

**Monday, December 4, 2017**

## **Graphics Interchange Format artwork.**

**GIF was developed by CompuServe in 1987 to allow the downloading of color images.**

**This format uses the LZW lossless compression algorithm, which is much more efficient than the RLE algorithm used by most of the formats then available (PCX, ILBM then BMP)**

**GIF proposes an interlaced mode allowing to start by transmitting some lines of an image, then the lines placed between them..**

**This mode allows you to preview the image faster when the transmission is slow.**

**The GIF format allows you to store multiple images in a file.**

**This makes it possible to create slideshows, even animations if the images are displayed at a sufficiently sustained rate.**

**Each image of an animation can have its own palette.**

**The second version of the GIF format, GIF89a, allows you to assign a separate duration to each image in the file.**

**On the other hand it is impossible to return the same image several times.**

**With the transparency of GIF89a, it is possible to leave the previous image visible through the transparent pixels of the newly displayed image.**

**By playing on this function, on the durations and the use of different palettes for each image, one can bypass the limit of 256 colors, but by**

**creating large files.**

**Animation software mainly allows you to change the frame rate of images.**

**Many instant messaging software or site engines, propose to automatically convert the animated GIF format to mp4 file, it allows to compress more file, but lose transparency.**

**This is the case of the Giphy site for example.**

**In the 1990s, GIF was popular for producing animation effects.**

**However, such "flashy" effects (like the <blink> HTML element) were then seen as heavy and out-of-date (parodic example with a page using an animated GIF in background.**

**In the 2000s, Adobe Flash is widely used as a new animation format. .**

**It offers functions far superior to GIF, especially interactivity**

**(elements of the animation can trigger actions by hovering or clicking on it)**

**PNG developers have not taken over this function from GIF.**

**There are animated variants (MNG and APNG), but rarely supported by browsers.**

**It is also possible for a web page to handle the animation itself by calling multiple PNG images.**

**Finally, the GIF comes back with the web 2.0.**

**Its universal support is appreciated, while that of Flash is uncertain, especially on smartphones.**

**Software allows the automatic creation of good quality GIF from movies, for export on platforms that do not accept videos.**

The creators of internet memes use it for simple humorous animations.

The return of the GIF is confirmed in 2014 when Twitter gives its site and its mobile applications a GIF reader inside the tweets.

GIFs are a means of expression for net.art artists.

In 1993, the NCSA Mosaic web browser was the first to allow the integration of images to web pages: GIF and XBM formats were supported.

JPEG format support was introduced in 1994 by Netscape Navigator

As explained above, the lack of colors in GIF makes it unsuitable for highly colored gradients, while the lossy compression of JPEG causes blurs on images drawn directly on a computer.

For still images, the distribution of roles is: JPEG for photographs, GIF for synthetic images.

However, in response to the limitations of GIF, and Unisys' royalty requirements, a new format has been proposed, PNG (Portable Network Graphics, but if explicitly crafted as a competitor of GIF a joke reinterprets the acronym in "PNG's Not Gif ")

PNG handles 16 million colors, varying degrees of transparency, and has a more elaborate compression algorithm, which generally makes images lighter than GIF without loss.

PNG, however, took a long time to impose, because not only older browsers did not support it (its support starts with Internet Explorer 4), but browsers supposed to support it had many bugs in this area, especially with transparency.

In December 1994, Unisys, the holder of two LZW compression patents, suddenly announced that software authors producing GIF images had to pay royalties.

The latest Unisys patent expired on June 20, 2003 in the United States, June 18, 2004 in most European countries, June 20, 2004 in Japan and July 7, 2004 in Canada.

By cons IBM still held a patent valid until August 11, 2006 in the United States (and perhaps after in other countries)

The GIF format is now in the public domain, so it is possible to use it freely.

Visual artwork composed by **GIF**

Physical object, Mental object, Mathematical object, Synesthesia, Abstraction, Ontology, concept, Mathematical beauty, Conceptual art, Visual arts, Music, Performance art, Performing arts, and Art  
Physical art, as contrasted with conceptual art, refers to art that concretely exists in physical reality, in space and time.

Its ontological status is that it is a physical object.

The art is concretely realized but may be abstract in nature.

For example a painting, sculpture, or performance exists in the physical world.

This is contrasted to conceptual art, some but not all kinds of performance art, computer software, or objects of mathematical beauty, such as a mathematical proof, which do not exist in the mental world or in physical world, but have other ontological status, such as in Plato's world of ideals.

Here, the art, may be realized in the physical world, such as a mathematical proof written on a chalkboard, but refer to objects that exists in the mind as concepts, not physical objects.

**A music performance is physical, while the composition, like computer software, is not.**

**video art**

Posted by **Veronica IN DREAM** at 11:49 PM