

Name: _____ Per: _____

Digital Photography Fall Final REVIEW

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.

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.

3 Types of balance in Photography:

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

Symmetrical: Balance 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: is made up of 3 things: Hue, Saturation and Value

Primary colors are Red, Yellow and Blue

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

Cool colors are: blue, green and violet (or purple).

Warm colors are: yellow, red and orange.

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.

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.

Emphasis: The subject of your photograph, the part of the image that grabs your viewers attention.

Movement: Can be real or perceived, or the path the viewers eye takes through 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.

The preferred way to work in Photoshop is non-destructively which means not editing the original pixels.

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 and quick selection tool make a selection in Photoshop

The marquee tools make a selection in Photoshop

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

The Layer Mask icon is the 'Japanese Flag'.

Adjustment layer is a group of useful, non-destructive image editing tools that add color and tonal adjustments to your image without permanently changing its pixels.

A **layer mask** is a layer attribute, and It can be edited to reveal or hide additional image parts, and it help you to not destroy your original pixels.

A **clipping mask masks** the content of one layer to the content of the layer below.

Selection: In order to affect something in Photoshop you must select it first.

An example of selection tools includes: magic wand, quick select, lasso, rectangle marquee tool.

The crop tool: It crops the entire image, not a layer or individual item.

Smart Object: A smart object allows you to apply filters and effects without editing the original pixels to work non-destructively.