

# IMAGES AND COLORS

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#### **OVERVIEW**

Work out your graphical approach by planning your approach, organizing your tools, and configuring your computer workspace

Differentiate among bitmap, vector, and 3-D images and describe the capabilities and limitations of all three

Describe the use of colors and palettes in multimedia

Cite the various image file types used in multimedia



### **IMAGE**

Multimedia on a computer screen is a composite of elements: text, symbols, photograph-like bitmaps, vector-drawn graphics, three-dimensional renderings, distinctive buttons to click, and windows of motion video.





Some parts of this image may even twitch or move so that the screen never seems still and tempts your eye.





A very colorful screen with gentle pastel washes of mauve and puce





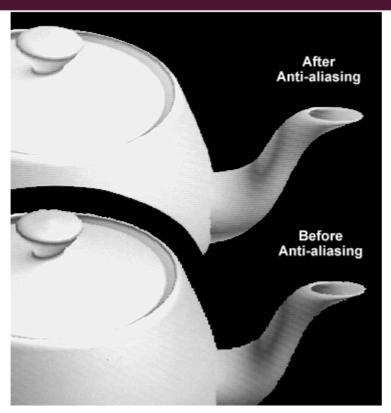
Splashes of Crayola red and blue and yellow and green.





Stark black and white, full of sharp angles





Softened with gray-scale blends and anti-aliasing



### BEFORE YOU START

## Plan your approach

- Flow charts, storyboards, note cards, pencil and paper, script
- ❖Intended audience/ target market
- Look at examples and templates (templatemonster. Com)



#### **BEFORE YOU START**

Organize the available tools:

- Clip art, stock art, presets, buttons, software
- Widow/pallet layout and arrangement'

Configure your computer workspace:

- When developing multimedia, it is helpful to have more than one monitor to provide lots of screen real estate
- Learning to use keyboard shortcuts enable you to work efficiently



#### MAKING OF STILL IMAGES

Still images may be the most important element of a multimedia project

The appearance of still images depends on the display resolution and capabilities computers' graphics hardware and monitors.

Still images are stored in various file formats (JPEG, PNG, BMP...)

Types of still images:

Bitmaps (raster)

Vector-drawn graphics



### Bitmaps:

A bit is an electronic digit that is either on or off, black or white, or true (1) or false (0).

A map is a two dimensional matrix of these bits.

A bitmap is a simple matrix of the tiny dots that form an image and are displayed on a computer screen or printed.



#### Bitmaps (continued):

A bitmap image is made up of hundreds of individual picture elements known as pixels or pels

A pixel is the smallest component and thus shows the smallest details and are arranged in columns and rows

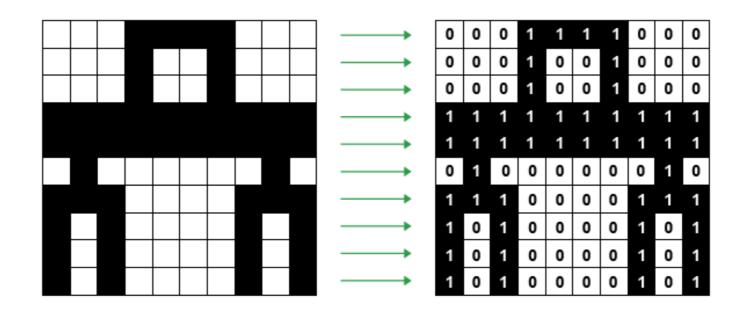
1 image can have varying bit and color depths

More bit provide more color depth, hence more photo-realism but require more space

and processing power

Bit Depth	Number of Colors Possible	Available Binary Combinations for Describing a Color
1-bit	2	0, 1
2-bit	4	00, 01, 10, 11
4-bit	16	0000, 0001, 0011, 0111, 1111, 0010, 0100, 1000, 0110, 1100, 1010, 0101, 1110, 1101, 1001, 1011



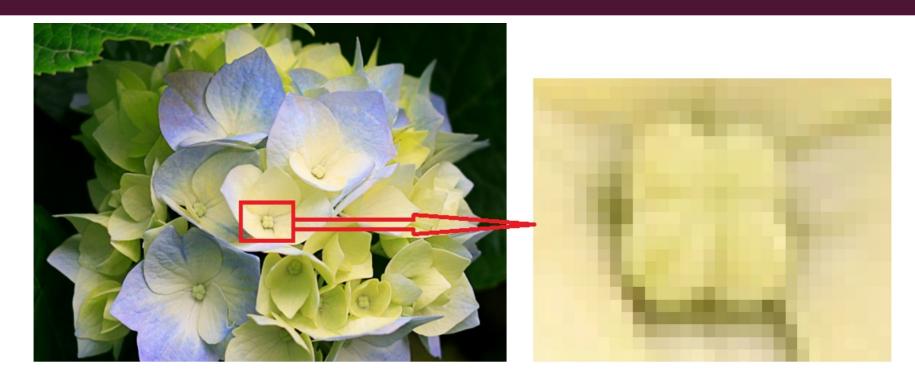


In a 1 bit image (1 bit/pixel), every pixel is either black or white.

Image source: <a href="mailto:bbc.co.uk/education/guides">bbc.co.uk/education/guides</a>



# **BITMAP**



In a 32-bit image, there are trillions of colors.



# **BITMAP**





Bitmaps are suitable for creating:

Photo-realistic image (Photographs)

Complex drawings

Images that require fine detail

Painterly graphics



## Bitmaps come from:

Clip art (licensing restrictions may apply)

Bitmap software (PS,FW)

Capturing images (digital camera, video, screen)

Scanning images

Copying to clipboard





## Using clip art galleries:

A clip art gallery is an assortment of graphics, photographs, sound, and/or video

Alternative for users who do not want to create their own images

Collections available on CD\_ROMS and the internet



- The industry-standard programs for bitmap painting and editing are:
  - Adobe photoshop, illustrator and fireworks
  - O Corel painter and ConrelDraw







Image editing programs enable the user to:

Enhance and make composites

Alter and distort images

Add and delete elements

Morph (manipulate still images to created animated transformations)

Image source: https://www.shutterbug.com/content/how-make-colors-pop-your-images-using-secret-code-photoshop



Users can scan images from conventional sources and make necessary alterations and manipulations



Vector-drawn graphics

Applications of vector-drawn images

How vector-drawn images work

Vector-drawn images versus bitmaps



Vector-drawn objects are used for lines, boxes, circles, polygons, and other graphic shapes that can be mathematically expressed in angles, coordinates, and distances

Vector-drawn images are used in:

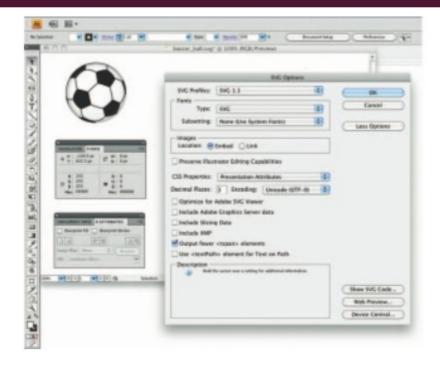
Computer-aided design (CAD) programs

Graphics artists designing for the print media to avoid jagged

3-D animation programs

Applications requiring drawing of graphic shapes





Drawing software such as Adobe Illustrator can save vector graphics in PDF, SVG and SWF format



### How vector-drawn images work:

Vector graphics are defined using formulas

```
<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg"
xmlns:xlink=http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink
width="200"
height="200"
viewBox="-100 -100 300 300">
<rect x="0" y="0" fill="yellow" stroke="red" width="200" height="100"/>
<text transform="matrix(1 0 0 1 60 60)" font-family="'TimesNewRomanPS-BoldMT'" font-size="36">SVG</text>
</svg>
```

**SVG** 



# How vector-drawn images work:

Vector drawn objects are drawn to the computer screen using a fraction of the memory space required by a bitmap.

A vector is a line described by its endpoints, and sometimes direction



Compare Bitmaps and vector image?



#### Vector-drawn images versus bitmaps:

Vector images often use less memory and have a smaller file size as compared to bitmap

Web vector graphics often download and draw faster than bitmaps when used for animation

Vector-drawn cannot be used for photorealistic images

Vector-drawn Require a plugin for web-based display

Bitmaps are not easily scalable and resizable like vector objects

Bitmaps can be converted to vector images using auto tracing

Vector images can be filled, stroked, and selected.



#### Converting between images:

Vector to bitmap

Easy

Perfect presentation

Bitmap to vector

Poor quality

Highly loss



#### 3-D drawing and rendering:

3-D-rendered provides more lifelike substance and feel to projects

Objects in 3-D space carry many properties, shape color, texture, location... and a scene often contains many objects





3-D animation, drawing, and rendering tools include:

3DSMax/Maya

Blender

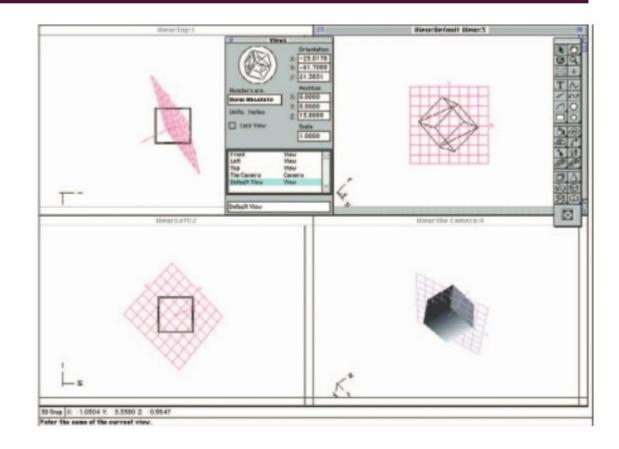
Lightware

Sketchup

Cinema 4D

**Animation Master** 

Zbrush/Modo





#### 3-D DRAWING AND RENDERING

### Features of a 3-D application:

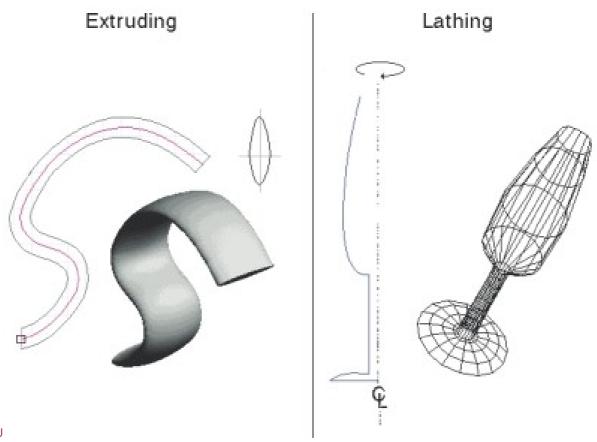
Modeling (primitive) – Placing all the elements into 3-D space

Extruding –extends the shape perpendicular to or along the shapes outline

Lathing – A profile of the shape is rotated around a defined axis

Apply Color, Textures, Lighting, Rigging, Animation, Dynamics and Rendering



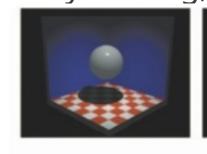




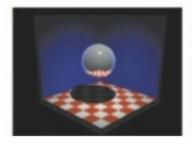
Rendering – produces a final output of a scene and is more compute intensive

Ex: A: gouranud shading, B Flat shading, C Ray Tracing, D

Phong shading











#### **Panoramas**

Panoramas images are created by stitching together a sequence of photos around a circle and adjusting them into a single seamless bitmap

Quictime VR

CubicConverter

Pano2VR

Krpano.com



Computerized colors
Color palettes
Color in different cultures







Basic methods of making colors:

Additive color

a color is created by combining colored light sources in three primary colors: red, green, and blue

This is the process used for cathode ray tube (CRT), liquid crystal (LCD), and plasma displays.



Basic methods of making colors:

Subtractive color

Color is created by combining colored media such as paints or ink

Color media absorb (or subtract) some parts of the color spectrum of light and reflect the others back to the eye

Subtractive color is the process used to create color in printing

The printed page consists of tiny halftone dots of three primary colors: cyan, magenta, and yellow



Computer colors model: Different ways of representing information about colors in computers

Models used to specify color in computers are:

**RGB** 

**HSB** and **HSL** 

Other models include CMYK, CIE, YIQ, YUV, and YCC



RGB model – in 24 bit, one color is specified in terms of red, green, and

blue values from

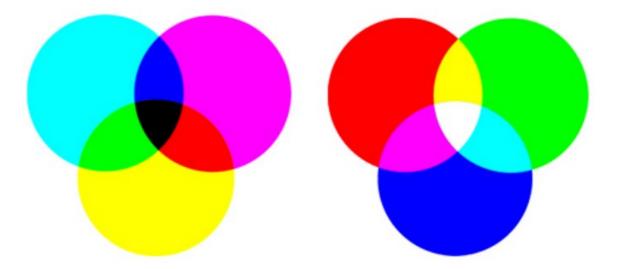
RGB Combination (R,G,B)	Perceived Color
Red only (255,0,0)	Red
Green only (0,255,0)	Green
Blue only (0,0,255)	Blue
Red and green (blue subtracted) (255,255,0)	Yellow
Red and blue (green subtracted) (255,0,255)	Magenta
Green and blue (red subtracted) (0,255,255)	Cyan
Red, green, and blue (255,255,255)	White
None (0,0,0)	Black



#### CMYK model:

Based on light-absorbing quality of ink printed on paper

Associated with printing CMYK RGB





### Color palettes

Palettes are mathematical tables that define the color of pixels displayed on the screen

Palettes are called "color lookup tables" or CLUTs, on the Macintosh

The most common palettes are 1, 4, 8, 16 and 24 bit deep



Computerized colors are pretty tricky to manage

More colors requires more memory

Colors you see on the screen may different from your printout



### Dithering:

Dithering is a process whereby the color value of each pixel is changed to the closet matching color value in a more limited palette

Accomplished using a mathematical algorithm



## **COLORS EXPRESSION**

**Red** signifies inner warmth, active, vivacity, **passionate**, dynamic force, mars, revolution

**Orange** express radiant activity, communication, active energy, fire burning, solar luminosity, **self-respect** and **generosity** 

**Yellow** symbolizes **understanding**, **knowledge and intelligence**. It is most aggressive and luminous on black



### **COLORS EXPRESSION**

**Green** symbolizes **growth**, **hope**, sympathy and compassion. It is the fusion and interpenetration of knowledge and faith.

Blue expresses relaxation, passive, submissive faith, stability

**Violet** is a **mysterious**, meditative, **emotional**, piety color and the color of dignity. Its tints symbolize the brighter aspects of life, whereas shades represent the dark, negative forces and terrors



### IMAGE FILE TYPES USED IN MULTIMEDIA



#### Macintosh format:

PICT: a complicated and versatile format developed by apple

Almost every Mac image app can import or export PICT files

In a PICT file, both vector objects and bitmaps can reside side-by-side



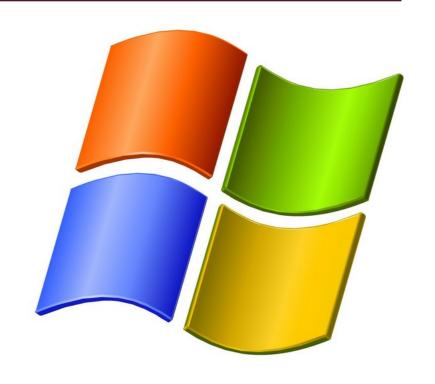
# IMAGE FILE TYPES USED IN MULTIMEDIA

#### Windows format

Commonly used image file format: DIB, BMP

Other common windows bitmap format: BMP,

TIFF, PCX





## IMAGE FILE TYPES USED IN MULTIMEDIA

Cross-platform format:

JPEG, GIF, TIFF and PNG are the most commonly used format on the web

Adobe PDF: manage multimedia content

PSD, AI, CDR, DXF: Proprietary formats used by application





### **SUMMARY**

The type of image used for photo-realistic images and for complex drawings requiring fine detail is the \_\_\_\_\_\_

The picture elements that make up a bitmap are called \_\_\_\_\_\_

A collection of color values available for display is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_

A 24-bit image is capable of representing \_\_\_\_\_\_colors



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