

## JPEG

JPEG stands for Joint Photographic Experts Group. They are a committee of experts that develops algorithms for compressing computer image files. It also refers to any graphic file to which a JPEG algorithm is applied. JPEG is the format generally used to share photographs over the web. When you save in JPEG format, you can specify quality of image; the greater the quality, the lower the compression and the larger the file. The higher the compressions, the greater the loss of image data.

### Image Options:

JPEG is the standard format for compressing photographs.

To specify the compression level:

Choose a quality option (Low, Medium, High and so on) from the pop-up menu under the optimization format menu.

Click the arrow on the Quality menu and drag the Quality pop-up slider.

Enter a value between 0 and 100 in the Quality box. The higher the Quality setting, the more detail is preserved in the optimized image but the larger the file size. View the optimized image at several quality settings to determine the best balance of quality and file size.

### Format Options:

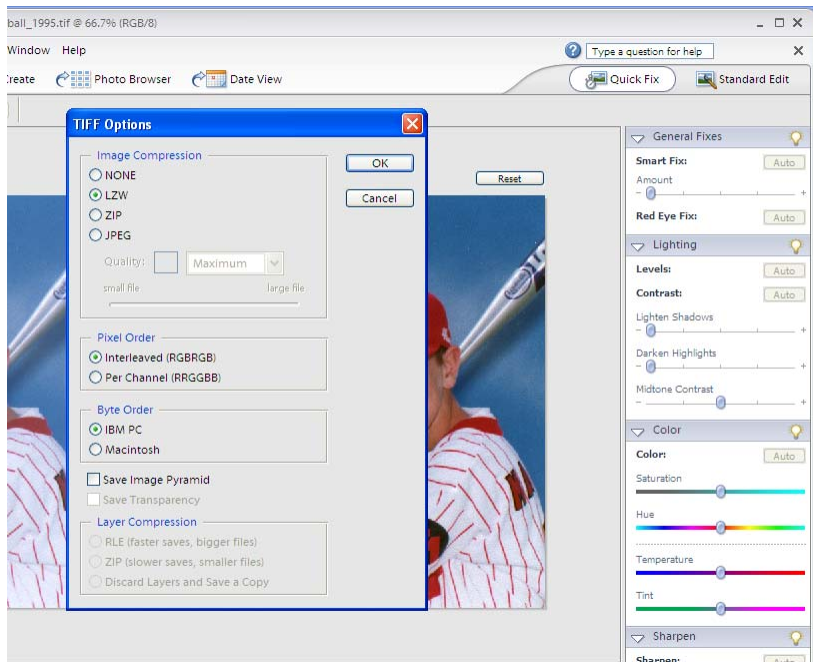
Baseline ("Standard") uses a format that is recognizable to most web browsers.

Baseline Optimized: Optimizes the color quality of the image and produces a slightly smaller file size. All web browsers do not support this option.

Progressive: Creates an image that is gradually displayed as it is downloaded to a web browser. Progressive JPEG files are slightly larger in size, require more RAM for viewing, and are not supported by all applications and web browsers

### Size:

To view the estimated download time of the image, select modem speed from the Size pop-up menu. (The size preview is available only when Preview is selected.)



## TIFF Options

Tagged Image File Format. A digital image format widely used for images that are to be printed or published. TIFF images can be compressed losslessly.