UGWD 1907

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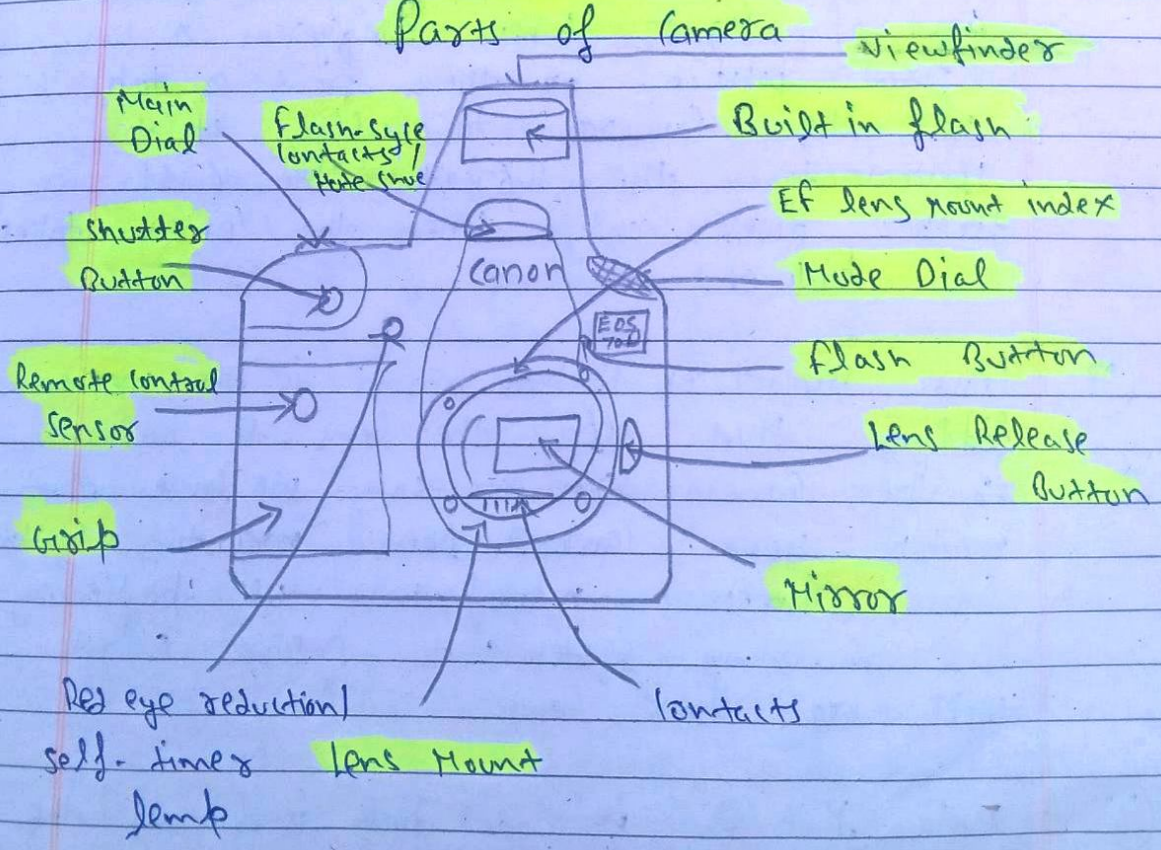
Image editing & Photography

Camera ⇒ A camera is a optical instrument that captures a visual image. A camera records images that can be stored directly, transmitted to another location or both. These images may be still photographs or moving images such as videos or movies. The first photographic camera was invented in 1816 by Frenchman Nicephore Niepce.

Parts of Camera



① Viewfinder => The viewfinder is one of the most important parts of camera. It is a rectangular-shaped part at the back of your camera that lets you see you and frame your subject. Some viewfinders are fully digital, which shows you various details like your shutter speed, aperture, and iso before you take the shot. (5)

② Built-in-flash => A built-in-flash is the part of the camera's anatomy that produces a burst of light when triggered. It has a fixed position on the front or top of the camera to allow it to illuminate the subject. The built-in flash fires only when the camera takes a picture. (6)

③ Lens mount => A lens mount is the mechenical fitting that allows the lens to attach to the camera. You can only use lenses that match your camer's lens mounting system. Some cameras manufactures use proprietary lens mounting systems to ensure clients will use their lens. (7)

④ Mode dial => A mode dial is one of the most used parts of the camera. It is a small cogwheel on the top-right

of the camera that switches between the camera's mode. Additionally, a camera may have multiple modes, including manual, automatic and semiautomatic settings, and scene-based.

(5) Flash button ⇒ The flash button is present on cameras with a built-in pop-up flash. Its main functionality is to force the flash to open before triggered. At the same time, on some cameras, if you hold press the flash button, you can adjust the intensity of the flash by setting the flash exposure compensation.

(6) Lens Release button ⇒ The lens release button unlocks the lens mount and allows you to detach the lens. Although you can attach the lens in one step, as a safety measure, you can only detach it by pressing the lens release button. You'll find it on the front of the camera, near the lens mount.

(7) Mirror ⇒ The reflex mirror is in any SLR or DSLR camera. Unlike regefinder cameras, the lens of a DSLR is not on the same axis as the lens, which is why this types of camera needs a mirror. The reflex mirror is the mirror positioned at a 45-degree angle to reflect light from the lens to the viewfinder, enabling you to see what the lens sees.

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(8) Lens Mount ⇒ A lens mount is the mechanical fitting that allows the lens to attach to the camera. You can only use lenses that match your camera's lens mounting system.

(9). Grip ⇒ The grip is the right side of the camera, which has a special curved design to allow you to comfortably handhold the camera. It usually provides space to place your fingers and securely hold the camera. The grip usually has a different texture than the rest of the camera.

(10) Remote control sensor ⇒ A remote control sensor is an electronic device that allows you to connect the camera to remote controls. Once you make the connection, you can use the remote control to trigger the shutter from a distance or at a predetermined moment.

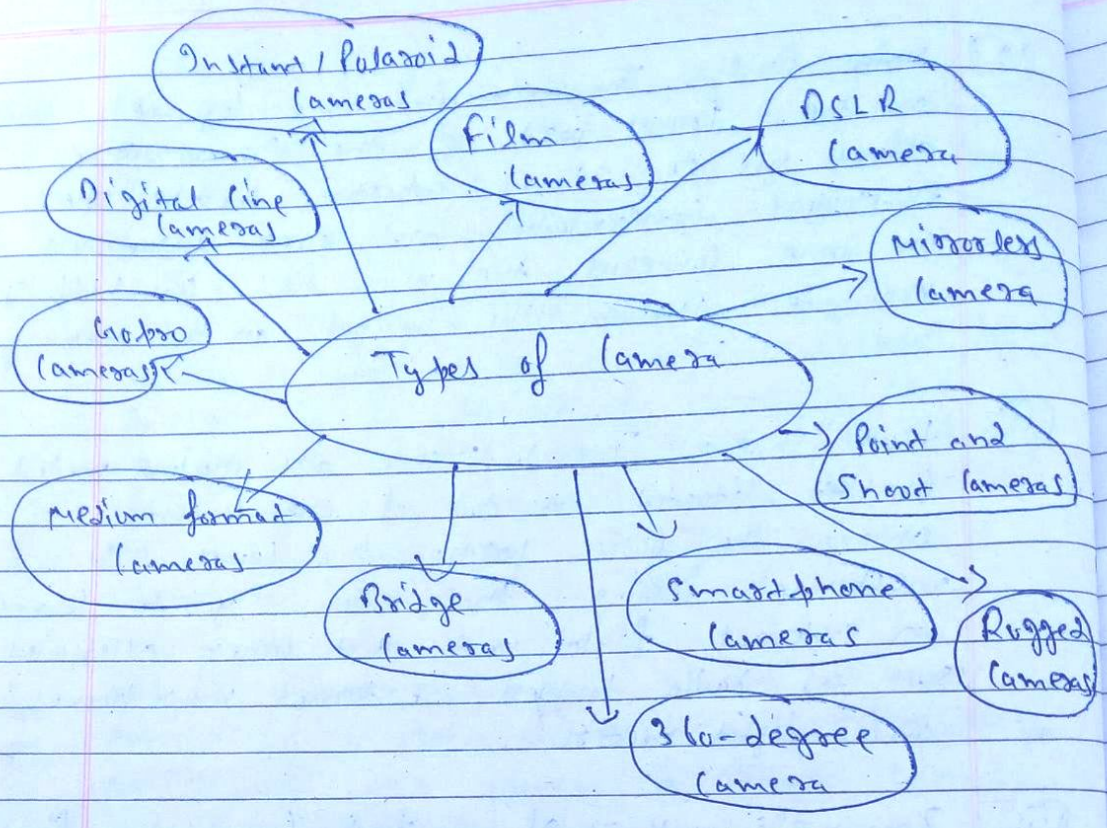
(11) Shutter Button ⇒ The shutter button is one of the most iconic parts of a camera. The button tells the camera to release the shutter and take a picture. DSLR cameras assign a second functionality to the shutter button; the button triggers the camera's autofocus system when it is half-pressed.

(12) Main Dial => The main dial is a logwheel situated on the front part of the camera that allows you to adjust aperture, shutter speed, exposure compensation, and other parameters. On some cameras, the main dial can help you navigate through the images on the memory card.

(13) Hot Shoe => The hot shoe, a U-shaped metal bracket situated on top of the camera, is among the basic parts of a camera. It is a mechanical fitting that allows you to connect an external flash unit and other accessories such as radio triggers, external microphones and light meters.

(14) Zoom elements => If you just bought your first ever camera, chances are you got a zoom lens with it. Zoom lenses allow you to shift between focal lengths, from wide to telephoto, depending on your lens' focal range, by turning the lens rings.

(15) Batteries => Lastly, the battery is one of the most important parts of the camera. Most of its components will not work if not powered by one. Having a long-lasting battery lets you shoot more photos and shoot for extended periods, allowing you to find the perfect shot.



① Instant / Polaroid cameras ⇒ As the name suggests, instant cameras are capable of printing photos just after capturing them. It was Polaroid corporation who introduced this type of cameras to the market. Kodak and Fujifilm are the other known manufactures of instant cameras.

② Digital line cameras ⇒ Digital line cameras are high-end types of cameras used for filming movies or documentaries. They come with interchangeable lens options.

They are mainly used for video recording, and all the models are capable of supporting resolutions of 4K and more. e.g => URSA Mini Pro 4.6K, Canon Eos C100 Mark II, Sony PXW-Z150 4K XDCAM.

(3) GoPro Cameras => Action/GoPro cameras are known for their miniature size, capable of fitting into many places where is tough to mount normal cameras. You can mount it on a helmet, wrist, body, vehicles or on clothes.

(4) Medium format cameras => In the early days, medium format cameras used 120mm films. In this digital age, the film got replaced by the digital camera sensor with a similar size to the 120mm ~~film~~ film. Hasselblad 907X 50C and Fujifilm GFX 100S are two popular medium format cameras out there.

(5) Bridge Cameras => Bridge camera, as the name suggests lies in between point and shoot cameras and DSLR cameras. These types of cameras with a fixed lens, and most of the bridge cameras cover that telephoto focal range. It is an excellent option to photograph wildlife and sports if your budget is low or you are not interested in DSLR and mirrorless camera.

(6) 360 degree camera => 360 degree types of cameras are getting popular these days. They are capable of taking 360-degree photos. Even some smartphones are capable of doing this job with their extended panorama feature.

Ricoh Theta S, Nikon Keymission 360, Samsung Gear 360, Rylo and GoPro fusion are some of the popular 360-degree types of camera.

(7) Smartphone cameras => Nowdays, we are getting good cameras in smartphones itself. Almost all smartphones come with dual cameras, one in the ~~front~~ front for selfies and one at the back

(8) Rugged cameras => Rugged camera are shockproof and waterproof cameras. Specification wise it is more or less similar to a point and shoot digital camera.

Olympus Tough TG-6, Ricoh WG-6, and Fujifilm Finepix XP140 are some of the popular models in this type of cameras.

(9) Point and Shoot cameras => Point and Shoot cameras are compact cameras, useful for people who want to capture vacation pictures or family pictures.

They come with a fixed lens and variable focal length.

Most of the point and shoot cameras use AA batteries. The image will be recorded in Jpeg format.

(10) Mirrorless Camera => If you remove the optical viewfinder from a DSLR camera, then you get the mirrorless. So, the optical viewfinder would be missing from the mirrorless camera. Sony A1, Canon EOS R3 and Nikon Z9 are some cameras in the mirrorless category.

(11) DSLR Camera => A DSLR camera is the short form of Digital single lens reflex camera. It is the most popular types of cameras in the market. All professional photographers will have one DSLR camera in their kit. DSLR camera is come with a Detachable lens. Canon 1Dx Mark II and Nikon D6 are two popular cameras in the DSLR category

(12) Film Cameras => Last but not the least, we have film cameras. During the early days of photography we use film as a medium to record images. Later, film got replaced by the camera sensor and memory cards. Now, camera manufactures have stopped producing these types of cameras for photography due to the lack of demand.

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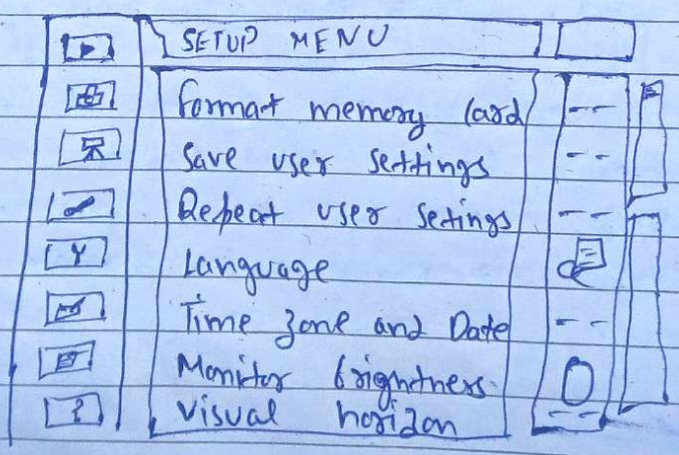
Q The amount of menu settings depends on the complexitity of your camera. You access the camera menu by pressing the Menu button on the back of your camera.

You can use buttons and dials to scroll through the menus. When you find the menu option you want to change, you press an OK or set button to make the change.

Most shooting playback, and setup options can be accessed from the camera menus. To view the menus, Press the Menu button.

There are total 5 options.

1. Tabs
2. Menu options
3. Current settings
4. slider shows position
5. Help icon



Shooting modes in Camera :-

In earlier days of photography, before the digital era, cameras were much similar pieces of machinery. Instead of an LCD screen filled with countless menus, options and settings, film cameras of the time usually required the photographer to manually set dials to adjust the aperture and shutter speed for each shot.

As technology advanced, light meters became incorporated into the camera bodies themselves and allowed for the cameras to assist in setting some of these parameters. Cameras began featuring shooting modes, which offer pre-programmed settings that control certain parts of the exposure triangle and allow the photographer to quickly set the camera up for shooting in specific situations.

Shooting modes are usually found on the top dials of most DSLR camera and are denoted by abbreviations, which can differ depending on the manufacturer.

Auto Mode => Auto shooting mode used to take photos with scene modes selected automatically by the camera. In this mode, the camera recognizes surrounding conditions and automatically adjusts factors that contribute to exposure, including the shutter speed, aperture value, metering and white balance.

Scene mode ⇒ Scene modes are pre-set exposure modes on beginner-level digital cameras that help inexperienced photographers achieve the proper automatic settings for a photo. The use of scene mode doesn't allow the photographer to make any changes manually to the camera's setting.

Choosing a scene mode automatically optimize settings to suit the selected scene, making creative photography as simple as selecting a mode, framing a picture, and shooting.

Priority Mode ⇒ Priority mode allows the photographer to change aperture, and therefore change the depth of field of the image, while the camera does the necessary calculations to automatically set your shutter speed.

Exposure ⇒ Exposure is defined as the state of being in contact with something or is defined as a condition that can develop from being subject to bad wheater. When someone introduces you to threatre, this is an example of a situation where you receive exposure to theatre.

Q Lighting => It's often said that lighting is as much an art as it is engineering, but the art of design can be reduced to a series of guiding principals. By understanding these principals, electrical distributors demonstrate expertise and differentiate themselves. They can engage owners in a conversation that starts with application needs and ends with equipment sales.

Light is a commodity that should be purchased at the lowest possible cost, but lighting is a business asset that should be carefully considered for investment with the right design and equipment.

"lighting" is the application of light to spaces. Where the light is placed, at what relative intensities, and in what direction, can have a major impact only on vision and visual comfort, but preception. Not just light, but the lighting equipment itself can also affect impressions of the space and its owner.

Lighting, therefore can impact satisfaction, visibility, task performance, safety, security, sales, mood and atmosphere, aesthetic judgment and social interaction.

Q Black and white photo editing :-
I mix it up a bit when editing my black and white photos. I use both lightroom and photoshop. It depends on the layers and effects that I want to experiment with.

Use the software and technique that you're most comfortable with. Lightroom and Adobe Raw will produce excellent results.

(1) Cropping for composition ⇒ Black and white Photography loves everything about leading lines and angles. Without the distraction of colour, our eyes are drawn into the shades in a black & white photo.

This is where the responsibility of effective cropping comes into play. Embrace negtive space, the rule of thirds and the golden triangle and ratio.

(2) Editing Black and white in Photoshop ⇒
The Clarity slider is my go-to tool when making a photo black & white. I increase the clarity to emphasise the definition between the grey tones and to inhance the lines.

The contrast tool can also be useful to intensify the blacks and whites. I tend to use this only when the blacks and whites are washed out.

(3) Adjusting color slider for Black & white photos ⇒
Adjusting the colour sliders can affect the tones in a black & white photograph.
Decreasing the blue is a great technique for darkening a bright sky. Increasing orange and red can even out a skin tone.
I usually adjust the color sliders before I apply the dodge or burn tools in photoshop. Like all the techniques, it's best to do this in moderation and keep the whole photo in mind.

(4) How to make Black and white shades stand out ⇒
one of the most important things to know about B&W editing is how to make true blacks and true whites in you photos. Most black & white Photos are actually a range of greys.
True blacks and whites will draw attention to, and define textures and shapes.
I've broken this rule a few times — usually when I've been portraying landscapes a certain ways.

Q HIGH KEY => High key photography in the studio usually refers to the use of a brightly - lit white background. In more technical terms it's about lower contrast or lower lighting ratios. Although the images are often vibrant, the lighting is normally bright and even.

Q LOW KEY => Low key lighting is a style of lighting for film and photography that has an emphasis on shadows. The style is achieved by using hard source lighting within the scene. Unlike high key lighting, low-key lighting looks to increase the contrast of the subject and the environment.

Unit => 2

Q Portrait format basically refers to when the frame is in the vertical display, which means the side edges are longer than the bottom and top edges. As the result, the subject appears wider and taller. If you position the camera vertically at 90 degree, you would be taking portrait images.

Portrait photography, is a type of photography aim toward capturing the personality of a person or group of people by using effective lighting, backdrops and poses.

-> Types of portrait photography :-

- Traditional portraits
- Lifestyle portrait
- Environmental portraits
- Candid and Street portraits
- Glamour portraits
- Fine arts portraits
- Conceptual portraits
- Surreal portraits

Portrait photography is all about the face. A photographer's goal is to take a carefully crafted photograph of a person's distinguishing facial features while capturing the person's attitude, identity and personality. The photo may include a blurred background and the person's body, but those factors are not emphasized in the image.

A portrait is carefully planned and rehearsed with the client. That's why a candid photo is not considered a portrait. Does that mean that a portrait cannot appear candid? Definitely not; this

Should be taken into account despending on the client's overall attitude and the purpose of the image.

A portrait, regardless of wheather it appears candid, should be planned with the client. The background, props, client's dress and position, and the angle of the photo should be prepared before the actual photo shoot takes place.

Q Light technique ⇒ The most basic lighting in film is the three-point lighting setup. Lighting from three directions shapes your subject and sets them apart from their background. To achieve this, your film lighting equipment needs to face your subject from three directions: front, back and side (generally).

Three-point lighting is a traditional method for illuminating a subject in a scene with the light sources from three distinct positions. The three types of lights are key light, fill light and back light.

TYPES of LIGHTNING

- Key lighting
- Fill lighting
- Backlighting
- Side lighting
- Practical lighting
- Bounce lighting
- Soft lighting
- Hard lighting

Q. Aperture is one of the three pillars of photography (the other two being shutter speed and Iso; which are two other chapters). Of the three, aperture is certainly the most important.

Aperture can be defined as the opening in a lens through which light passes to enter the camera. It is an easy concept to understand if you just think about how your eyes work. As you move between bright and dark environments, the iris in your eyes either expands or shrinks, controlling the size of your pupil.

In photography, the "pupil" or your lens is called aperture. You can shrink or enlarge the size of the aperture to allow more or less light to reach your camera sensor.

It can open and close to change the amount of light that passes through. It can add dimension to your photos by controlling depth of field. At one extreme, aperture gives you a blurred background with a beautiful shadow focus effect. This is very popular for portrait photography. on top of that, the aperture you choose also alters the exposure of your images by making them brighter or darker.

Q one of the most important settings in photography is shutter speed the other two being aperture and ISO. Shutter speed is responsible for two particular things: changing the brightness of your photo and creating dramatic effects by either freezing action or blurring motion.
~~In the following act~~

Shutter speed exists because of the camera shutter - which is a certain in front of the camera sensor that stays closed until the camera fires. When the camera fires, the shutter opens and fully exposes the camera sensor to the light that has passed through your lens. After the sensor is done collecting the light, the shutter closes immediately, stopping the light from hitting the

sensor. The button that fires the camera is also called "Shutter" or "Shutter button", because it triggers the shutter to open and close.

Shutter speed is the length of time the camera shutter is open, exposing light onto the camera sensor. Essentially, it's how long your camera spends taking a photo. This has a few important effects on how your images will appear.

When you use a long shutter speed (also known as a "slow" shutter speed) you end up exposing your sensor for a significant period of time. The first big effect of it is motion blur. If your shutter speed is long, moving subjects in your photo will appear blurred along the direction of motion. If your shutter speed is long, moving subjects in your photo will appear blurred along the direction of motion. The effects is used quite often in advertisements of cars and motorbikes, where the sense of speed and motion is communicated to the viewer by intentionally blurring the moving wheels.

Q ISO ⇒ ISO is one of the three pillars of photography (the other two being shutter speed and aperture), and it has a major effect on your images.

In very basic terms, iso is simply a camera setting that will brighten or darken a photo. As you increase your ISO number, your photos will grow progressively brighter. For that reason, ISO can help you capture images in darker environments, or be more flexible about your aperture and shutter speed settings.

However, raising your ISO has consequenses. A photo taken at too high of an ISO will show a lot of grain, also known as noise, and might not be usable. So, brightening a photo via ISO is always a trade-off. You should only raise your ISO when you are usable to brighten the photo via shutter speed or aperture instead (for e.g. if using a longer shutter speed would cause your subject to blurry).

The ISO stands for "International organization for standardization". However, camera ISO does not directly refer to the organization that creates various technology and product standards.

Even since two film standards called ASA and DIN were combined into ISO standards in 1974, they were refered to as one word "ISO" from that point on.

Common ISO Values

Every camera has a different range of ISO values that you can use. A common set is as follows :-

- ISO 100 (low iso)
- ISO 200
- ISO 400
- ISO 800
- ISO 1600
- ISO 3200
- ISO 6400 (high ISO)

Quite simply, when you double your ISO speed, you are doubling the brightness of the photo. So, a photo at ISO 400 will be twice brighter than ISO 200, which will be twice ~~better~~ brighter then ISO 100.

Q Editing refers to modifying or improving digital or traditional photographic images using different techniques, tools or software. Images produced by scanners, digital cameras or other image-capturing devices may be good, but not perfect. It is usually called retouching, airbrushing or photoshopping, even in photoshop or airbrushes are not used. other reasons to edit a photo include fixing errors (red eye, constrast, brightness etc).

Q Cropping ⇒ The word crop can be defined as "to trim" or "cut back". The crop tool is most image processing programs is used to trim off the outside edges of a digital imag. Cropping can be used to make an image smaller (in pixels) and/or to change the aspect ration (length to width) of the image.

Q Photographic composition techniques are used to set up the elements of a picture. These are the techniques which resembles ~~way~~ the way we humans normally see a view some of the main techniques that are —

1. Simplicity (photography)
2. Symmetrical balance
3. Radial balance
4. Leading lines
5. Rule of odds
6. Rule of Space
7. Golden ration
8. Centered composition
9. Diagonal triangles
10. Rule of thirds

The composition techniques in photography are main guidelines to help beginners capture eye-catching images. These provide a great starting until an individual is able to out grow them in capturing images through more advance techniques.

Q Principals of photography, completes the composition of an image. The elements and principals come together to form a successfull image and help create better and more interesting images. The 7 principals of photography are explained following:-

1. Pattern => Pattern make sense of the visual world through regularity. Elements of design can be put together in a predictable manner to form a pattern. Incorportaing

patterns lifts the image of the image and is like exploring the different photographic techniques.

(2) Balance ⇒ Balance makes the composition look aesthetic. It is used to show the visual weight of the image and can unite or create divison. The balanced picture emphasizes the stability of the image. The balance includes symmetrical and Asymmetrical balance.

(3) Negative Space ⇒ Negative space or space behind with no emphasis. The dead spaces of the negative space distracts the viewer's eye, with no focus on element in one direction. The focus main elements is considered as the space surrounding which can be fixed later diminishes the quality of a photograph.

(4) Grouping ⇒ Grouping forms a co-linear or line of direction of the image. Shapes and lines are perceived as a single element and the rest are considered as unified shapes or lines. The human brain likes to group things together, by making sense of the image.

(5) Color ⇒ Colors contributes a lot to any photograph and it's more than creating a visually pleasing element. Its sets

the mood and frames the subject. Contrasting colours are eye catching as they don't blend into each other and they create a separated line between two subjects, which forces the viewer to stare longer. Cool toned images can create a dark or mysterious image whereas a warm colour creates a lighter and happy mood.

(6) Closure ⇒ Closure of the tendency to fill the missing gaps in an informative way to finish a story by the photographer. This is an important method which must be followed in order to not make the image look incomplete. It creates a feeling of chaos when it is imbalanced.

(7) Light and Shadow ⇒ Light and shadow plays a major role in photography. When there's absense of light, it is generally overlooked and shadows can help the eye to a specific point which creates a composition. Shadows are also used as a hint of drama which highlight an image and emphasize the light. Having both light and shadows creates a balance.

Q. Night Photography refers to the activity of capturing images outdoors at night, between dusk and dawn. Night photographers generally have a choice between using artificial lighting and using a long exposure, exposing the shot for seconds, minutes or even hours in order to give photosensitive film or an image sensor enough time to capture a desirable image. With the progress of high-speed films, higher-sensitivity digital sensors, wide aperture lenses, and the ever-greater power of urban lights, night photography is increasingly possible using available light.

→ Tips for night photography

1. Don't underestimate trial and error
2. HDR
3. Prepare for the weather
4. Scout good locations in Daylight
5. Look for great light sources
6. Use movement
7. Night sky Photography
8. Star trails.

Shooting in direct sun is something that many experienced photographers try to avoid, and for good reason. Full sun often causes harsh glare and shadows. This makes it tricky to do certain types of photography, like portraiture. Having your subjects face into the sun provides the light lighting, but also causes squinting. one idea is to simply wait until other hours of the day, however there's no reason you have to pack up and go home during direct sun.

if you are creative, and want to take some bold and daring shots, the time of day is perfect for you. Some of the elements that make this time of day tricky can also be used to your advantage. for e.g.- shadows, are unwanted in some photos, especially in most portraits but in the right context they add contrast and depth.

→ Tips for Day photography

1. use exposure compensation to make your background dark.
2. Look for textures or patterns
3. use shade to photograph people when the light is harsh
4. Looks for walls to create shadow photos
5. create lens flares for Artistic photography
6. Place people under the setting sun
7. if you don't have a tripod, use a wide-angle lens.

Q Shooting in low light means choosing between the noise from a high ISO setting, or the blur from a slower shutter speed. Nine times out of ten, a noisy, sharp image is better than a blurry one - and that tenth time should be reserved for intentional motion blur with the long exposure technique.

→ Tips for low light photography

1. Do the prep work
2. Prevent camera shake with a tripod.
3. use full manual mode
4. Try a long exposure
5. Don't fear the flash
6. Increase ISO setting
7. use slower shutter speed
8. use other light resources
9. use a faster lens
10. Adjust the white balance
11. Shoot in RAW

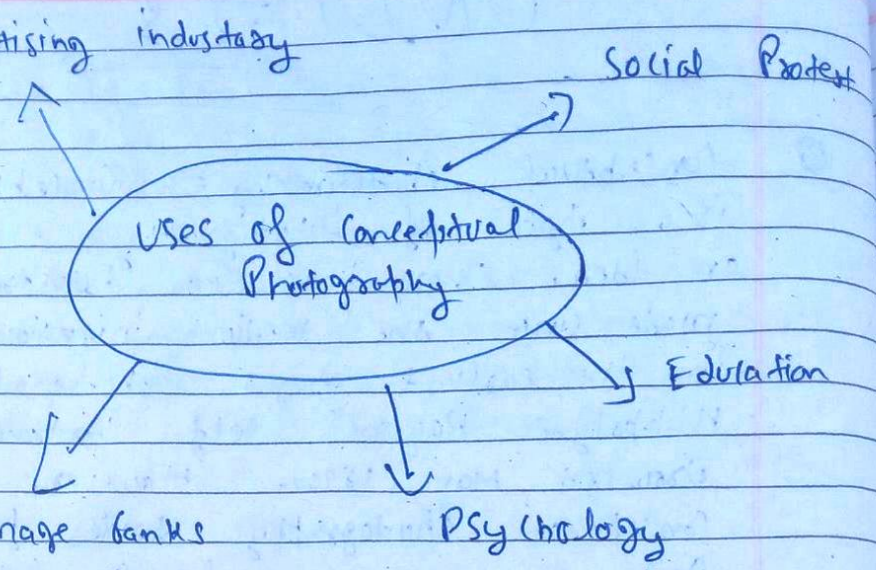
DONE

UNIT ⇒ 3

Q Conceptual Photography ⇒ Conceptual Photography is a type of photography that illustrates an idea. There have been illustrative photographs made since the medium invention, for example in the earliest staged photographs, such as Hippolyte Bayard's self portrait as a Drowned Man (1890). However, the term Conceptual Photography derives from Conceptual Art a movement of the late 1960s.

Conceptual Photography speaks through images. Each image captures a powerful message capable of transmitting highly abstract concepts to our thoughts. This discipline of arts has been increasing in importance with the years and is now one of the categories in the renowned Sony World photography awards.

Conceptual Photography at the end of the sixties, bringing a new meaning to Photography that transends its use for portraiture, landscapes and snapshots. Rather than two-dimensional, soundless images, Conceptual photographes are full of meaning using creativity to envoke abstract idea and emotions like love, nostalgia, loneliness and the passing of time to arouse a reaction from the viewer.



Q – Steps for Conceptual Photography

① Define your Concept ⇒ The first step is to design the scene and decide what is you want to transmit.

② Search for inspiration ⇒ Good ideas rarely fall from the sky. Conceptual photography requires method, discipline and work routines such as continous reflection, observation and exploration.

③ Write your ideas down ⇒ when something pops into your mind, note it down immediately in a notebook or in your mobile so that you don't forget it.

④ Use Symbols ⇒ Many symbols are universal and can be used to express concepts like time (watch / clock), infinity (straight road disappearing into the horizon), etc.

(5) Meticulous Production ⇒ This is the phase when you work on technical aspects such as the type of lens, frame, lighting, location, composition, objects and models etc.

(6) Impeccable Post-production ⇒ This includes photo editing and post-production. It's one of the most crucial stages and can take week or months.

Q. Contemporary Art ⇒ Contemporary art is the art of today, produced in the second half of the 20th century. Contemporary artists work in a globally influenced, culturally diverse and technologically advancing world. Their art is a dynamic combination of materials, methods, concepts and subjects the subjects that continue the challenging of boundries that was already well underway in the 20th century. Contemporary art is a part of a cultural dialog that concerns larger contextual frameworks such as personal and cultural identity, family, community and nationality. It refers to art → namely, painting, sculpture, photography installation, performance and video art - pronounced today.

Q. Sequence editing ⇒ Sequence editing features include changing and deleting bases, reverse complementing, inserting gaps and bases, moving gaps and samples in contigs, undo and Redo, deleting samples from contigs, splitting contigs, and changing bases to lower / upper case.

DONE

UNIT => 4

Q INtroduction to editing => Editing (also called Post-Processing or post production) is the process in digital photography of making adjustments to photographs in a photo editing program. It's digital photography's version of a darkroom, where photos can be tweaked after a photography shoot.

Editing is the act of altering an image. But that's oversimplifying a subject that can be complex and employs different methods and tools. For e.g. => Some photo editing techniques are done manually, while others are conducted through automated software.

-> Principal of image editing

① Never edit the original => It's important to make a copy of the image you're working on, firstly as a backup and secondly so you can go back and work on it again if you don't like your edits or want to try a wholly different approach. Likewise, it's vital to use layers when making edits while

using photo editing software, leaving the underlying image untouched.

(2) Crop out what you don't need ⇒ Cropping is one of the most basic photo editing tools found within software, but it's also one of the most powerful. Learning how to use it properly will ensure you get rid of parts of an image that do not help tell a story, while emphasizing those that do.

(3) Retain perspective and maintain quality when resizing ⇒ This might sound simple, but it's vital to keep the same dimensions when resizing, or scaling an image. That means that the width and height dimensions must stay the same to retain perspective and stop an image become warped or stretched.

(4) Grasp the details of contras ⇒ Making sure an image's contrast is perfect should be top of the agenda of any photo editor. But using the basic photo editing tools to enhance a photo can often make the dark areas look too dark and light areas appears washed out. Instead, learn how to use levels and curves in your photo editing software.

(5) Make sure your screen is calibrated => Learning how to calibrate your monitor for editing is an essential part of taking your photo manipulation skills to the next level. This can be done through your computer, or via dedicated hardware that assesses your screen to ensure that the colors you see on your display are perfect.

(6) Don't overdo retouching => Learning how to retouch skin and other aspects of an image is one of the most fun parts of photo editing. Mastering basic photo editing spot healing and clone tools can quickly clear up pictures and make them look a lot neater. However, such functions should be used sparingly.

Techniques

- Image Rendering
- Create a shadow
- Proportion
- Color Combination
- Texture Application
- Image Combination
- Stock image selection

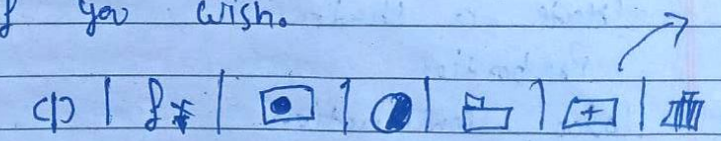
Q. Blemishes => A blemishes is any type of mark, spot, discoloration or flaw that appears on the skin. Blemishes on the face may be unsightly and emotionally upsetting, but most are benign and not life-threatening. Some blemishes however can signal skin cancer.

We can remove blemishes in photoshop by using spot healing Brush tool.

Steps for fixing blemishes :-

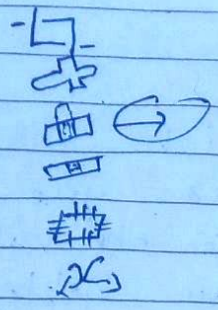
Step 1 :- Create a new blank layer

Creating a new blank layer will allow you to work non-destructively. In other words, you won't be changing anything in your original image. You can also rename your new layer to keep your work organized if you wish.



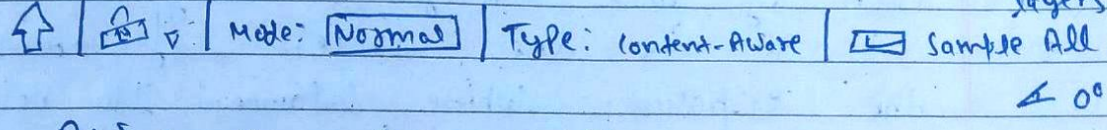
Step 2: Enable the spot healing Brush tool

Find the spot healing brush icon on your toolbar (highlighted below) and click it ok.



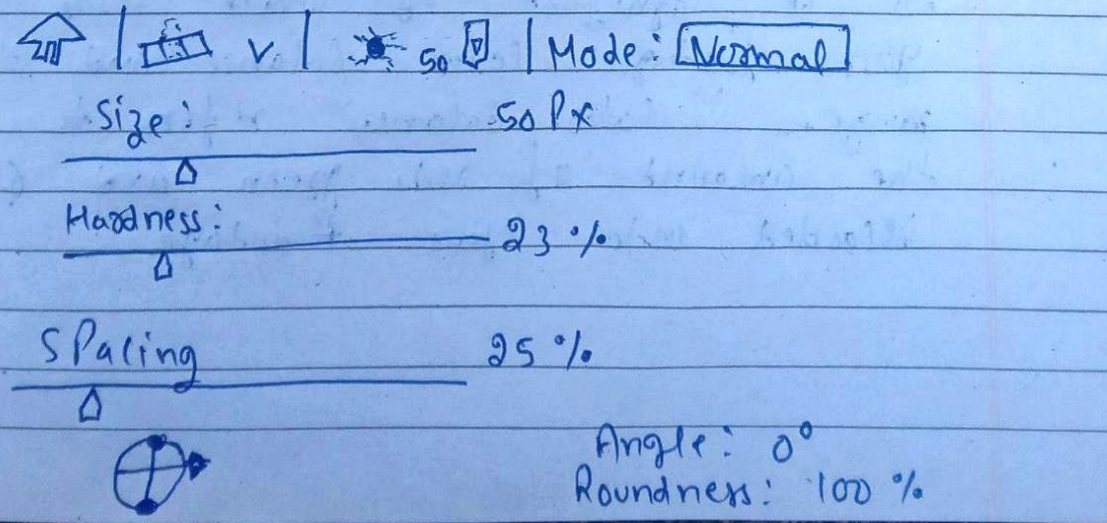
Step 3:- Adjust the tool settings

Since you're working on empty layer, you will have to enable the 'Sample All layers' option on the top bar so that the tool will grab information from the background layer.



Step 4:- Adjust the Brush settings

On the left side of the toolbar, you can choose the size and hardness of your brush. I recommend using a very soft brush, so set the hardness to zero (or a low value). As for the size, make sure it's big enough to cover the blemish.



Print	Web
① High resolution - 300 PPi (Pixel Per inch or higher).	① Low Resolution - 72 PPi (Pixel Per inch)
⑤ CMYK Mode - also called 4-Color Process	RGB Color Mode - (Red, Green, Blue) also called "additive" Primary Colors. More than 16 million colors can be achieved by mixing RGB.
③ File Format - TIFF (Tag interleave file format. PSD (Photoshop Document) Ai (Adobe illustrator PDF (Portable Document format)	③ JPEG (Joint Photographic Expert Group) GIF (Graphics interchange format. PNG (Portable Network Graphic. SVG (Scalable vector Graphic)

Q — Color Space Conversion is the translation of the representation of a color from one basic to another. This typically occurs in the context of converting an image that is represented in one color space to another color space, the goal being to make the translated image look as similar as possible to the original.

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DONE