

Name: _____ Per: _____

Digital Photography Fall Final REVIEW

The main differences between photographs and snapshots is that snapshots are merely recordings of memory, and photographs are artistic interpretations of objects, places or events.

Elements of Composition:

Composition: is a well composed, balanced photograph.

Clarity: How clear and in focus an image is. When not done correctly, an image turns out blurry.

Angle: The perspective or point of view used to take a photograph.

Photography Lighting:

Lighting: The time of day, or artificial set up that allows for a full value range (lightness and darkness) within an image

- The worst time of day to take a photo outside is noon with lots of bright light.
- The best lighting situation to shoot in natural light on a cloudy day.
- It is important to have light in front of your subject instead of behind to avoid back-lighting and a dark subject.

Rule of thirds: Photograph divided into thirds, both horizontally and vertically which creates four points where the lines cross for a visual center.

Another word for 'center of interest' is Focal Point, Emphasis, or Dominance.

Depth of field: refers to the range of distance (area) that appears acceptably sharp or clear in an image and is controlled by the fstop.

Principles of design

Contrast can be created by using opposing elements such as smooth and rough textures, large and small shapes, and plain areas against areas of patterns.

Variety is the use of different elements to create interest

Unity is the feeling of harmony between all parts of the work of art.

Rhythm is the use of elements in an artwork that suggests movement

Emphasis is making one object or area more important than the rest.

Pattern is the repetition of elements in an artwork.

Movement is the path the viewer's eye takes through the work of art, often to focal areas.

Balance is the equilibrium of various elements in the work of art.

Three types of balance:

Asymmetrical: A type of balance in which both sides of the composition are balanced but different.

Symmetrical balance: Is where each side is the same and is also called Formal balance.

Radial balance: Where the image radiates out of a central point in a circular fashion.

The 7 Elements of Art:

Line is the path of a moving point.

Shape is the area enclosed by an outline and has two dimensions.

Form has three dimensions, length, width, and height.

Color: light reflected off a surface.

Secondary colors (orange, green and violet) are created by mixing two Primary Colors (red, Yellow and Blue)

Tertiary Colors are created by mixing a Primary color (red, Yellow and Blue) and a Secondary color (orange, green and violet).

Complimentary Colors are colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel.

Texture is the surface quality and refers to the sense of touch (how something feels)

Value is the lightness and darkness of a hue.

Space is the area between and around objects, and how we compose elements in a work of art.

Photoshop & editing:

Sometimes we use a software program to edit or change photographs. The most commonly used digital imaging/editing software is Photoshop.

A layer mask is a layer attribute, it can be edited to reveal or hide additional image parts, and it hides part of your image without destroying original pixels.

The magic wand makes a selection in Photoshop

The marquee tools make a selection in Photoshop

Photoshop is an image, layer, and pixel based program.

In Photoshop I can turn a layer on and off by clicking the eye icon.

The Layer Mask icon is the 'Japanese Flag'.

Adjustment Layer is layer that lets you apply color and tonal adjustments to your image without permanently changing pixel values.

Clipping Mask applies the effect or image to the layer directly below. Can be used with adjustment layers or shapes or text.

Smart Object Allows you to work non-destructively because it blocks you from editing the original pixels.

Holding the shift key will allow you to scale proportionally when using the transform tool.