

## DESN 350 Summer 2016

---

### Study Questions - Correcting Color

How is the *Info window* used in correcting color?

How is the *Color Balance* used in correcting color?

How is *Levels* used in correcting color?

How is *Curves* used in correcting color?

What colors do we look for in the image to guide us in color correcting the image?

What is meant by *the color temperature of light*?

What color temperature is considered ideal?

What is the color temperature of a cloudy day?

What is the color temperature of an incandescent light?

What is the color temperature of a sunset?

What is the color temperature of a distant snow?

What is an example of RGB balance for white, gray, and black?

---

### Portraiture

Why would you usually avoid using a shorter focal length lens for portraits?

How far should the camera be from the subject and the subject from the background? Why?

How did we set up – prepare our cameras for portraiture?

Why is flash often used for portraiture?

What are “hot lights”?

How does a “slave” flash unit trigger?

What are the implications for using incandescent lights to take portraits?

How would you use a flat reflector for a portrait taken in the field?

How can a soft box or flash diffuser improve the portrait you are taking?

A snoot is...?

What do umbrellas do to the light?

What is hard light good for in a portrait?

Would you move a soft (diffused) light source *closer* or *further away* from the subject if you wanted to make the light even *more soft*?

Moving the light source *twice as far away* from the subject reduces the intensity of the light on the subject by how much?

What is the recommended ratio of main light intensity to fill-in light intensity in portraits?

Explain the nominal main/fill lighting arrangement.

How is a background light used in a studio?

How is a hair light used in a studio? What is different about the setup of a hair light?

Why would you use a hair light?

Explain a short lighting setup including which way the subject is facing.

What sort of facial shape would benefit from short lighting?

Explain a broad lighting setup including which way the subject is facing.

What sort of facial shape would benefit from broad lighting?

Explain a butterfly lighting setup including which way the subject is facing.

What is the difference between Butterfly and Paramount lighting?

What sort of facial characteristic would benefit from butterfly lighting?

What is Rembrandt lighting?

What is side lighting?

Explain chiaroscuro lighting.

What are catchlights?

Say you have your camera and lights adjusted perfectly for a portrait session. Now what is your next biggest challenge?

---

### Questions from Class Editing

What blending mode did we use to change the hair color? *Overlay worked best. Normal is ok.*

What was the secret to creating a glamorous glow? *We used Overlay to blend in a Gaussian blurred version of the image.*

Which channel shows the most skin blemishes, Red Green or Blue?

What is the difference between the patch tool and the healing brush?

What tools did we use to widen the eyes?

What is "content-aware" fill?

What are the secrets to using the liquefy tool effectively?

---

### Product Photography

What are the three important factors in product photography?

What is the most important factor in product photography?

What are three factors in choosing the product setup?

What is the most important recent lighting equipment invention?

How are tents and softboxes used? What do each type allow you to do that you cannot do with ordinary photography lights?

How might a honeycomb help your image?

What is a *sweep* background?

What are the general guidelines for softbox placement? What is our starting distance between the softbox and the product being photographed?

Why might you want to try two different size softboxes on the same image?

---

### Ch 12 Special Shooting

#### Black and White Exposure

What characteristic of a scene makes it a good candidate for black and white photo?

Is it better to use your camera's black and white option, or shoot in color and change it to black and white later in Photoshop?

## **Landscape Photography**

Why do you want to avoid focusing at infinity in landscape photography?

Why is focusing at hyperfocal distance a good idea in landscape photography?

---

## **Compositing**

What are the characteristics of photographs and light that must be matched when trying to composite images? *Answers: size, resolution, graininess, DOF, brightness/exposure, contrast, color of light (color balance), direction of light, perspective, location and hardness or softness of shadows.*

Where do you find the Quick Selection tool?

What are the effects applied to composite image layer when it is supposed to appear as a reflection?

How does Image > Adjustments > Match Color help composite images?

How does Edit > Free Transform help composite images?

What are the key steps to create a cast Shadow in PS?

Where do you find a film-grain tool in PS?

---

## **Sharpening Ch19 PP 553-557**

When you apply the "unsharpen mask" filter, what happens? *Creates the illusion of sharpness as it gives edges more contrast.*

What is the "key" to good Unsharp Masking?  
*Don't do too much!*

Why should you always sharpen at 100% pixel view?  
*If zoomed out, it is sharper looking than it really is.*

What type of images can generally stand more sharpening? *Not so much foliage or lots of small detail. Not so much for skin. Better for simple shapes with well-defined edges.*

How do you use layers and "paint" to control where sharpening occurs in your image?

*Use a layer mask and paint black where you don't want to sharpen.*

How important is it to sharpen faces in images?

*Often it is **not** advisable.*

---

## **Noise Ch 20, p518**

In what situations is a digital camera liable to produce "noise-y" images? *At high ISOs.*

*Also in shadow areas and bright skies.*

What does luminance noise look like?

What does chrominance noise look like?

Which RGB channel usually has the most noise?  
*Blue*

---

Also:

How does the PS Quick Selection tool work?

What are halftone dots, and how does Levels help us fix the problems they cause?