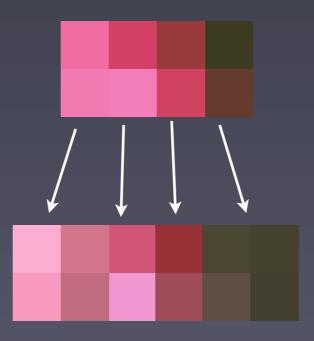


Resampling up or down



Changing the resolution

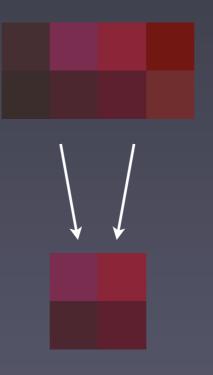
Sampling up an image <u>adds</u> pixels but does not add any further picture information. The original image becomes <u>softer</u> and <u>blurred</u>.





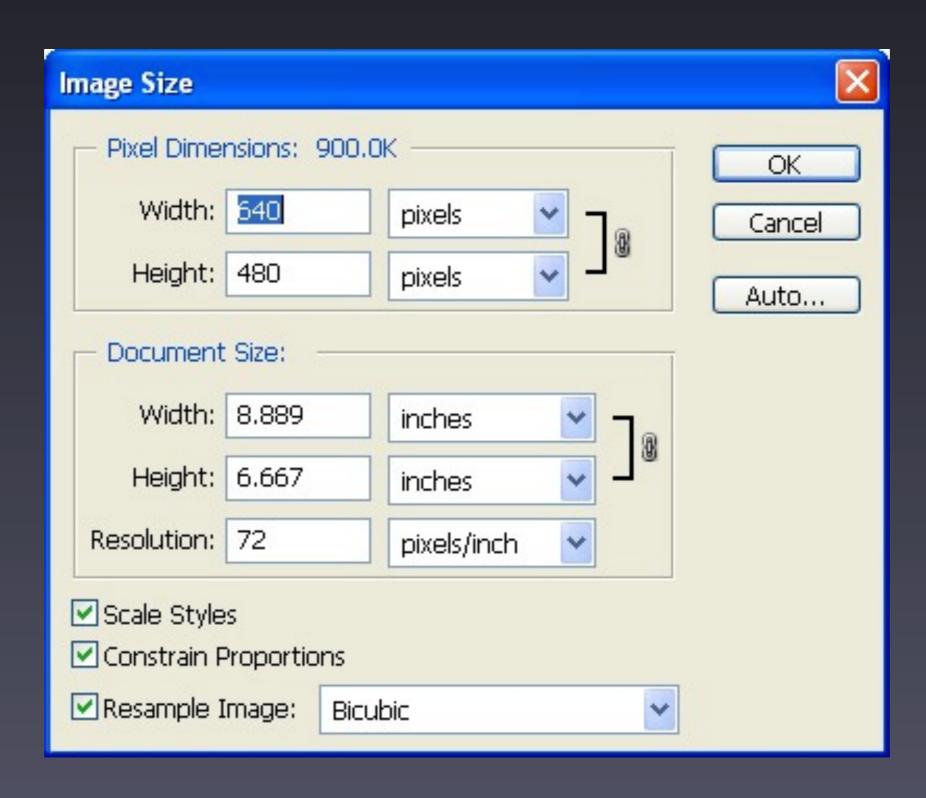
Changing the resolution

Sampling down is used when images are <u>reduced</u> in size, and does not affect the perceived image quality.



Enlarging & resampling

A dialog for resizing (resampling) the image or its dimensions.



Enlarging & resampling

This can also be done by transforming the image and manually scaling the image larger.

