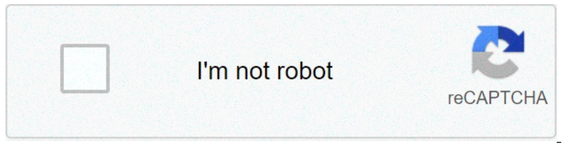

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Jpeg to png converter online

When I first started my marketing career and needed to include an image in one of my articles or post a picture on social media, the image’s format didn’t matter to me. In my eyes, JPG and PNG were exactly the same. Once I actually dug into the difference between the two, though, I realized they’re quite different. But one format isn’t necessarily better than the other -- JPG is optimal for some situations while PNG is optimal for others. In a nutshell, JPG images are best suited for social media and blog posts because they’re optimized for photography and have a smaller file size than PNG images. PNG images are best suited for web graphics and professional photography because they maintain their quality no matter how many times you open and save them, whereas JPG images decline in quality every time you open and save them. Fortunately, JPG and PNG images aren’t permanently stuck in their respective file format. You can convert images from PNG to JPG and vice versa in less than one minute with the help of some free online tools. How to Batch Convert Files from PNG to JPG 1. Visit one of the free online PNG to JPG converters listed in the section below. 2. Upload your PNG images. 3. Press “Convert” to convert your PNG images to JPG images. 4. Click “Download” to download your new JPG images. Best PNG to JPG Converter Tools 1. iLoveImg With iLoveImg, you can convert up to 15 PNG files at a time without signing up for a free account. If you register for a free account, you can convert up to 30 PNG files at a time. 2. png2jpg.com Png2jpg.com lets you convert up to 20 PNG files at a time. The free tool doesn’t ask for your email address. 3. online-convert.com Online-convert.com offers a free tool that lets you convert up to 20 PNG files at a time without giving them your email address. If you buy their premium version, you can convert up to 200 PNG files at a time. 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Originally published Nov 30, 2018 6:00:00 AM, updated December 30 2018 By Bennett Gavrish PDF, which stands for Portable Document Format, is one of the most popular file formats for text and graphic documents. However, if you want to add a PDF to a slideshow or website, you may need to convert the document into an image format like JPEG. The Preview application on Mac computers can automatically convert a PDF to a JPEG, while Windows users will need to use a third-party utility. Go to the "PDF to JPG" website (see Resources below) and download the converter software onto your computer. Open the PDF file that you want to convert to a JPG in the Adobe Reader program. Go to the "File" menu and select "Print." Choose "Universal Document Converter" from the list of printers and then click on the "Properties" button. Choose "Document to JPEG Color" from the profile options and then click the "OK" button. Click "OK" again to begin the converting process. When it is complete, the converted file will be stored on the C drive of your computer. Open the PDF file that you want to convert to a JPG in the Preview application. Go to the "File" menu and select "Save As." Type in a new name for the converted document and choose where to save it. Choose "JPEG" from the "Format" drop-down menu. Then click on the "Save" button. The converted file will be saved to the location you chose in Step 3. Daven Mathies/Digital Trends In digital imaging, two image formats prevail above all else: JPEG (or JPG) and PNG. At first glance, a single image shown in both formats might seem identical, but if you look close enough and dig into the data, there is quite a difference between them. One format isn’t always better than the other, as each is designed to be used in specific circumstances based on your needs for image quality, file size, and more. Here’s what you need to know about both formats to make the most of their strengths and weaknesses. JPEG Short for Joint Photographic Experts Group — the team that developed the format — JPEG has become the standard compressed format in digital photography and online image sharing due to its careful balance of file size and image quality. The exact ratio differs depending on the program and settings used, but the typical JPEG image has a 10:1 compression ratio. If you start with a 10MB image and export it as a JPEG, you should end up with a roughly 1MB image. A JPEG should have almost zero perceptible difference in quality, although this depends on the original image’s content and file type. To do this, JPEG relies on discrete cosine transform (DCT). While the math behind it is complicated, this compression algorithm looks at the entire image, determines which pixels in the image are similar enough to the ones around it, and merges the pixels in tiles (groups of pixels that have the same value). This method is extremely efficient but comes at the cost of throwing away information you can’t get back. JPEG images (with a few exceptions mentioned below) are lossy, which means that after the image is saved, the lost data can’t be recovered. So, just like making a photocopy of a photocopy, each time you open and save a JPEG, it will look slightly worse than before until it eventually loses all detail. For this reason, JPEG is not suggested as an archival image format because if you ever need to open it and make edits again, you incur a loss of quality. Like Adobe Lightroom, nondestructive photo editors can help skirt around this issue provided you never delete your original files, as they only save edits as metadata rather than writing over the original image. JPEG should also be avoided with text-heavy images or illustrations with sharp lines, as defined lines tend to get blurred due to anti-aliasing. (Anti-aliasing is an intentional blurring designed to eliminate rough edges.) As you can see in the image below, a screenshot taken from our homepage, the text and white background shows many artifacts on the JPEG (right) compared to the PNG (left). That said, there are times when you need to turn formats like PDFs into JPEGs. In those instances, it is best to ensure you export it at the highest quality settings to ensure all of the text is sharp. JPEG supports both RGB and CMYK color spaces in 8-bit, but its CMYK offerings leave much to be desired. (Modern printers handle RGB files just fine, so this isn’t a huge issue. It would help if you still stuck with higher-quality formats for printing, however.) Over the years, many variations of JPEG have come and gone. For example, JPG-LS was designed to fix lossy compression, but it never gained a foothold and eventually fell to the wayside. JPG2000 also attempted to address the lossless issue, but it, too, failed to gain traction. BPG, a new format based on the H.265 video standard, was determined to take over JPEG but never really caught on. The JPEG creators recently shared a new format designed not to replace the JPEG but to exist alongside it as an option for faster streaming. In a JPEG XS, the compression is only six times instead of 10, but simpler algorithms mean the file is faster for streaming tasks. A potential replacement could come in the form of HEIF, which is also based on the h.265 standard. Where others have failed, HEIF could succeed thanks to the support of one of the biggest brands in tech: Apple. It still has a way to go, but more image editing programs and more devices add support for the new format, such as JPEG Pleno, which offers users an excellent toolset which includes holographic imaging, texture-plus-depth, point clouds, and light fields. Pros Cons Small file size Lossy compression Integrated EXIF support Not great for CMYK printing Widely supported No transparency support PNG An acronym for Portable Network Graphics, PNG is a lossless file format designed as a more open alternative to Graphics Interchange Format (GIF). Unlike JPEG, which relies on DCT compression, PNG uses LZW compression, which is the same as GIF and TIFF formats. Boiled down, PNG’s two-stage LZW compression takes strings of bits contained in the image’s data, then matches those longer sequences to accompanying shortcodes held in a dictionary (sometimes referred to as a codebook) that is stored within the image file. The result is a smaller file that maintains high quality. The biggest advantage of PNG over JPEG is that the compression is lossless, meaning there is no loss in quality each time it is opened and saved again. PNG also handles detailed, high-contrast images well. For this reason, PNG is more often than not the default file format for screenshots, as it can provide an almost perfect pixel-for-pixel representation of the screen rather than compressing groups of pixels together. One of the standout features of PNG is its support of transparency. With both color and grayscale images, pixels in PNG files can be transparent. This allows you to create images that neatly overlay with the content of an image or website. As seen in the GIF above, many editing programs — in this case Adobe Photoshop Mix — use a checkered background to indicate a graphic’s transparency. This makes PNG great for logos, particularly those with text, used on a website. If you create a transparent background in Photoshop and save the images in a JPG, on the other hand, that transparent background becomes white because the format doesn’t support transparency. When it comes to photography, PNG might seem like a solid alternative to proprietary RAW formats for lossless image storage. Still, the truth is there are plenty of better alternatives, such as Adobe’s Digital Negative (DNG) — which you can even shoot on your smartphone — and TIFF. PNG also doesn’t natively support EXIF data, which includes information such as shutter speed, aperture, and ISO from the camera it was captured with. PNG was made for the web, and it has proven its worth. JPEG might be the format of a majority of the images. Still, PNG occupies an important niche that JPEG can’t effectively reach. It is basically the only choice when you need to clearly render a logo or text over other elements on a website. It is also heavily utilized by archivists, preservationists, and other information scientists when digitizing documents, ephemera, and realia for its high image quality and lossless compression. Much like JPEG, PNG has also had a few variations throughout the years. APNG is a still-supported format designed to replicate the animated functionality of GIFs. It’s not nearly as prevalent but is supported by many modern browsers. Another fun tidbit is that in the early stages of PNG’s development, it was suggested it be called PING, an acronym for “PING Is Not GIF,” a cheeky dig at the creators of the GIF format. Pros Cons Lossless compression Larger file size than JPEG Transparency support No native EXIF support Great for text and screenshots Which one is better? Ultimately, neither image format is better than the other. It’s simply a matter of which one is better suited for your needs. If you want to share a photo from your camera on Instagram, Twitter, etc. your best bet is to use a JPEG. It’s smaller in size, it’s optimized for photography, and it’s widely supported across almost every platform and service imaginable. If you’re taking a screenshot that you plan to annotate or archive for use later, PNG will better suit your needs. The file size might be larger than that of an equivalent JPEG, but you don’t have to worry about it losing quality with each new time it’s saved, and you know each pixel is as sharp as the last time you opened it. Like logos, most web graphics are also better saved as PNGs since they can make use of transparent areas. Editors' Recommendations PNG files are a great way to store images (like logos) that require transparency and fading. They do this all the while maintaining their original appearance on any color background. We’re going to go over a couple ways you can convert your images into PNG format. What Is a PNG File? PNG, or Portable Network Graphics, is a popular image format used in internet graphics for its ability to support transparency in browsers. It was first developed in the 1990s as an open alternative to GIF, which uses a proprietary compression algorithm. PNG is royalty-free. PNG supports both 8-bit and 24-bit color, just like GIF and JPG, respectively. They also are considered a lossless file, which means that they will not degrade in quality, regardless of how many times you open and save the file. RELATED: What's the Difference Between JPG, PNG, and GIF? How to Convert an Image to PNG One of the main benefits of PNG over formats like JPG or GIF is that PNG is a lossless format with 24-bit color support. If you’re converting from JPG, take into consideration that JPGs are lossy files and may lose some quality from their initial compression. However, because PNG is lossless, your file won’t lose further quality any time you open or save the image again. RELATED: What Lossless File Formats Are & Why You Shouldn't Convert Lossy to Lossless There are two main ways you’re able to convert an image into PNG format. You can either use an image viewing program on your computer or use one of the many file conversion sites available on the web. Converting an Image With Windows I know we say it a lot, and you may be getting tired of hearing about it, but IrfanView is one of the best, free image viewing programs on Windows. Period. You can do the same kind of conversion we’re about to show you in most editors (including Paint), but we’re going to use IrfanView for our example here. Open the image you want to convert into PNG by clicking File > Open. Navigate to your image and then click “Open.” Once the file is open, click File > Save As. In the next window make sure you have PNG selected from the drop-down list of formats, and then click “Save.” By default, the compression rate is set on “Best,” but if you want a little more control over the compression of your file, then the Save Options window has a couple of extras to check out. Changing the compression rate will determine the size of the file, the higher the number, the less compression will be used when saving your image. Converting an Image With Mac Mac comes pre-installed with Preview, which you can use for more than just viewing image files. It’s a great image editing program capable of cropping, resizing, and converting files. Open an image in Preview by right-clicking the file and then choosing Open With > Preview. In Preview, head to File > Export. In the window that pops up, make sure you’ve selected PNG as the file format. Rename the file if you want, and then click “Save.” Converting an Image Online If you’d rather use an online file conversion site instead of a desktop app, then look no further than Convertimage.net. They are a site dedicated to the conversion of images—not just PNG—while keeping your privacy in mind. ConvertImage does not publish or keep any of your files longer than 15 minutes, deleting them from their servers after processing. First, select the output format your to which you want an image saved. Next, click on “Select Your Image.” Navigate to the image you want to convert and then click “Open.” Note that images have a maximum size limit of 24.41 MB. Now all you have to do is agree to their terms of use and then click on “Convert This Image.” On the next page, after your image has been uploaded and converted, click “Download The Image,” and your PNG will be saved to your browser’s downloads folder. That’s it! You’ve successfully converted your images into PNG format.