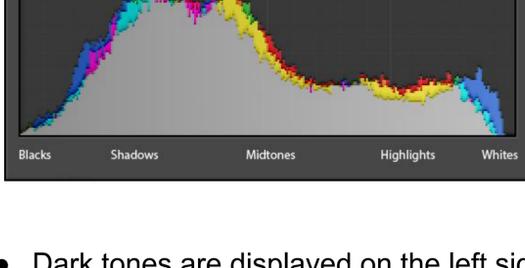
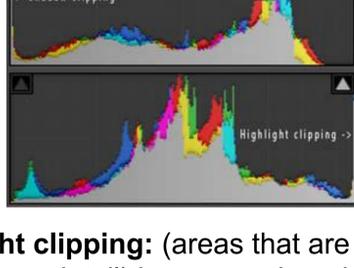


Histograms

A graphical representation of the dark, middle, and light tones that are in an image. It shows tones of brightness ranging from black (0% brightness) to white (100% brightness).



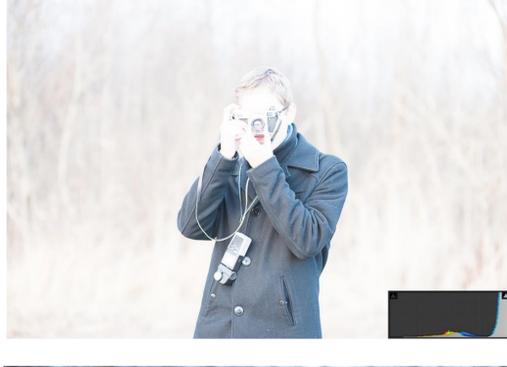
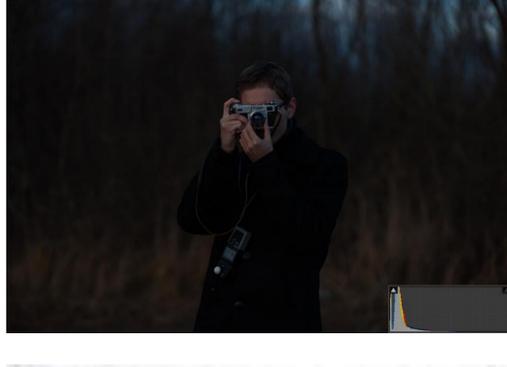
- Dark tones are displayed on the left side of the histogram
- As you move rightward, tones get lighter
- The middle portion represents midtones which are neither dark nor light



Highlight clipping: (areas that are completely white and has no detail) happens when the graph is touching the **right side** of histogram.

Shadow clipping: (areas that are completely black and has no detail) happens when the graph is touching the **left side** of histogram.

- This can be solved by changing exposure settings
- Remember that it all depends on the scene e.g. If there's sun in your image, it will be so bright that highlight clipping will occur.
- In post production it is easier to lighten a darker scene than it is to darken a bright/white scene.



Digital Cameras

Full frame imaging sensor: (24 x 36mm) similar to a 35 mm, same size, share the same lens mounts, and use the same moving mirror mechanism as their 35mm film counterpart.

APS-C format: half the size of a 35mm frame of film



Pixel: smallest imaging unit in a digital-imaging sensor

Megapixel: one million pixels

Resolution: refers an image sharpness and amount of fine detail

Memory Cards: the digital equivalent of film that allow you to store images that can be reused

Capacity: How many images a card can store

Bandwidth: how fast it can record images, or how many megabytes per second it can transfer

Digital File Formats

TIFF (Tagged Image File Format): An image-file format with the file extension .tif, that is available for nearly every graphics program. Highest Quality.

JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group): A universal image-file format, with the file extension .jpg that compresses an image by getting rid of "useless" data so the image takes up less room on a memory card or hard drive.

RAW (untouched, unprocessed): uncompressed file format like TIFF but a bit smaller, very high quality

When is a histogram useful to use?

- When you are shooting in bright light & cannot see your lcd clearly & want to know overall tones of your image
- You can use it as a guide to avoid such loss of detail as you take pictures
- When you are in post production and want to see how your editing contributes to/alters the overall tones of your image
- It is a good source to discover whether you have clipped any highlight or shadow detail at specific exposure settings.