













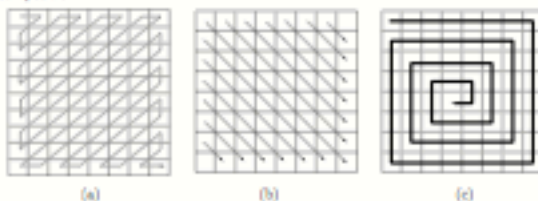
We have all become photographers! The combination of social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, and the proliferation of cameras everywhere (inexpensive compact cameras and cameras in computers, tablets, telephones, blackberries, and other mobile devices) has made photographers of us all, even those who rarely take a photograph. More people than ever take snapshots and share them with family, friends, or even the entire world! This is a quiet revolution, part of the larger revolution in electronics, and it has come about because of the emergence of digital photography.

Modern photography started in the late 1830s, with the practical photographic techniques developed by Fox Talbot in England and Louis Daguerre in France. For the next 150 years photography had been vastly extended and improved. Color film, light meters, automatic cameras (both auto exposure and auto focus), standard 35 mm film and cameras, flash and strobe photography, underwater and aerial photography, and instant film are only some of the important developments in this field. Then, in the early 1990s, a quiet revolution occurred. All of a sudden, film was replaced by semiconductor image sensors, cameras became electronic, and darkrooms were converted to computer rooms, running printers and image processing software.

Many psychologists, artists, and designers agree that certain colors create or enhance emotions in people. The following table may raise some objections, but is generally considered true.

Black	Classy, serious, dramatic	
Blue	Secure, legal, comfortable	
Brown	Older, natural	
Gray	Distinctive, business-like, cold	
Green	Nature, food, healthy, money	
Orange	Warm, energy	
Pink	Babyish, health, soft	
Purple	Sophisticated, royal	
Red	Strong, aggressive, heavy	
White	Pure, simple, clean	
Yellow	Careful, bright	

The following facts illustrate this revolution. The film-based cameras of the past were mostly manual; automatic cameras, which used primitive analog computers to measure light, were expensive. Current digital cameras are mostly automatic; cameras that offer manual controls in addition to automatic exposure and focusing, are more expensive. The great photographers of the past were wizards in the darkroom (they understood chemistry, paper, and film) in addition to their skill with the camera. Professional photographers today are computer and image-processing savvy in addition to their knowledge of exposure, white balance, and image composition.



(White balance, is the process of calibrating the camera for the type of light that exists during a shot, so that the resulting colors are accurate. This calibrating is needed because the image sensor is color blind