

## Photoshop for Photographers Class 2, Workflow

### I. Cameras make four types of files:

#### A. JPG: Jpegs are the most common image file type

##### 1. Pros

- a. Highly compressible
- b. Almost universally supported
- c. Great for web use
- d. Uses very little drive space

##### 2. Cons

- a. Highly compressible
- b. Does not reproduce optimal quality
- c. Loses quality with each “save”
- d. Does not support high quality bit depth
- e. Does not always print well

#### B. RAW: Raw files are the second most commonly supported file type for digital cameras

##### 1. Pros

- a. Contains all the digital information captured by the camera’s sensor
- b. Most versatile and flexible file type for editing
- c. Supports higher quality bit depth (depending on camera)

##### 2. Cons

- a. Not supported by all image editing software
- b. Can’t be printed
- c. Large files use up drive space
- d. Not supported by Internet browsers

#### C. TIF: The oldest image file type supported by digital cameras

##### 1. Pros

- a. Extremely accurate color
- b. Supported by most image editing software
- c. Supports higher quality bit depth
- d. Makes the best prints of any file type
- e. Loses no quality when edited and saved

## 2. Cons

- a. Huge files use up drive space
- b. Very slow and inconvenient for web use

D. DNG: Adobe's royalty free file type, intended as a universal RAW file

## 1. Pros

- a. Supported by numerous image editing programs
- b. As flexible and versatile as raw files
- c. Supported by free conversion software
- d. Supports higher quality bit depth

## 2. Cons

- a. Large files
- b. Can not be printed
- c. Not supported by the Internet

II. A system is needed to keep workflow flowing, usually six parts

- A. Copy or upload to hard drive
- B. Editing and renaming
- C. Converting/Saving/Resizing
- D. Filing and storing
- E. Backing up
- F. Clearing card

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