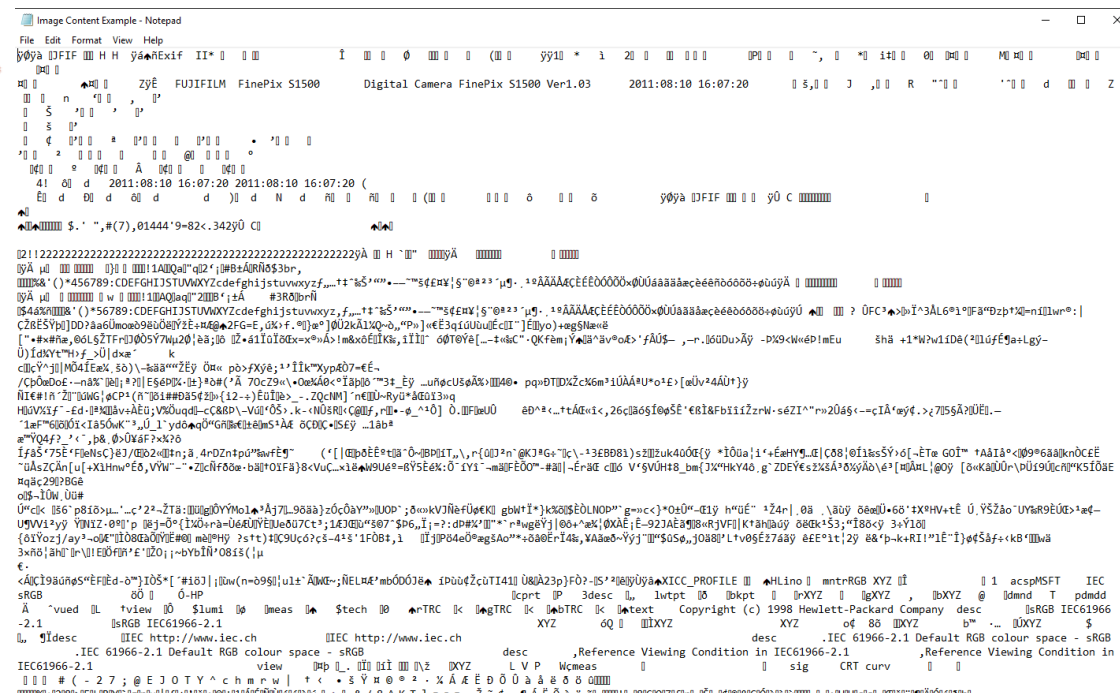




# Photo Editing Course

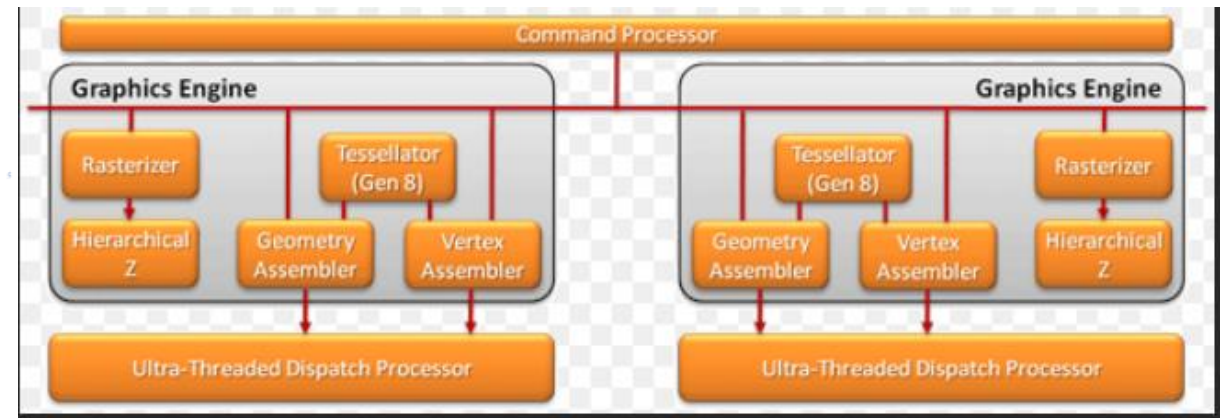
Image Size, Resolution and Quality  
Ignoring Colour Depth for now

# What's in an image file?



000,000,000	255,255, 255	100,100,100	
255,000,000	000,255,000	000,000,255	

What happens  
to the file you  
create?



# Wise Words, taken from Steve Brabner

- There is a fixed relationship between file size, physical size and resolution.
- For a given image, if the physical size gets bigger, the resolution gets less, and vice-versa.
- Higher resolution normally equates to higher quality although this depends upon the viewing distance.
- **It's important to remember that images only have a resolution and a physical size when they are captured or reproduced.**
- **An image file cannot have a resolution, just a pixel count – it's just a grid of numbers.**



# Terminology used in this talk, hopefully



## **PIXEL**

BASIC IMAGE  
ELEMENT



## **FILE SIZE**

AMOUNT OF  
INFORMATION  
IN A COMPUTER  
FILE



## **IMAGE SIZE**

PHYSICAL SIZE  
OF A PRINT OR  
DIGITAL DISPLAY



## **RESOLUTION**

DETAIL  
AVAILABLE IN A  
PRINT OR  
DIGITAL DISPLAY

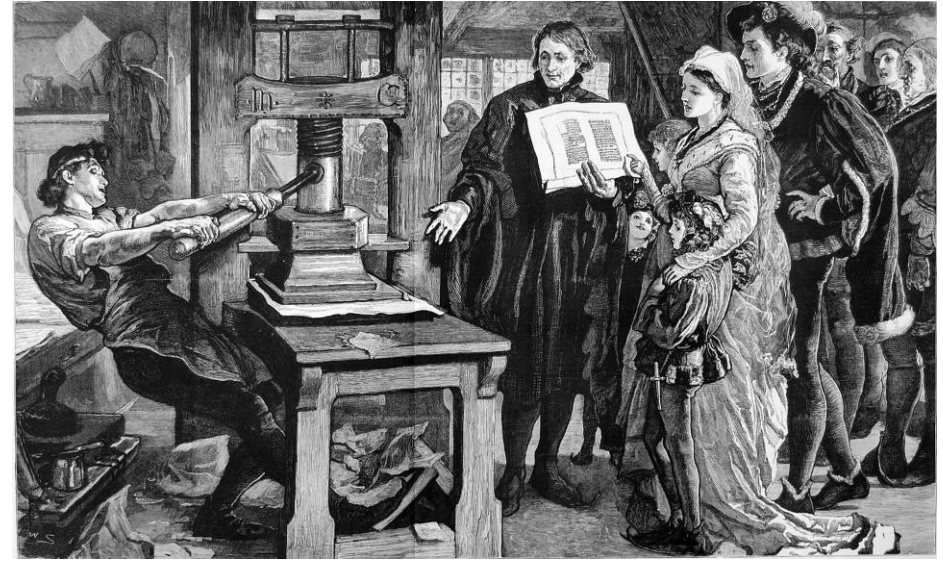


## **IMAGE QUALITY**

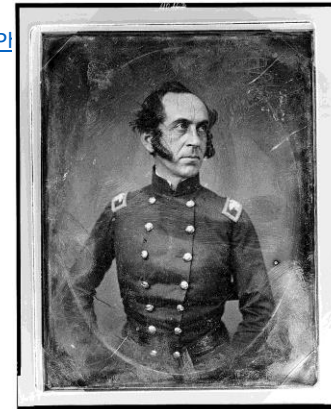
AMOUNT OF  
COMPRESSION  
APPLIED

It used to be  
simple

1:1  
Quality of Original



[This Pl](#)



[d under C](#)



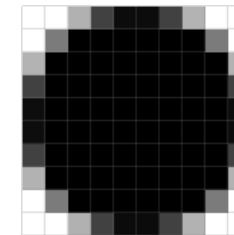
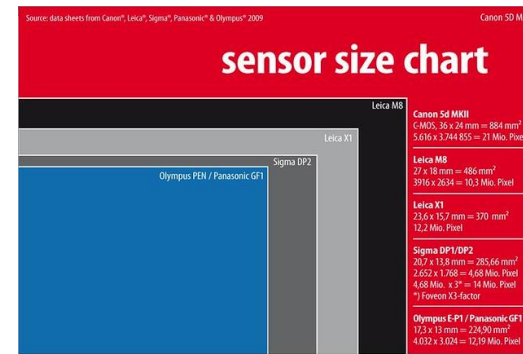


Then it became  
a bit more  
complicated

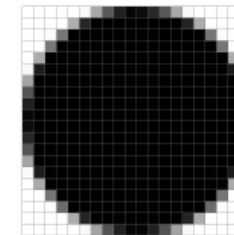
Granularity  
Enlargements  
Half Tone Printing



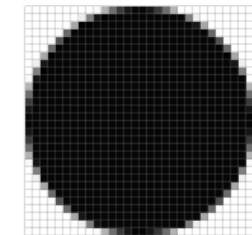
Digital Imaging  
made it a whole  
lot more  
complicated.....



1x  
(10 x 10 px)



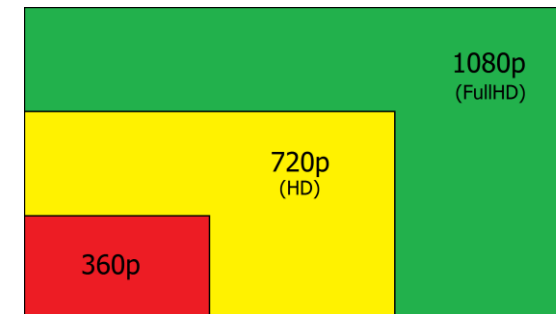
2x  
(20 x 20 px)



3x  
(30 x 30 px)



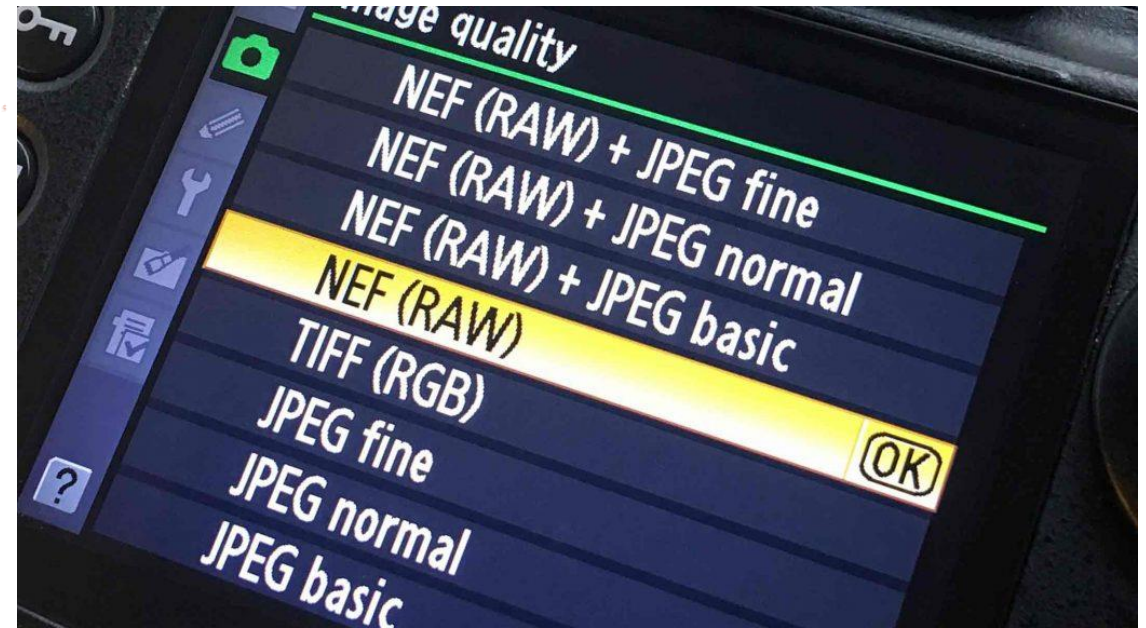
Increasing Dots Per Inch





then added  
image  
compression

File Size and  
Quality





# Pixels In Pixels Out

- Number of pixels determined by your camera or scanner
- Can be modified in editing software

- Digital Storage, max pixels and min compression as possible
- Digital viewing, sufficient pixels for the viewing devices
- Printing, sufficient for printing device and viewing distance
- Sharing, constrained by data rate and allowance

How many Pixels do you need?  
Consider your use of the image



# Faststone Demo

Resize / Resample

Original Size:	5687 x 3199	18.19MP
New Size:	5687 x 3199	18.19MP

☒ Pixels

Width: 5687 x Height: 3199 ...

☐ Percent

Width: 100.00 % x Height: 100.00 % ...

☐ Print Size

Width: 23.70 x Height: 13.33 inch

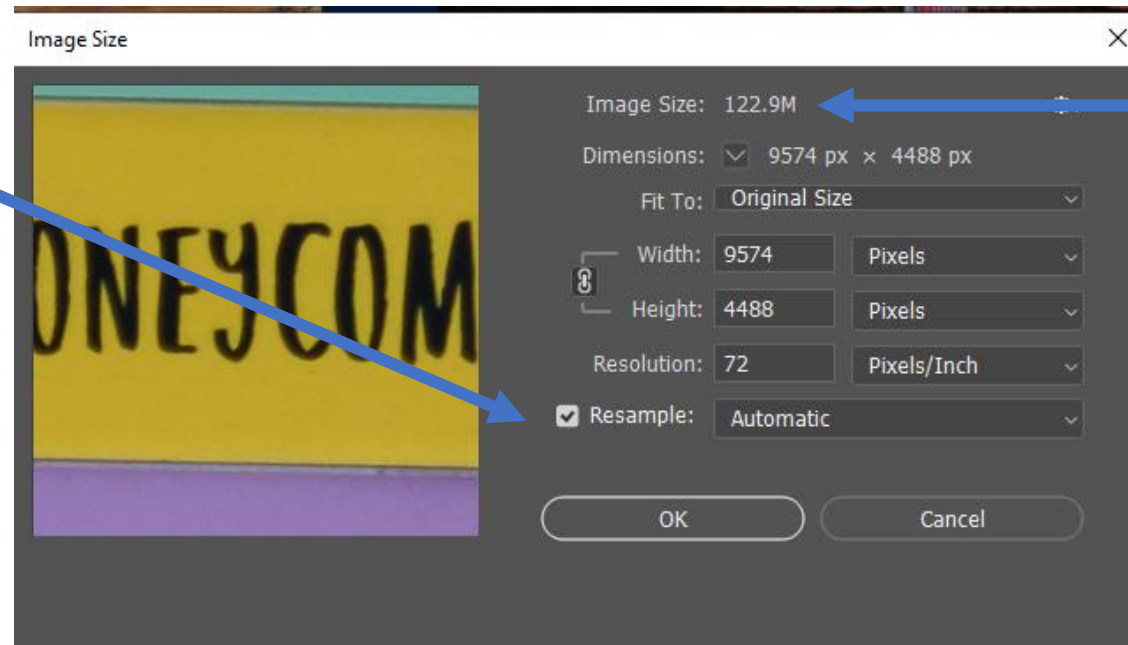
Resolution: 240 DPI (dots per inch)

☒ Preserve Aspect Ratio

Filter: Lanczos3 (Default) OK Cancel

# Photoshop Demo

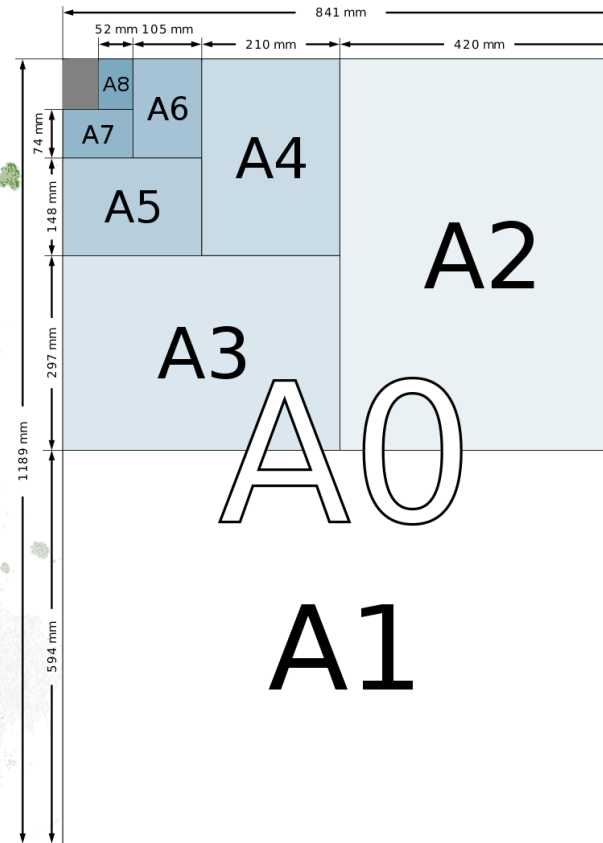
Remember to keep an eye on the Resample Image tick box. When it is ticked you will permanently alter your image file



The number at the top (122.9M in these examples) is the file size and the number of pixels in the image is shown below (9574 x 4488 = 42,968,112 pixels).

Size and  
Resolution

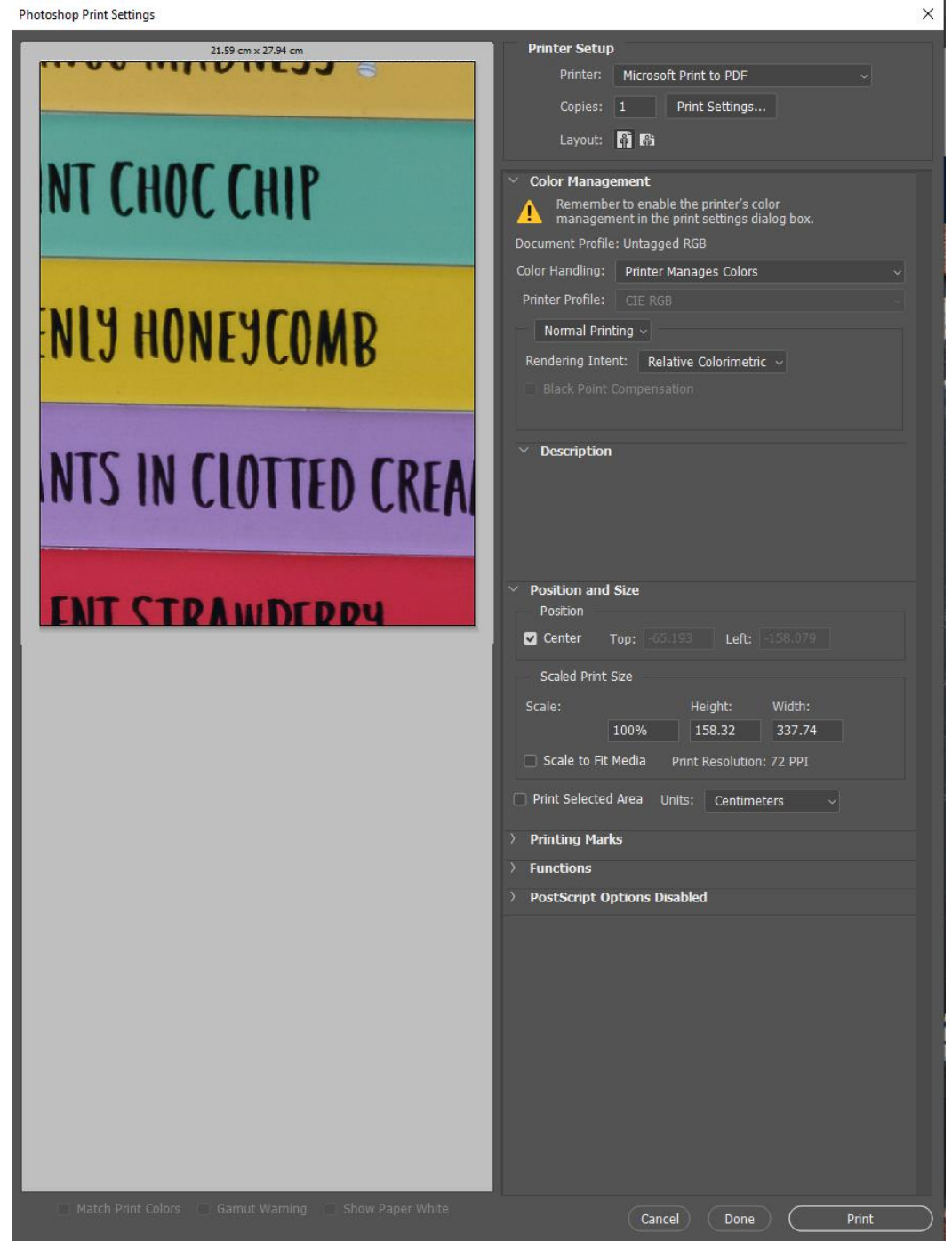
Physical size  
User set size



- DPI is determined by the printer capability; you may not need the “maximum”. 200DPI should be enough
- Output parameters can be set in editing/printing software



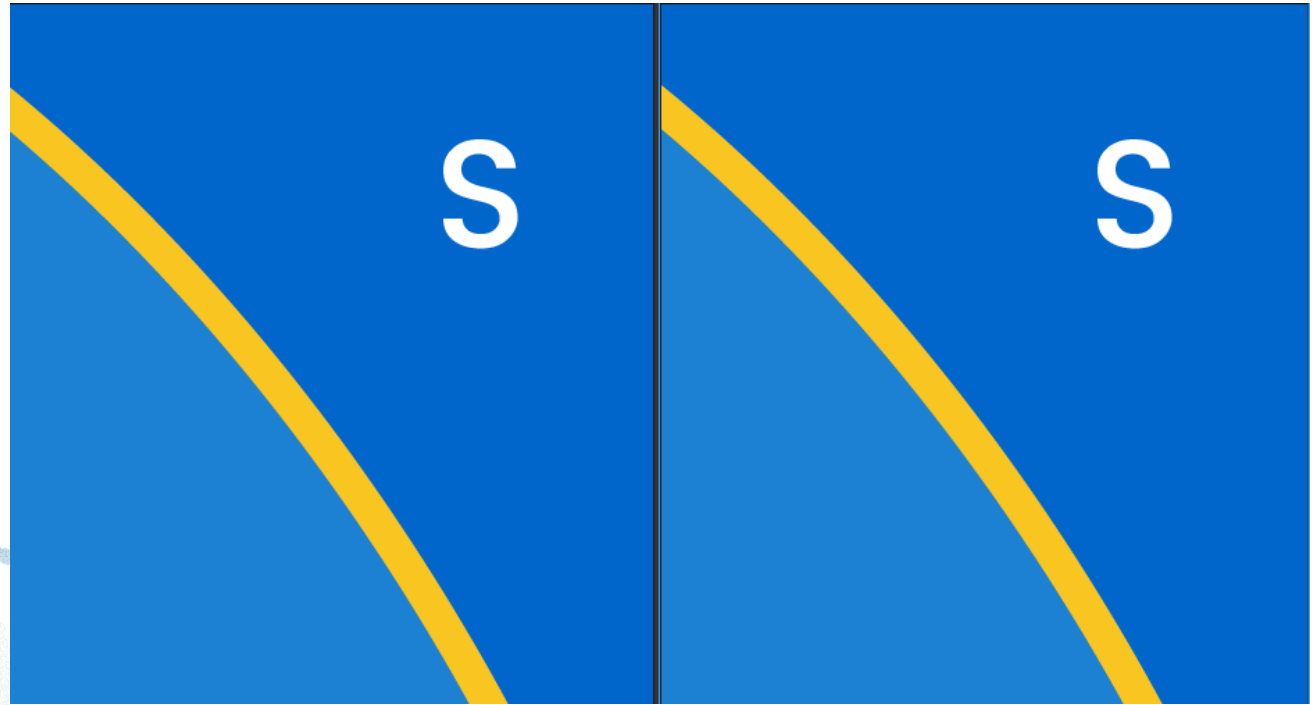
# Photoshop Demo



# Compression

- Lossless Compression – Zip - is not much use for images but RAW file size may benefit

# JPG Compression



1.6 Mb



1.6 Kb



**Original JPG**  
**824 KB**



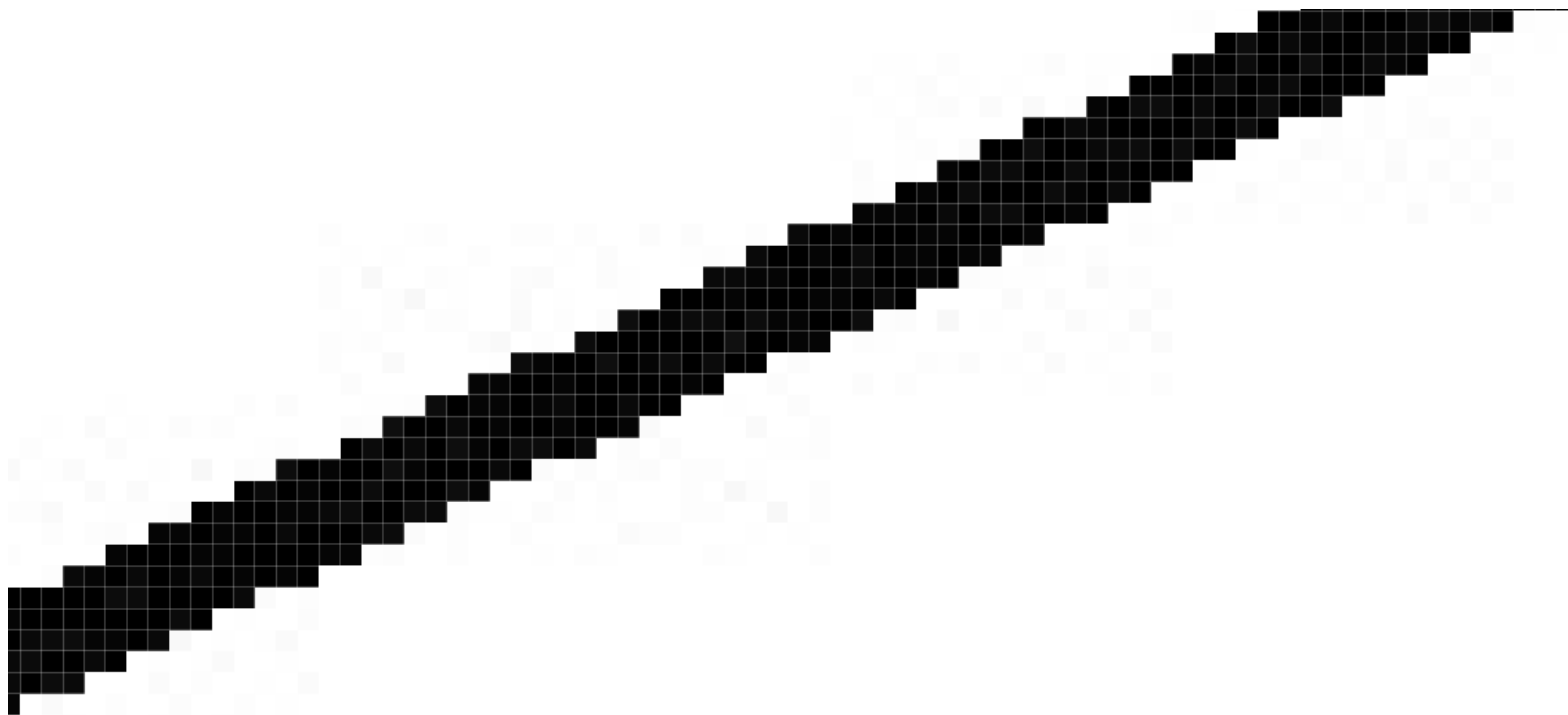
**50% Lossy Compression**  
**76 KB**



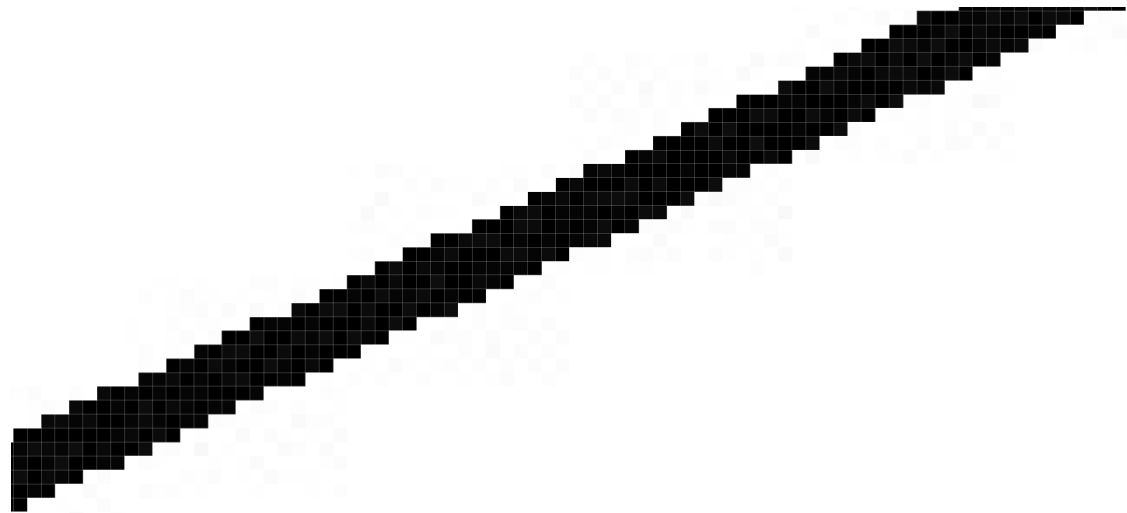
**80% Lossy Compression**  
**38 KB**



# Paint Demo



# Photoshop Demo



# Set Subject Demo

- **Why Resize?**
- To allow you to email four images with a limit of 10Mb imposed by your ISP
- **How many pixels?**
- Only need 1920x1200 for projector (suggest 2560x1440 for Tony's Monitor!)
- **How much Compression?**
- Minimum to meet the ISP limit.