

Starting digital photography in this field is extremely important factor for the generation of this today's and tomorrow's and the day before yesterday's twenty first century sent text message over the phone using a phone which is cellular or a mobile phone. It can do many function such as receiving photographic displays and its camera. In particular has made it possible to capture an image and then instantly distribute it around the world. Digital photography has also closed the darkroom and opened up an entirely new way to edit and present images. A digital camera, a notebook computer, and a high-speed Internet connection make each of us a node on an ever-expanding network of photographers and viewers. In this on-line book we explore photography in a very traditional way, but the emphasis is on ordinary technology from digital cameras, to digital darkrooms, to on-line publishing and sharing of images. This text provides an introduction to all aspects of the emerging world of digital photography.

Starting with the camera and image capture, it then goes on to discuss image storage transfer, editing, printing, and distribution. As you follow the path through the book you'll learn much about hardware, software, and procedures. In many ways teaching digital photography is much like teaching traditional photography. But this is true only up to a point. In traditional courses the end result is usually a print and the darkroom experience of creating it. In digital photography courses, a print is only one of many possible applications of a captured image. In many ways it's the least exciting aspect to students who are more oriented to the Internet and the possibilities it opens up to displaying and sharing images world-wide. It's this community aspect of digital photography that draws many students into courses they might not otherwise have taken.

As a teacher, the digital approach also makes it easier to demonstrate techniques and procedures on a one-to-one basis. A student who can preview results immediately can grasp ideas such as exposure compensation much easier and faster than a student who works in traditional media. It's this immediate feedback that shows students how the principles they are learning apply in situations of all kinds.

Once captured, digital photographs are already in a universal format that makes them incredible and fantastic and it is made a lot and a lot easy to distribute and use. For example, you can insert digital photographs into word processing documents, send them by e-mail to friends, or post them on a Web site where anyone in the world can see them. With many cameras you can immediately see your images on a small LCD screen on the back of the camera, or you can connect the camera to a TV and show them much like a slide show. Some cameras can even be connected to a microscope or telescope to display dramatically enlarged images on a large-screen TV. Digital photography is instant photography without the film costs!

The popular, there is one aspect that is rarely mentioned. This is the new freedom it gives you to explore creative photography. In the 1870's when William Henry Jackson was carrying 20 x 24 glass plate negatives around the West on a mule, you can bet he hesitated before he took a photograph. We may not be carrying window-sized glass plates, but you and I also hesitate before taking a picture. We're always doing a mental calculation "is it worth it?"

Subconsciously we're running down a checklist of costs, times, effort, and so on. During that "decisive moment," the image is often lost or we fail to try new things.

We lose the opportunity for creative growth and choose to stay with the familiar that has delivered for us in the past. Surprisingly, Jackson had one big advantage we've lost over the last century. If an image didn't turn out, or if he was out of glass plates, he could just scrape the emulsion off a previously exposed negative, recoat the plate, and try again. Digital photography not only eliminates that nagging "is it worth it?" question, it also returns us to that era of endlessly reusable film (and we don't need a mule to carry it). Hand the camera to the kids, take weird and unusual angles, shoot without looking through the viewfinder, and ignore all previously held conceptions about how to take photographs. You may be surprised at the photos you get if you exploit this new era of uninhibited shooting.

Once a photograph is in digital form, you can store it on your system and then edit or manipulate it with a photo-editing program such as Photoshop. The things you can do to a digital image are almost endless. In some cases you improve an image by eliminating or reducing its flaws. In other cases, you adjust an image for other purposes, perhaps to make it smaller for e-mailing or posting on a Web site. Finally, you might take an image to a new place, making it something it never was. Here are just a few of the ways you can process images:

- Crop the photograph to emphasize the key part.
- Reduce the size of the photograph to make it smaller for posting on the Web or e-mailing.
- Use filters to sharpen it or even make it look like a watercolor or oil painting.
- Stitch together multiple frames to create panoramas.
- Merge two images to create a 3D stereo effect, or an animated image for display on the Web.
- Change brightness and contrast to improve the image.
- Cut and paste parts of one image into another to create a photo montage.
- Convert the photograph to another format.