### **SCIENCE MEETS LIFE**

# Initiation GIMP and Inkscape

Fundamental image aspects



### What to expect?

### Fundamental image aspects

Bitmap vs vector images

Pixels: image quality/resolution

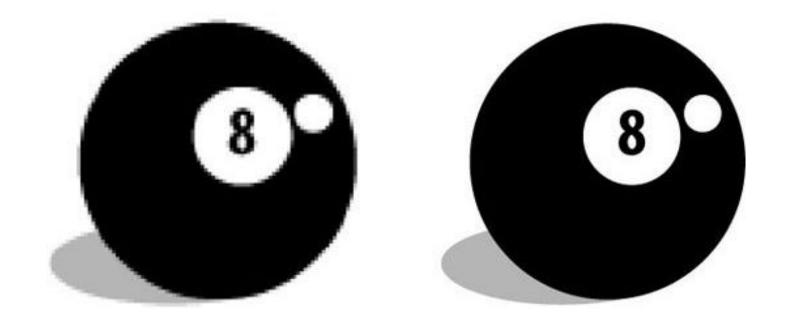
File formats and compression

VIB guidelines on image editing

GIMP vs Inkscape



## Bitmap vs Vector





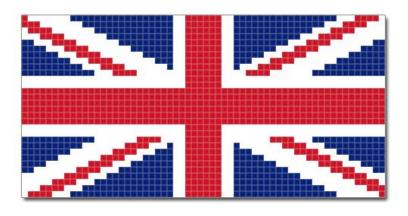
### Bitmap vs Vector

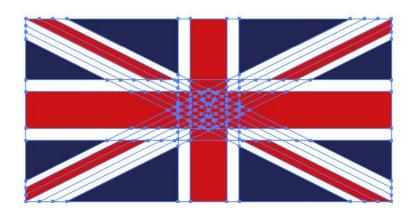
#### Bitmap

pixels define image each pixel has 1 colour pixel has fixed position

#### Vector

mathematical equations and shapes define image shapes can have multiple colours (e.g. gradient)







### Bitmap images

#### Features

Pixels in a grid/map

Resolution dependent

Restricted to rectangle

Resizing reduces visual quality

Easily converted

Minimal support for transparency

#### File formats

BMP, GIF, JPEG, JPG, PNG, TIFF



## Bitmap images

### Bit depth

Also called colour depth

Number of bytes used to indicate the colour of a single pixel

#### File size



1-bit (black/white)



4-bit (16 colours)



8-bit (256 colours)



24-bit (16M colours)



### **Vector images**

#### Features

Scalable

Resolution independent

No background

Inappropriate for photo-realistic images

Contain both bitmap and vector data

#### File formats

SVG, AI, CGM, DXF, WMF, EMF



### **Vector images**

XML format

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!-- Generator: Adobe Illustrator 17.0.2, SVG Export Plug-In . S
<!DOCTYPE svg PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD SVG 1.1//EN" "http://www.w3.or</pre>
<svg version="1.1" id="Layer 1"</pre>
     xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" xmlns:xlink="http://www.
     viewBox="0 0 40 35" enable-background="new 0 0 40 35" xml:s
<g>
    <g transform="translate(0.000000, 4.000000)">
        <path fill="none" stroke="#444444" stroke-width="9" stro</pre>
        <path fill="none" stroke="#444444" stroke-width="9" strok</pre>
        <path fill="none" stroke="#444444" stroke-width="9" stro</pre>
    </g>
</g>
```



## Pixels: Image Resolution

Resolution = number of pixels = how much detail an image holds









## Pixels: Image Quality

### PPI: pixel per inch

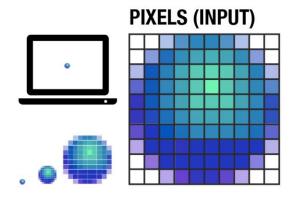
Screen pixel density (monitor/smartphone)

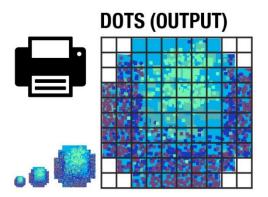
Tells you how large an image is

#### DPI: dots per inch

Print-out dots density (inkjet/laser printer)

Printer settings







## Pixels: Image Quality



This image (300 PPI) will look fine on a monitor, but printing is another matter!

Print it on paper and you will notice the difference between 72 DPI and 300 DPI



#### **JPEG**

16 million colours (24 bit)

Lossy compression (information is lost from original file)

Small file size (compressed)

Photograph







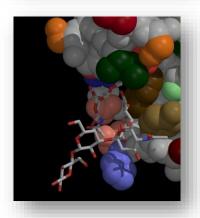
#### **BMP**

8/16/24-bit Uncompressed Large file size

#### TIFF

All colour and data information is stored Uncompressed and easy to compress (e.g. JPEG) Very large file size







#### GIF

Only 256 colours (8-bit)

Replace multiple occuring patterns into one

Small file size

Animation

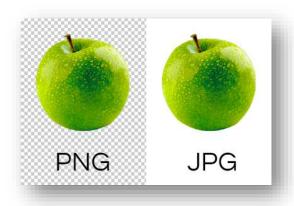


256 / 16M colours

8-bit transparancy

Lossless compression







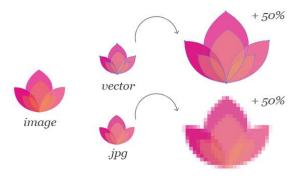
#### **SVG**

XML-based format

Lossless data compression

Creatable and editable with a text editor

Can contain both bitmap and vector data



#### **PDF**

Can contain both bitmap and vector data Bitmaps are not compressed



#### **RAW**

Raw image file (without white balance, color saturation, contrast settings, ...)

Camera brand specific

Large file size

Multiple options without taking the picture again

#### DNG

Digital Negative

Similar to RAW

Universal raw image format

Large file size



#### **Publication**

Raw/uncompressed image file (TIFF)

High quality image (300 PPI)

Lossless compression (e.g. PNG)

Sometimes compression is allowed (check journal website)

### Sharing/Presentation

Normal quality image (72 PPI)

Compression is allowed (e.g. JPEG)

Smaller file size



## VIB Guideline on image editing

No specific feature within an image may be enhanced, obscured, moved, removed or introduced

Adjustments of brightness, contrast or color balance are acceptable if they are applies to the whole image as long as they do not misrepresent information in the original

Grouping of images from different parts of the same or different gel, fields or exposures must be made explicit by the arrangement of the figure (dividing lines)

The original data must be available by the author when asked to provide it, otherwise acceptance of the publications may be revoked



### **GIMP** vs Inkscape

#### **GIMP**

Bitmap images
Image editing
Conversion/compression



Vector images Image creating Scalable drawings







