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No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. 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The player controls Donkey Kong and Diddy Kong as they recover their stolen banana hoard from King K. Rool. Development began in 1994: Rare's Game Boy programmer, Paul Machacek, developed Land as an original game rather than a port of Country, believing that it would be a better use of resources. Land features pre-rendered graphics converted to sprites through a compression technique. Rare retooled Country's gameplay to account for the lower-quality display, and David Wise and Graeme Norgate converted the soundtrack to the Game Boy's sound chip. Critics praised it as successfully translating Country's gameplay, visuals, and music to the Game Boy. Land was rereleased for the Nintendo 3DS and the Nintendo Switch. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: History of education in Wales (17011870)White dwarfBattle of GroixArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutErena So... that a Hong Kong porn actress (pictured) once invited her cyberbullies to talk?... that the manga Doing Time is based on the author's experiences while incarcerated for three years in a Japanese prison?... that Minnesota Pioneer editor James M. Goodhue called a judge "absentee", after which the judge's brother stabbed him?... that the average transit time of water through the Wharepapa Arthur Marble Aquifer is eight years?... that Leon Hatziioannou played for two different Canadian football teams within 48 hours?... that Heimito von Doderer's novel The Strudlhof Steps was not allowed to be published until the author had undergone denazification?... that Lotus L. Kang "tans" sheets of photographic film before using them in her art?... that a Doctor Who episode was still in post-production in the month before it aired?... that artist Samantha Nye unsuccessfully auditioned for The All-New Mickey Mouse Club by performing a Rick Astley song?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleTrifid and Lagoon nebulaeThe Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-meter (28ft) telescope.In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals.An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people.The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran.In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final.Ongoing: Gaza warIranIsrael warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Maria VoceWes HildrethLucien NedziAnne BurrellFrederick W. SmithRon TaylorNominate an articleJune 26Douglas Skymaster plane "Amana"1740 War of Jenkins' Ear: Spanish troops stormed the British-held strategically crucial position of Fort Mose in Spanish Florida.1945 At a conference in San Francisco, delegates from 50nations signed a charter establishing the United Nations.1950 A Douglas DC-4 Skymaster aircraft (pictured) crashed after departing from Perth, becoming the worst aviation accident in Australia's peacetime history.2010 A G20 summit, the largest and most expensive security operation in Canadian history, began in downtown Toronto.2015 The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in Obergefell v. Hodges that the right of same-sex couples to marry is guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.Robert the Lotharingian (d.1095)George IV of the United Kingdom (d.1830)Walter C. Root (d.1925)Pavel Belyayev (b.1925)More anniversaries: June 25June 26June 27ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutAtacamite is a copper halide mineral: a copper(II) chloride hydroxide with the chemical formula Cu2Cl(OH)3. It was first described in 1802 by Dmitri Alekseyevich Golitsyn from deposits in Chile's Atacama Desert, after which it is named. Atacamite is a comparatively rare mineral, formed from primary copper minerals in the oxidation or weathering zone of arid climates. It has also been reported as a volcanic sublimate from fumarole deposits, as sulfide alteration products in black smokers. This photograph shows a specimen of atacamite, on a malachite matrix, from the Mount Gunson Mines in South Australia. The picture was focus-stacked from 42 separate images.Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Turban Head eagleSpringbokGeraldine UlmarArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2Calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies17thcentury18thcentury 19thcenturyDecades1720s1730s1740s 1750s1760sYears1737173817391740 174117421743vteOctober 9: The Batavia Massacre by the Dutch East India Company of at least 5,000 Chinese Indonesians begins in what is now Jakarta.1740 by topicArts and scienceArchaeologyArchitectureArtLiteraturePoetryMusicScienceCountriesCanadaDenmarkFranceGreat BritainIrelandJapanNorwayRussiaScotlandSpainSwedenLists of leadersState leadersColonial governorsReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishmentsDisestablishmentsWorks categoryWorksvte1740 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1740MDCCXLAb urbe condita2493Armenian calendar1189 Assyrian calendar6490Balinese saka calendar16611662Bengali calendar11461147Berber calendar2690British Regnal year13Geo.214Geo.2Buddhist calendar2284Burmese calendar1102Byzantine calendar72487249Chinese calendar (EarthGoat)4437 or 4230to (MetalMonkey)4438 or 4231Coptic calendar14561457Discordian calendar2906Ethiopian calendar17321733Hebrew calendar55005501Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat17961797- Shaka Samvat16611662- Kali Yuga48404841Holocene calendar11740Igbo calendar740741Iranian calendar11181119Islamic calendar11521153Japanese calendarGenbun 5()Javanese calendar16641665Julian calendarGregorian minus 11 daysKorean calendar4073Minguo calendar172 before ROC172Nanakshahi calendar272Thai solar calendar22822283Tibetan calendar(female Earth-Goat)1866 or 1485 or 713to(male Iron-Monkey)1867 or 1486 or 714Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1740.1740 (MDCCXL) was a leap year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendarand a leap year starting on Tuesday of the Julian calendar, the 1740th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 740th year of the 2ndmillennium, the 40th year of the 18thcentury, and the 1st year of the 1740s decade. As of the start of 1740, the Gregorian calendar was 11 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 8 All 237 crewmen on the Dutch East India Company ship Rooswijk are drowned when the vessel strikes the shoals of Goodwin Sands, off of the coast of England, as it is beginning its second voyage to the Indies. The wreckage is discovered more than 250 years later, in 2004.[1]February 20 The North Carolina General Assembly incorporates the town of Newton as Wilmington, North Carolina, named for Spencer Compton, 1st Earl of Wilmington and patron of Royal Governor Gabriel Johnston.March 16 King Edward of the Miskito Indians signs a treaty making his kingdom, located on the coast of modern-day Nicaragua, a protectorate of Great Britain.[2]March 25 Construction begins on Bethesda Orphanage for boys near Savannah, Georgia, founded by George Whitefield.April 8 War of the Austrian Succession: The Royal Navy captures the Spanish ship of the line Princesa off Cape Finisterre and takes her into British service.May 31 Frederick II becomes King in Prussia upon the death of his father, Frederick William I.June 1 Plantation Act 1740 or Naturalization Act 1740 of the Parliament of Great Britain comes into effect providing for Protestant alien immigrants (including Huguenots, and also Jews) residing in the American colonies for 7 years to receive British nationality.June 16 Pour le Mrite first awarded in Prussia as a military honour.June 26 War of Jenkins' Ear: Siege of Fort Mose A Spanish column of 300 regular troops, free Black militia and Indian auxiliaries storms Britain's strategically crucial position of Fort Mose, Florida.July 7 Adam Smith sets out from Scotland to take up a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford.[3]July 11 Pogrom: Jews are expelled from Little Russia.August 1 The song Rule, Britannia! is first performed at Cliveden, the country home of Frederick, Prince of Wales, in England.[4]August 17 Pope Benedict XIV succeeds Pope Clement XII, as the 247th pope.September 8 Hertford College, Oxford, England, is founded for the first time.[5]October 922 Batavia Massacre: Troops of the Dutch East India Company massacre 5,00010,000 Chinese Indonesians in Batavia.[6]October 20 Maria Theresa inherits the hereditary dominions of the Habsburg monarchy (Austria, Bohemia, Hungary and modern-day Belgium) under the terms of the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713 on the death of her father, Charles VI. Her succession to the Holy Roman Empire is contested widely because she is a woman, but she will reign for 40 years.November 6 Samuel Richardson's popular and influential epistolary novel, Pamela; or, Virtue Rewarded, is published anonymously in London.November 14 The University of Pennsylvania is officially established.December 16 Frederick II of Prussia invades the Habsburg possession of Silesia, starting the War of the Austrian Succession.Enfield, North Carolina, is founded.Spain begins construction on Fort Matanzas in the Matanzas Inlet, approximately 15 miles (24km) south of St. Augustine, Florida.The fairy-tale Beauty and the Beast by French novelist Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve was published.February 4 Carl Michael Bellman, Swedish poet, composer (d. 1795)February 15 Juan Andrs, Spanish Jesuit (d. 1817)February 16 Giambattista Bodoni, Italian publisher and engraver (d. 1813)February 17 John Sullivan, American General in the American Revolutionary War, delegate in the Continental Congress (d. 1795)March Johann van Beethoven, German musician, father of Ludwig van Beethoven (d. 1792)March 16 Johann Jacob Schweppe, German-born inventor, founder of the Schweppes Company (d. 1821)April 7 Haym Salomon, Polish-Jewish American financier of the American Revolution (d. 1785)April 14 Anna Strong, Patriot spy during the American Revolutionary War (d. 1812)May 7 Nikolai Arkharov, Russian police chief (d. 1814)Marquis de SadeJune 2 Marquis de Sade, French author, for whom sadism is named (d. 1814)June 24 Juan Ignacio Molina, Spanish-Chilean Jesuit priest, naturalist, historian, translator, geographer, botanist, ornithologist and linguist (d. 1829)June 27 James Woodforde, English clergyman and diarist (d. 1803)July 27 Jeanne Bar, French explorer (d. 1803)August 23 Emperor Ivan VI of Russia (d. 1764)August 26 Joseph-Michel Montgolfier, French inventor (d. 1810)September 12 Johann Heinrich Jung, German writer (d. 1817)September 23 Empress Go-Sakuramachi of Japan (d. 1813)September 25 Hercules Mulligan, tailor and spy during the American Revolutionary War (d. 1825)October 29 James Boswell, Scottish author (d. 1795)October 31 Philip James de Loutherbourg, English artist (d. 1812)December Elisabeth Olin, Swedish opera singer (d. 1828)Ali Pasha of Ioannina, Albanian ruler (d. 1822)Margaret Bingham, Countess of Lucan, born Margaret Smith, English portrait miniature painter and writer (d. 1814)[7]John Milton, American politician and officer of the Continental Army (d. 1817) (earliest estimated date of birth)Septimanie d'Egmont, French salonist (d. 1773)Pope Clement XIIFrederick William I, King in PrussiaSaint Theophilus of CorteCharles VI, Holy Roman EmperorAnna, Empress of RussiaJanuary Louise lisabeth de Joybert, politically active Canadian governors' wife (b. 1673)January 5 Antonio Lotti, Italian composer (b. 1667)January 17 Matthias Buchinger, German artist (b. 1674)January 20 Niccol Comneno Papadopoli, Italian jurist of religious law and historian (b. 1655)January 21 Nicholas Trott, colonial magistrate, South Carolina Chief Justice (b. 1663)January 27 Louis Henri, Duke of Bourbon, Prime Minister of France (b. 1692)January 29 Richard Lumley, 2nd Earl of Scarbrough (b. 1686)February 6 Pope Clement XII (b. 1652)[8]February 23 Massimiliano Soldani Benzi, Italian artist (b. 1656)February 29 Pietro Ottoboni, Italian cardinal (b. 1667)March 23 Olof Rudbeck the Younger, Swedish scientist and explorer (b. 1660)April 28 Bajirao I, Great Maratha warrior and Prime Minister of Marartha Empire (b.1700)April 23 Thomas Tickell, English writer (b. 1685)May 17 Jean Cavalier, French Protestant rebel leader (b. 1681)May 31 Frederick William I, King in Prussia (b. 1688)June 1 Samuel Werenfels, Swiss theologian (b. 1657)June 6 Alexander Spotswood, British governor of Virginia Colony (b. 1676)June 17Theophilus of Corte, Italian Roman Catholic priest, preacher and missionary, canonized (b. 1676)William Wyndham, English politician (b. 1687)June 18 Piers Butler, 3rd Viscount Galmoye, Anglo-Irish nobleman (b. 1652)July 2 Thomas Baker, English antiquarian (b. 1656)October 5 Johann Philipp Baratier, German scholar (b. 1721)October 11 Princess Magdalena Augusta of Anhalt-Zerbst, Duchess of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg (b. 1679)October 20 Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor (b. 1685)October 28 Anna, Empress of Russia (b. 1693)December 1 John Abernethy, Irish Protestant minister (b. 1680)December 20 Richard Boyle, 2nd Viscount Shannon, British military officer and statesman (b. 1675)December 30 John Senex, English geographer (b. ca. 1678)[9]^ Wendy van Duivenvoorde, Dutch East India Company Shipbuilding: The Archaeological Study of Batavia and Other Seventeenth-Century VOC Ships (Texas A&M University Press, 2015) p145^ "Mosquito Coast", in Historical Dictionary of the British Empire, ed. by Kenneth J. Panton (Rowman & Littlefield, 2015) p384^ "On this day in 1740..." Adam Smith Institute. July 7, 2010. Retrieved November 19, 2019.^ Williams, Hywel (2005). Cassell's Chronology of World History. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson. p.308. ISBN0-304-35730-8.^ Hamilton, Sidney Graves (1903). Hertford College. University of Oxford college histories. London: Robinson.^ "Image: Bird's eye view of Batavia showing the massacre of the Chinese". Archived from the original on September 21, 2009. Retrieved November 12, 2006.^ This article incorporates text from a publication now in the public domain:Stephen, Leslie, ed. (1886). "Bingham, Margaret". Dictionary of National Biography. Vol.5. London: Smith, Elder & Co. ^ "Clement XII | pope". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved April 22, 2021.^ "The Historical Theater in the Year 400 AD, in Which Both Romans and Barbarians Resided Side by Side in the Eastern Part of the Roman Empire". World Digital Library. 1725. Retrieved July 27, 2013.Retrieved from " 3One hundred years, from 1601 to 1700Millennia2ndmillenniumCenturies16thcentury17thcentury18thcenturyTimelines16thcentury17thcentury18thcenturyState leaders16thcentury17thcentury18thcenturyDecades1600s1610s1620s1630s1640s1650s1660s1670s1680s1690sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteThe 17th century lasted from January 1, 1601 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCI), to December 31, 1700 (MDCC).It falls into the early modern period of Europe and in that continent (whose impact on the world was increasing) was characterized by the Baroque cultural movement, the latter part of the Spanish Golden Age, the Dutch Golden Age,[1] the French Grand Sicle dominated by Louis XIV, the Scientific Revolution, the world's first public company and megacorporation known as the Dutch East India Company, and according to some historians, the General Crisis.From the mid-17th century, European politics were increasingly dominated by the Kingdom of France of Louis XIV, where royal power was solidified domestically in the civil war of the Fronde. The semi-feudal territorial French nobility was weakened and subjugated to the power of an absolute monarchy through the reinvention of the Palace of Versailles from a hunting lodge to a gilded prison, in which a greatly expanded royal court could be more easily kept under surveillance. With domestic peace assured, Louis XIV caused the borders of France to be expanded. It was during this century that the English monarch became increasingly involved in conflicts with the Parliament - this would culminate in the English civil war and an end to the dominance of the English monarchy.A scene on the ice, Dutch Republic, first half of the 17th centuryBy the end of the century, Europeans were masters of logarithms, electricity, the telescope and microscope, calculus, universal gravitation, Newton's Laws of Motion, air pressure, and calculating machines due to the work of the first scientists of the Scientific Revolution, including Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Ren Descartes, Pierre Fermat, Blaise Pascal, Robert Boyle, Christiaan Huygens, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, Robert Hooke, Isaac Newton, and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. It was also a period of development of culture in general (especially theater, music, visual arts and philosophy). Some of the greatest inventions took place in this century.It was during this period that the European colonization of the Americas began in earnest, including the exploitation of the silver deposits, which resulted in bouts of inflation as wealth was drawn into Europe.[2] Also during this period, there would be a more intense European presence in Southeast Asia and East Asia (such as the colonization of Taiwan). These foreign elements would contribute to a revolution in Ayutthaya. The Mataram Sultanate and the Aceh Sultanate would be the major powers of the region, especially during the first half of the century.[2]In the Islamic world, the gunpowder empires the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal grew in strength as well. The southern half of India would see the decline of the Deccan Sultanates and extinction of the Vijayanagara Empire. The Dutch would colonize Ceylon and endure hostilities with Kandy. The end of the 17th century saw the first major surrender of Ottoman territory in Europe when the Treaty of Karlowitz ceded most of Hungary to the Habsburgs in 1699.In Japan, Tokugawa Ieyasu established the Tokugawa shogunate at the beginning of the century, beginning the Edo period; the isolationist Sakoku policy began in the 1630s and lasted until the 19th century. In China, the collapsing Ming dynasty was challenged by a series of conquests led by the Manchu warlord Nurhaci, which were consolidated by his son Hong Taiji and finally consummated by his grandson, the Shunzhi Emperor, founder of the Qing dynasty.[3] Qing China spent decades of this century with economic problems (results of civil wars between the Qing and former Ming dynasty loyalists), only recovering well at the end of the century.The greatest military conflicts of the century were the Thirty Years' War,[4] DutchPortuguese War,[5] the Great Turkish War, the Nine Years' War, MughalSafavid Wars, and the Qing annexation of the Ming.For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 17th century.Main articles: 1600s, 1610s, 1620s, 1630s, and 1640sPersian Ambassador during his entry into Krakw for the wedding ceremonies of King Sigismund III of Poland in 1605.1601: 4th Spanish Armada; in the Battle of Kinsale, England defeats Irish and Spanish forces, driving the Gaelic aristocracy out of Ireland and destroying the Gaelic clan system.16011603: The Russian famine of 16011603 kills perhaps one-third of Russia.[6]1602: Matteo Ricci produces the Map of the Myriad Countries of the World (, Kny Wngu Qunt), a world map that will be used throughout East Asia for centuries.1602: The Dutch East India Company (VOC) is established by merging competing Dutch trading companies.[7] Its success contributes to the Dutch Golden Age.1603: Elizabeth I of England dies and is succeeded by her cousin King James VI of Scotland, uniting the crowns of Scotland and England.1603: Tokugawa Ieyasu takes the title of shgun, establishing the Tokugawa shogunate. This begins the Edo period, which will last until 1868.1603: In Nagasaki, the Portuguese Jesuit missionary Joo Rodrigues publishes Nippo Jisho, the first dictionary of Japanese to a European (Portuguese) language.1605: The King of Gowa, a Makassarese kingdom in South Sulawesi, converts to Islam.Tsar Michael I of Russia reigned 1613164516051627: The reign of Mughal emperor Jahangir after the death of emperor Akbar.1606: The Long Turkish War between the Ottoman Empire and Austria is ended with the Peace of ZsitvatorokAustria abandons Transylvania.1606: Treaty of Vienna ends an anti-Habsburg uprising in Royal Hungary.1606: Willem Janszoon captained the first recorded European landing on the Australian continent, sailing from Bantam, Java, in the Duyfken.1607: Flight of the Earls (the fleeing of most of the native Gaelic aristocracy) occurs from County Donegal in the west of Ulster in Ireland.1607: Iskandar Muda becomes the Sultan of Aceh for 30 years. He will launch a series of naval conquests that will transform Aceh into a great power in the western Malay Archipelago.1610: The PolishLithuanian Commonwealth army defeats combined RussianSwedish forces at the Battle of Klushino and conquers Moscow.1610: King Henry IV of France is assassinated by Franois Ravaillac.1611: The Pontifical and Royal University of Santo Tomas, the oldest existing university in Asia, is established by the Dominican Order in Manila[8]1611: The first publication of the King James Bible.1612: The first Cotswold Olympic Games, an annual public celebration of games and sports begins in the Cotswolds, England.1613: The Time of Troubles in Russia ends with the establishment of the House of Romanov, which rules until 1917.16131617: PolishLithuanian Commonwealth is invaded by the Tatars dozens of times.[9]James I of England and VI of Scotland ruled in the first quarter of the 17th century1613: The Dutch East India Company is forced to evacuate Gresik due to the Mataram siege in neighboring Surabaya. The dutch negotiates with Mataram and is allowed to set up a trading post in Jepara.16141615: The Siege of Osaka (last major threat to Tokugawa shogunate) ends.1616: The last remaining Moriscos (Moors who had nominally converted to Christianity) in Spain are expelled.1616: English poet and playwright William Shakespeare dies.1618: The Defenestration of Prague.1618: The Bohemian Revolt precipitates the Thirty Years' War, which devastates Europe in the years 161848.1618: The Manchus start invading China. Their conquest eventually topples the Ming dynasty.1619: European slaving reaches America when the first Africans are brought to the present-day United States.1619: The Dutch East India Company storm Jayakarta and withstand a months-long siege by the combined English, Bantenese and Jayakartan forces. They are relieved by Jan Pieterszoon Coen and a fleet of ships from Ambon. The dutch destroys Jayakarta and builds its new headquarters, Batavia, on top of it.16201621: PolishOttoman War over Moldavia.1620: Bethlen Gabor allies with the Ottomans and an invasion of Moldavia takes place. The Polish suffer a disaster at Cecora on the River Prut.1620: The Mayflower sets sail from Plymouth, England to what became the Plymouth Colony in New England.The 1622 massacre was instrumental in causing English colonists to view all natives as enemies1621: The Battle of Chocim: Poles and Cossacks under Jan Karol Chodkiewicz defeat the Ottomans.1622: Jamestown massacre: Algonquian natives kill 347 English settlers outside Jamestown, Virginia (approximately one-third of the colony's population)[10][11] and burn the Henricus settlement.16241642: As chief minister, Cardinal Richelieu centralises power in France.1626: St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican completed.1627: Aurochs go extinct.[12]16281629: Sultan Agung of Mataram launches a failed campaign to conquer Dutch Batavia.1629: Abbas I, the Safavids king, died.1629: Cardinal Richelieu allies with Swedish Protestant forces in the Thirty Years' War to counter Ferdinand II's expansion.1630: Birth of Shivaji at Shivneri fort, in present day Maharashtra, India, who later founded Maratha Empire in year 1674.[13]1631: Mount Vesuvius erupts.1632: Battle of Ltzen, death of king of Sweden Gustav II Adolf.Battle of Nrdlingen (1634). The Catholic Imperial army, bolstered by professional Habsburg Spanish troops won a great victory in the battle over the combined Protestant armies of Sweden and their German allies1632: Taj Mahal building work started in Agra, India.1633: Galileo Galilei arrives in Rome for his trial before the Inquisition.16331639: Japan transforms into "locked country".1634: Battle of Nrdlingen results in Catholic victory.1636: Harvard University is founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts.1637: Shimabara Rebellion of Japanese Christians, rnin and peasants against Edo.1637: The first opera house, Teatro San Cassiano, opens in Venice.1637: Qing dynasty attacked the Joseon dynasty.1639: Naval Battle of the Downs Republic of the United Provinces fleet decisively defeats a Spanish fleet in English waters.1639: Disagreements between the Farnese and Barberini Pope Urban VIII escalate into the Wars of Castro and last until 1649.16391651: Wars of the Three Kingdoms, civil wars throughout Scotland, Ireland, and England.16401668: The Portuguese Restoration War led to the end of the Iberian Union.The inauguration of the Royal Academy of Turku in 1640.1641: The Irish Rebellion, by Irish Catholics who wanted an end to discrimination, greater self-governance, and reverse ownership of the plantations of Ireland.1641: Ren Descartes publishes Meditationes de prima philosophia Meditations on First Philosophy.1642: Beginning of English Civil War, conflict will end in 1649 with the execution of King Charles I, the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of the supremacy of Parliament over the king.1643: L'incoronazione di Poppea, Monterverdi1644: The Manchu conquer China ending the Ming dynasty. The subsequent Qing dynasty rules until 1912.16441674: The Mauritanian Thirty-Year War.16451669: Ottoman war with Venice. The Ottomans invade Crete and capture Canea.16471652: The Great Plague of Seville.1648: The Peace of Westphalia ends the Thirty Years' War and the Eighty Years' War and marks the ends of Spain and the Holy Roman Empire as major European powers.Map of Europe in 1648 at the end of the Thirty Years' War16481653: Fronde civil war in France.16481657: The Khmelnytsky Uprising a Cossack rebellion in Ukraine which turned into a Ukrainian war of liberation from Poland.16481667: The Deluge wars leave PolishLithuanian Commonwealth in ruins.16481669: The Ottomans capture Crete from the Venetians after the Siege of Candia.1649: King Charles I is executed for high treason, the first and only English king to be subjected to legal proceedings in a High Court of Justice and put to death.16491653: The Cromwellian conquest of Ireland.Main articles: 1650s, 1660s, 1670s, 1680s, 1690s, and 1700sThe Night Watch or The Militia Company of Captain Frans Banning Cocq, 1642. 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Dutch spectacle-maker Hans Lippershey tries to obtain a patent on one, spreading word of the invention.1610: The Orion Nebula is identified by Nicolas-Claude Fabri de Peiresc of France.1610: Galileo Galilei and Simon Marius observe Jupiter's Galilean moons.1611: King James Bible or 'Authorized Version' first published.1612: The first flintlock musket likely created for Louis XIII of France by gunsmith Marin Bourgeois.1614: John Napier introduces the logarithm to simplify calculations.1616: Niccol Zucchi describes experiments with a bronze parabolic mirror trying to make a reflecting telescope.1620: Cornelis Drebbel, funded by James I of England, builds the first 'submarine' made of wood and greased leather.1623: The third English dictionary, English Dictionarie, is published by Henry Cockeram, listing difficult words with definitions.1628: William Harvey publishes and elucidates his earlier discovery of the circulatory system.1637: Dutch Bible published.1637: Teatro San Cassiano, the first public opera house, opened in Venice.1637: Pierre de Fermat formulates his so-called Last Theorem, unsolved until 1995.1637: Although Chinese naval mines were earlier described in the 14th century Huolongjing, the Tian Gong Kai Wu book of Ming dynasty scholar Song Yingxing describes naval mines wrapped in a lacquer bag and ignited by an ambusher pulling a rip cord on the nearby shore that triggers a steel-wheel flint mechanism.1642: Blaise Pascal invents the mechanical calculator called Pascal's calculator.1642: Mezzotint engraving introduces grey tones to printed images.1643: Evangelista Torricelli of Italy invents the mercury barometer.1645: Giacomo Torelli of Venice, Italy invents the first rotating stage.1651: Giovanni Riccioli renames the lunar maria.1656: Christiaan Huygens describes the true shape of the rings of Saturn.1657: Christiaan Huygens develops the first functional pendulum clock based on the learnings of Galileo Galilei.1659: Christiaan Huygens first to observe surface details of Mars.1662: Christopher Merret presents first paper on the production of sparkling wine.1663: James Gregory publishes designs for

customize TIFF files further and can be registered with Adobe. Is TIFF an Uncompressed Image Format? While TIFF files can use JPEG compression, which is known as a lossy format, TIFFs primary use is for lossless images. JPEG format should be used when its known in advance that file size needs to be restricted since its a more direct representation. Lossless doesnt always mean uncompressed and TIFF files can use Lempel-Ziv-Welch (LZW) compression, which encodes simple sequences without losing any image data. LZW is most effective for computer graphics, however. Unlike JPEG images, lossless TIFF files retain quality after repeatedly being edited and saved. Photo by Tracey Truly. Photographs rarely have the kind of exact repetitions that could benefit from this type of compression. That means photographs that are saved as TIFF files are often uncompressed. Its possible to repeatedly open a lossless TIFF, make edits, and save it again as a TIFF without any reduction in quality. Should All Photos be Saved as TIFF Files? After editing a JPEG image, saving it as a TIFF file prevents another layer of compression artifacts from being added. This might be a critical step in a workflow if further editing will be done. Repeatedly editing and saving as JPEG will progressively deteriorate a photograph to the point that it will eventually become unusable. Saving in a lossless format such as TIFF allows ongoing edits to take place without damaging the picture any further. On the other hand, many paint and photo editing apps save in a proprietary lossless format already so this might not be a concern. Also, some JPEG manipulations can be done without requiring recompression. Cropping, rotating, flipping, and editing metadata should not hurt the quality of a JPEG if the app is handling the process correctly. Theres usually no need to save every photo as a TIFF. If a picture captures a moment perfectly or needs only minimal editing, theres probably no need to use the extra storage space required by a TIFF file. RAW files are already the purest representation of the original photograph and require less space than a TIFF file. When to Use TIFF TIFF allows the use of the choice of color space, such as CMYK and spot colors. These are colors used by some professional printers with CYMK standing for cyan, magenta, yellow, and black ink. Spot colors are often used for logos and for greater precision than CYMK allows. Since TIFF can use these print-oriented color spaces, it is often preferred for page layout and publishing. As a lossless file format, editing can be done without adding compression artifacts. TIFF supports the CMYK color space which is used in print work. While TIFF is great for photographs that will be printed, it isnt an ideal format for documents. A PDF file is better in this case since it can contain bitmap images as well as super-efficient vector graphics, and text using stylized fonts much more efficiently than TIFF can. TIFF remains the top choice for printing photographs even if the image is wrapped within a PDF file. In general, TIFF is a good choice for image files that are in progress but need to be moved between apps or locations. If a picture will be used in a page layout program, sent to a print service, or when a document is scanned, TIFF might be the preferred format. Where Can I Use TIFF? TIFF images can be saved from most print-oriented apps and many paint and photo apps can export an image in TIFF format. Apps from Adobe, Affinity, Corel, Pixelmator, and the open-source app GIMP are examples of how common it is to support TIFF images. Nearly every desktop publishing app supports TIFF files. Apples Preview app, which is built into macOS, can open and save TIFF files. Microsofts Photos app opens and saves TIFF images when using Windows. Linux handles TIFF images with the open-source ImageMagick library. That means TIFF files are widely supported on most computers. A Chromebook, however, needs an app to view or save a TIFF file. Apple Preview app exporting a photo as a TIFF. Even on mobile devices, Apple Photos can open TIFF files on an iPhone or iPad and Google Photos can be used to view them on Android devices. Whats the Difference Between TIFF and TIF Files? A TIFF file can use an extension of .tiff or .tif and most modern computers will recognize it correctly as Tag Image File Format. The two file types refer to the same image format. The only reason for .tif to exist is to honor the limitations of early computers that were programmed to understand file extensions that were only three characters long. Modern operating systems like Windows, macOS, and Linux can handle longer extensions without a problem and .tiff will work just as well as .tif as long as an app is installed that can view the image. Alternatives to TIFF: JPEG, PNG, PDF, and DNG As mentioned above, TIFF can be compressed but is primarily thought of as an uncompressed image format, so JPEG is preferred for image files that need to have the size limited to reduce download times and storage requirements. TIFF can use a lossless compression that saves a bit of space when storing some types of computer graphics. Portable Network Graphics (PNG) is another common image format that has a lossless compression and is more efficient in this case. Since TIFF is oriented toward print use, PDF is another file type to consider. PDFs can contain PNG and JPEG-encoded images, vector graphics, text, and fonts. A PDF can also contain TIFF images, making it even more versatile and much more efficient for full documents. RAW image formats, such as Digital Negative (DNG) and manufacturer-specific equivalents can outperform TIFF format when storing photographs for later editing since a RAW image contains camera-specific image information taken directly from the image sensor. Editing a RAW image is the closest a photographer can get to what was originally captured with the camera. RAW files are typically smaller than the same image saved as a TIFF. Who Made TIFF and Why? TIFF was jointly developed by Aldus (which was later acquired by Adobe) and Microsoft Corporations and is now owned by Adobe. Desktop publishing was in its infancy in the late 1980s and early 1990s and Aldus developed many of the leading solutions. As a major force in the industry, the company was in a position to introduce some much-needed standards and TIFF provided a robust image format for printing and scanning. This usage is reflected by its ability to store page number, position, resolution (horizontal and vertical), and color space. Aldus, now Adobe, worked with Microsoft to develop TIFF. Conclusion TIFF is a very old image format but is still used frequently in the print industry and many scanners still have an option to save as TIFF files. Thats a testament to how well-designed the format is for those purposes. RAW format or JPEG is a better choice for storing photographs and PNG or a vector format such as scalable vector graphics (SVG) is preferable for computer graphics. Converting to TIFF format might be best used as a final step after the editing of a RAW image is complete and the file is being prepared for printing. Convierta sus archivos tiff a pdf en lnea y gratis Seleccione los archivos Suelte los archivos aqu. 100 MB tamao mximo de archivo o Registrarse tiff a pdf Paso 1 Seleccione los archivos desde el ordenador, Google Drive, Dropbox o agregue una URL. Tambin puede simplemente arrastrarlo a esta pgina.. Paso 2 Elija pdf o cualquier otro formato de salida deseado (ms de 200 formatos compatibles) Paso 3 Cuando su archivo est convertido, puede guardar archivo pdf inmediatamente 4.8 (8,408 votos) Necesita convertir y descargar al menos 1 archivo para proporcionar comentarios! The Latest Google Earth has transformed the way people explore and understand the world from its viral launch to its role in scientific discovery and environmental planning. To celebrate its 20th anniversary, Google Earth looks back at some of the most significant moments in its history and highlights how it remains an essential tool for millions worldwide. The eufyMake E1 UV Printer recently launched on Kickstarter, drawing attention for its promise to bring professional-grade printing to home users and small businesses alike. As cameras get smaller, people can get increasingly creative with the shots they capture. Few DIY projects demonstrate this as well as a clever clear bowling ball with an Insta360 X5 360-degree camera embedded inside. Pergear has announced a pair of new CFexpress 4.0 Type B Master-series memory cards, each promising high-speed performance and strong value. This week on The PetaPixel Podcast, the team chats about the state of the "midrange" camera and how it might not be in the place it was just a few short years ago. Come to think of it, what even is every brand's "midrange" option right now? The team debates! In the world of wildlife photography, capturing fast-moving subjects from a distance requires the perfect blend of reach, speed, and image quality. Sigma, renowned for its high-performance lenses, has recently announced the launch of the Sigma 300-600mm f/4 DG DN OS Sports, a powerful zoom lens specifically designed for wildlife photographers. An astrophotographer has been capturing spectacular images of solar eclipses taking place on Saturn -- capturing Titan's shadow on the surface of the planet. Featured Reviews A storm chaser captured adrenaline-inducing video of a tornado raging in Nebraska and compressed it into one awesome timelapse. Significant advances in e-ink digital display technology are proving to be a boon for photographers and other artists. New digital picture frames with e-ink displays deliver a paper-like appearance without any unsightly wires. The new Aluratek 13.3-inch ePaper WiFi Digital Photo Frame is a great example of the potential benefits of e-ink displays. The Landsat 7 satellite has signed off on its 25 years of taking photos of Earth with one last image of Las Vegas showing that the City of Sin has almost doubled in size since the spacecraft first snapped it 25 years ago. Since its launch on April 15, 1999, Landsat 7 has captured over 3.3 million images, including the first image of Las Vegas, which was captured in July 1999. The Wellcome Photography Prize has unveiled its Top 25 entries, selected for the 2025 edition of the awards. The competition showcases powerful images that capture urgent global health challenges. Insta360 has announced the Insta360 Mic Air, a compact wireless microphone built to work alongside Insta360 cameras, like the recently announced Insta360 X5 8K 360-degree camera. Saramonic announced the Air, a new dual-channel, 2.4 GHz wireless microphone system designed for content creators. They feature "intelligent" noise cancellation, real-time monitoring, and adjustable EQ tuning inside a compact, easy-to-use package. Earlier this month, PetaPixel reported on the Echolens, a point-and-shoot camera that is all-in on replicating the charm of analog point-and-shoot cameras in a digital package. The Echolens has now launched on Kickstarter, bringing with it some new details. Featured Editorials Swedish photographer and amateur astronomer Peter Rosn has created an incredible new video that combines thousands of photos of Jupiter to show the gas giant's newly developed massive storms. Think Tank Photo, a brand known for its rugged and functional camera bags, has announced the BackLight Long Lens Backpack. It is a purpose-built solution for photographers who specialize in wildlife, sports, or any long-lens photography. Until recently, Id never really touched a Panasonic LUMIX camera. Ive been a Sony shooter for years, and like a lot of creators juggling full-time jobs and side projects, I didnt have the time or headspace to add a whole new system to the mix. Adobe is finally tracking generative credit use across the Creative Cloud ecosystem. Adobe has had a generative credits system for about a year and a half, but accurate tracking and enforcement of limits have rolled out slowly. Well, the Wild West era has ended. Generative credits matter, and it is, in fact, possible to run out of them and lose access to AI features. American artificial intelligence (AI) company Anthropic, which develops large language models competing with platforms like OpenAI's ChatGPT and Google's Gemini, has won a key ruling in a United States federal court. A federal judge ruled this week that AI developers can train AI models on copyrighted content without obtaining permission from the content creators. What's old is new again. VSCO has unveiled a standalone camera application for iPhone, VSCO Capture. Researchers have captured drone footage of killer whales using kelp to groom one another -- an extraordinary first in marine tool use. Featured Spotlights Frontier by Jim Krantz blends cinematic portraits of cowboys and expansive landscapes with experimental works to create a visual representation of the mythical American West. An 18-year-old is facing criminal charges after allegedly taking a selfie with a fake rifle outside her former high school. A photographer is going viral on Reddit after he turned away at the wrong moment and missed an epic shot at an air show. A National Geographic photographer and experienced high-altitude mountaineer has died while attempting to scale one of the worlds most iconic peaks. Photographer Edward Burtynsky has dedicated his life's work to documenting the impact humans have on the planet, producing stunning photographs that evoke both awe and concern. Jimmy Donaldson, widely known as MrBeast and the most-subscribed creator on YouTube with over 400 million followers, is facing criticism following his promotion of an AI-powered thumbnail generator. A new image sensor has been developed that uses a new crystalline material that is very similar to silicon. It's called perovskite and unlike traditional sensors which dedicate separate pixels for red, green, and blue color recognition, perovskite sensors can ditch color filters entirely, which allows them to triple resolution and light-gathering capabilities. Canon has joined many of its peers in increasing prices in the United States, with many products now costing several hundred dollars more than before. It's a day of firsts for incredible new scientific missions. The European Space Agency's (ESA) new Biomass mission, launched into orbit just two months ago, has returned its first set of incredible images of Earth. At FreeConvert, we go beyond just converting fileswe protect them. Our robust security framework ensures that your data is always safe, whether you're converting an image, video, or document. With advanced encryption, secure data centers, and vigilant monitoring, we've covered every aspect of your data's safety. Learn more about our commitment to security Standardized means of organizing and storing digital imagesThis article is about digital image formats used to store photographic and other images. For disk-image file formats, see Disk image. For digital file formats in general, see File format. For introductory information on Wikipedia's use of images, see Wikipedia:Images."Image format" redirects here. For the camera sensor format, see Image sensor format.An image file format is a file format for a digital image. There are many formats that can be used, such as JPEG, PNG, and GIF. Most formats up until 2022 were for storing 2D images, not 3D ones. The data stored in an image file format may be compressed or uncompressed. If the data is compressed, it may be done so using lossy compression or lossless compression. For graphic design applications, vector formats are often used. Some image file formats support transparency.Raster formats are for 2D images. A 3D image can be represented within a 2D format, as in a stereogram or autostereogram, but this 3D image will not be a true light field, and thereby may cause the vergence-accommodation conflict.Image files are composed of digital data in one of these formats so that the data can be displayed on a digital (computer) display or printed out using a printer. A common method for displaying digital image information has historically been rasterization.The size of raster image files is positively correlated with the number of pixels in the image and the color depth (bits per pixel). Images can be compressed in various ways, however. A compression algorithm stores either an exact representation or an approximation of the original image in a smaller number of bytes that can be expanded back to its uncompressed form with a corresponding decompression algorithm. Images with the same number of pixels and color depth can have very different compressed file sizes. Considering exactly the same compression, number of pixels, and color depth for two images, different graphical complexity of the original images may also result in very different file sizes after compression due to the nature of compression algorithms. With some compression formats, images that are less complex may result in smaller compressed file sizes. This characteristic sometimes results in a smaller file size for some lossless formats than lossy formats. For example, graphically simple images (i.e., images with large continuous regions like line art or animation sequences) may be losslessly compressed into a GIF or PNG format and result in a smaller file size than a lossy JPEG format.For example, a 640480 pixel image with 24-bit color would occupy almost a megabyte of space:64048024= 7,372,800bits = 921,600bytes = 900KiBWith vector images, the file size increases only with the addition of more vectors.There are two types of image file compression algorithms: lossless and lossy.Lossless compression algorithms reduce file size while preserving a perfect copy of the original uncompressed image. Lossless compression generally, but not always, results in larger files than lossy compression. Lossless compression should be used to avoid accumulating stages of re-compression when editing images.Lossy compression algorithms preserve a representation of the original uncompressed image that may appear to be a perfect copy, but is not a perfect copy. Often lossy compression is able to achieve smaller file sizes than lossless compression. Most lossy compression algorithms allow for variable compression that trades image quality for file size.See also: Comparison of graphics file formats Technical detailsCategorization of common image file formats by scope (imagemap)Including proprietary types, there are hundreds of image file types. The PNG, JPEG, and GIF formats are most often used to display images on the Internet. Some of these graphic formats are listed and briefly described below, separated into the two main families of graphics: raster and vector. Raster images are further divided into formats primarily aimed at (web) delivery (i.e., supporting relatively strong compression) versus formats primarily aimed at authoring or interchange (uncompressed or only relatively weak compression).In addition to straight image formats, Metafile formats are portable formats that can include both raster and vector information. Examples are application-independent formats such as WMF and EMF. The metafile format is an intermediate format. Most applications open metafiles and then save them in their own native format. Page description language refers to formats used to describe the layout of a printed page containing text, objects, and images. Examples are PostScript, PDF, and PCL.Further information: Raster graphicsJPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) is a lossy compression method; JPEG-compressed images are usually stored in the JFIF (JPEG File Interchange Format) or the Exif (Exchangeable Image File Format) file format. The JPEG filename extension is JPG or JPEG. Nearly every digital camera can save images in the JPEG format, which supports eight-bit grayscale images and 24-bit color images (eight bits each for red, green, and blue). JPEG applies lossy compression to images, which can result in a significant reduction of the file size. Applications can determine the degree of compression to apply, and the amount of compression affects the visual quality of the result. When not too great, the compression does not noticeably affect or detract from the image's quality, but JPEG files suffer generational degradation when repeatedly edited and saved. (JPEG also provides lossless image storage, but the lossless version is not widely supported.)The GIF (Graphics Interchange Format) is in normal use limited to an 8-bit palette, or 256 colors (while 24-bit color depth is technically possible).[1][2] GIF is most suitable for storing graphics with few colors, such as simple diagrams, shapes, logos, and cartoon-style images, as it uses LZW lossless compression, which is more effective when large areas have a single color and less effective for photographic or dithered images. Due to GIF's simplicity and age, it achieved almost universal software support. Due to its animation capabilities, it is still widely used to provide image animation effects, despite its low compression ratio compared to modern video formats.The PNG (Portable Network Graphics) file format was created as a free, open-source alternative to GIF. The PNG file format supports 8-bit (256 colors) paletted images (with optional transparency for all palette colors) and 24-bit truecolor (16 million colors) or 48-bit truecolor with and without an alpha channel while GIF supports only 8-bit palettes with a single transparent color.Compared to JPEG, PNG excels when the image has large, uniformly colored areas. Even for photographs where JPEG is often the choice for final distribution since its lossy compression typically yields smaller file sizes PNG is still well-suited to storing images during the editing process because of its lossless compression.PNG provides a patent-free replacement for GIF (though GIF is itself now patent-free) and can also replace many common uses of TIFF. Indexed-color, grayscale, and truecolor images are supported, plus an optional alpha channel. The Adam7 interlacing allows an early preview, even when only a small percentage of the image data has been transmitteduseful in online viewing applications like web browsers. PNG can store gamma and chromaticity data, as well as ICC profiles, for accurate color matching on heterogeneous platforms.Animated formats derived from PNG are MNG and APNG, which is backwards compatible with PNG and supported by most browsers.JPEG 2000 is a compression standard enabling both lossless and lossy storage. The compression methods used are different from the ones in standard JFIF/JPEG; they improve quality and compression ratios, but also require more computational power to process. JPEG 2000 also adds features that are missing in JPEG. It is not nearly as common as JPEG but it is used currently in professional movie editing and distribution (some digital cinemas, for example, use JPEG 2000 for individual movie frames).WebP is an open image format released in 2010 that uses both lossless and lossy compression. It was designed by Google to reduce image file size to speed up web page loading: its principal purpose is to supersede JPEG as the primary format for photographs on the web. WebP is based on VP8's intra-frame coding and uses a container based on RIFF.In 2011,[3] Google added an "Extended File Format" allowing WebP support for animation, ICC profile, XMP and Exif metadata, and tiling.The support for animation allowed for converting older animated GIFs to animated WebP.The WebP container (i.e., RIFF container for WebP) allows feature support over and above the basic use case of WebP (i.e., a file containing a single image encoded as a VP8 key frame). The WebP container provides additional support for:Lossless compression An image can be losslessly compressed, using the WebP Lossless Format.Metadata An image may have metadata stored in EXIF or XMP formats.Transparency An image may have transparency, i.e., an alpha channel.Color Profile An image may have an embedded ICC profile as described by the International Color Consortium.Animation An image may have multiple frames with pauses between them, making it an animation.[4]Most typical raster formats cannot store HDR data (32 bit floating point values per pixel component), which is why some relatively old or complex formats are still predominant here, and worth mentioning separately. Newer alternatives are showing up, though. RGBE is the format for HDR images originating from Radiance and also supported by Adobe Photoshop. JPEG-HDR is a file format from Dolby Labs similar to RGBE encoding, standardized as JPEG XT Part 2.JPEG XT Part 7 includes support for encoding floating point HDR images in the base 8-bit JPEG file using enhancement layers encoded with four profiles (A-D); Profile A is based on the RGBE format and Profile B on the XDepth format from Trellis Management.The High Efficiency Image File Format (HEIF) is an image container format that was standardized by MPEG on the basis of the ISO base media file format. While HEIF can be used with any image compression format, the HEIF standard specifies the storage of HEVC intra-coded images and HEVC-coded image sequences taking advantage of inter-picture prediction.AVIF is an image container, that is used to store AV1 encoded images. It was created by Alliance for open media (AOMedia) and is completely open source and royalty-free. It supports encoding images in 8, 10 and 12-bit depth.JPEG XL is a royalty-free raster-graphics file format that supports both lossy and lossless compression. It supports reversible recompression of existing JPEG files, as well as high-precision HDR (up to 32-bit floating point values per pixel component). It is designed to be usable for both delivery and authoring use cases.The TIFF (Tag Image File Format) format is a flexible format usually using either the TIFF or TIF filename extension. The tag structure was designed to be easily extendible, and many vendors have introduced proprietary special-purpose tags with the result that no one reader handles every flavor of TIFF file. TIFFs can be lossy or lossless, depending on the technique chosen for storing the pixel data. Some offer relatively good lossless compression for bi-level (black&white) images. Some digital cameras can save images in TIFF format, using the LZW compression algorithm for lossless storage. TIFF image format is not widely supported by web browsers, but it remains widely accepted as a photograph file standard in the printing business. TIFF can handle device-specific color spaces, such as the CMYK defined by a particular set of printing press inks. OCR (Optical Character Recognition) software packages commonly generate some form of TIFF image (often monochromatic) for scanned text pages.The BMP file format (Windows bitmap) is a raster-based, device-independent file type designed in the early days of computer graphics. It handles graphic files within the Microsoft Windows OS. Typically, BMP files are uncompressed and therefore large and lossless; their advantage is their simple structure and wide acceptance in Windows programs.Netpbm format is a family including the portable pixmap file format (PPM), the portable graymap file format (PGM), and the portable bitmap file format (PBM). These are either pure ASCII files or raw binary files with an ASCII header that provide very basic functionality and serve as a lowest common denominator for converting pixmap, graymap, or bitmap files between different platforms. Several applications refer to them collectively as PNM ("Portable aNy Map").These image formats contain various images, layers and objects, out of which the final image is to be composedAFPhoto (Affinity Photo Document)CD5 (Chasys Draw Image)CLIP (Clip Studio Paint)CPT (Corel Photo Paint)KRA (Krita)MDP (Medibang and FireAlpaca)[5]PDN (Paint Dot Net)PLD (PhotoLine Document)PSD (Adobe PhotoShop Document)PSP (Corel Paint Shop Pro)SAI (Paint Tool SAI)XCF (eXperimental Computing Facility format)native GIMP formatBPG (Better Portable Graphics)an image format from 2014. Its purpose is to replace JPEG when quality or file size is an issue. To that end, it features a high data compression ratio, based on a subset of the HEVC video compression standard, including lossless compression. In addition, it supports various meta data (such as EXIF).DEEPIFF-style format used by TVPaintDRW (Drawn File)ECW (Enhanced Compression Wavelet)FITS (Flexible Image Transport System)FLIF (Free Lossless Image Format)a discontinued lossless image format which claims to outperform PNG, lossless WebP, lossless BPG and lossless JPEG 2000 in terms of compression ratio. It uses the MANIAC (Meta-Adaptive Near-zero Integer Arithmetic Coding) entropy encoding algorithm, a variant of the CABAC (context-adaptive binary arithmetic coding) entropy encoding algorithm.ICOcontainer for one or more icons (subsets of BMP and/or PNG)ILBMIFF-style format for up to 32 bit in planar representation, plus optional 64 bit extensionsIMG (ERDAS IMAGINE Image)IMG (Graphics Environment Manager (GEM) image file)planar, run-length encodedJPEG XRJPEG standard based on Microsoft HD PhotoNrrd (Nearly raw raster data)PAM (Portable Arbitrary Map)late addition to the Netpbm familyPCX (PiCture eXchange)obsoletePGF (Progressive Graphics File)SGI (Silicon Graphics Image)native raster graphics file format for Silicon Graphics workstationsSID (multiresolution seamless image database, MrSID)Sun RasterobsoleteTGA (TARGA)obsoleteVICAR file formatNASA/JPL image transport formatXISF (Extensible Image Serialization Format)[6]Further information: Vector graphicsAs opposed to the raster image formats above (where the data describes the characteristics of each individual pixel), vector image formats contain a geometric description which can be rendered smoothly at any desired display size.At some point, all vector graphics must be rasterized in order to be displayed on digital monitors. Vector images may also be displayed with analog CRT technology such as that used in some electronic test equipment, medical monitors, radar displays, laser shows and early video games. Plotters are printers that use vector data rather than pixel data to draw graphics.CGM (Computer Graphics Metafile) is a file format for 2D vector graphics, raster graphics, and text, and is defined by ISO/IEC 8632. All graphical elements can be specified in a textual source file that can be compiled into a binary file or one of two text representations. CGM provides a means of graphics data interchange for computer representation of 2D graphical information independent from any particular application, system, platform, or device.It has been adopted to some extent in the areas of technical illustration and professional design, but has largely been superseded by formats such as SVG and DXF.The Gerber format (aka Extended Gerber, RS-274X) is a 2D bi-level image description format developed by Ucamco. It is the de facto standard format for printed circuit board or PCB software.[7]SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) is an open standard created and developed by the World Wide Web Consortium to address the need (and attempts of several corporations) for a versatile, scriptable and all-purpose vector format for the web and otherwise. The SVG format does not have a compression scheme of its own, but due to the textual nature of XML, an SVG graphic can be compressed using a program such as gzip. Because of its scripting potential, SVG is a key component in web applications: interactive web pages that look and act like applications.AFDesign (Affinity Designer document)AI (Adobe Illustrator Artwork) proprietary file format developed by Adobe SystemsCDRproprietary format for CorelDRAW vector graphics editor!DRAWa native vector graphic format (in several backward compatible versions) for the RISC-OS computer system begun by Acorn in the mid-1980s and still present on that platform todayDrawingMLused in Office Open XML documentsGEMmetafiles interpreted and written by the Graphics Environment Manager VDI subsystemGLE (Graphics Layout Engine)graphics scripting languageHP-GL (Hewlett-Packard Graphics Language)introduced on Hewlett-Packard plotters, but generalized into a printer languageHVIF (Haiku Vector Icon Format)Lottieformat for vector graphics animationMathML (Mathematical Markup Language)an application of XML for describing mathematical notationsNAPLPS (North American Presentation Layer Protocol Syntax)ODG (OpenDocument Graphics)PGML (Precision Graphics Markup Language)a W3C submission that was not adopted as a recommendationPSTricks and PGF/TikZ are languages for creating graphics in TeX documentsQCCused by Quilt Manager (by Quilt EZ) for designing quilts[8]ReGIS (Remote Graphic Instruction Set)used by DEC computer terminalsRemote imaging protocolsystem for sending vector graphics over low-bandwidth linksTinyVGbinary, simpler alternative to SVG[9]VML (Vector Markup Language)obsolete XML-based formatXarformat used in vector applications from XaraXPS (XML Paper Specification)page description language and a fixed-document formatThis section may contain material not related to the topic of the article and should be moved to List_of_file_formats#Computer-aided_design instead. Please help improve this section or discuss this issue on the talk page. (May 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message)AMF Additive Manufacturing File FormatAsymptote A language that lifts TeX to 3D..blend BlenderCOLLADADGN.dwf.dwg.dxfeDrawings[10].flt OpenFlightFVRML and FX3D, function-based extensions of VRML and X3DglTF - 3D asset delivery format (.glb binary version)HSF[11]IGESJT.MA (Maya ASCII format)[12].MB (Maya Binary format)[13].OBJ WavefrontOpenGEX Open Game Engine ExchangePLYPOV-Ray scene description languagePRCSTEPSKPSTL A stereolithography formatU3D Universal 3D file formatVRML Virtual Reality Modeling LanguageXAMLXGL[14]XVLxVRMLX3D3DF[15].3DM[16].3ds Autodesk 3D Studio3DXMLX3D Vector format used in 3D applications from XaraSee also: MetafileThese are formats containing both pixel and vector data, possible other data, e.g. the interactive features of PDF.EPS (Encapsulated PostScript)MODCA (Mixed Object:Document Content Architecture)PDF (Portable Document Format)PostScript, a page description language with strong graphics capabilitiesPICT (Classic Macintosh QuickDraw file)WMF / EMF (Windows Metafile / Enhanced Metafile)SWF (Shockwave Flash)XAML User interface language using vector graphics for images.MPO The Multi Picture Object (.mpo) format consists of multiple JPEG images (Camera & Imaging Products Association) (CIPA).PNS The PNG Stereo (.pns) format consists of a side-by-side image based on PNG (Portable Network Graphics).JPS The JPEG Stereo (.jps) format consists of a side-by-side image format based on JPEG.Display resolutionDisplay aspect ratioList of common display resolutionsDisplay resolution standards^ Andreas Kleinert (2007). 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