

\*Quiz 1 also follows guidelines and information in the course Syllabus.

raster key attribute = gradient dots

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raster graphic specific resolution changes if graphic size is enlarged/reduced within a vector application

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raster: command + option + i = control for setting resolution then width and height of graphic.

vector: command + option + i = toggle hidden characters

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An incorrect raster resolution may create a data-line error

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Compression: Lossy file examples = jpg or gif

Compression: Lossless file examples = eps, psd, ai

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raster clipping path outlines the graphic shape when proof is placed in a vector application

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raster layers, paths & alpha channels need to have logical names (color + object)

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raster alpha channel / graphic mask saves a selection

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raster & vector graphic compound paths make silhouettes and see through graphics

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vector key attribute = flat tones in a fill and/or a frame

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vector main components = fills and strokes

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vector toggle view of "preview" & "outline" = command + y

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vector gradients can generate output of "banding"

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vector graphics' color formulas are only two of the CMY separations

raster and vector:

command + a = select all

command + r = ruler

option + g = ©

Compliant 3-part copyright format in 100% K:  
"© 2016 Name"

command + shift + k =

Target Color Settings Profile keys

Target Color Setting (RGB) =  
Adobe RGB (1998)

Target Color Setting (CMYK) =  
US Newspaper (SNAP2007)

Trim is the final size of a document.

ComD 1162 safety is .25-inch within the trim space where nothing appears in this space

1 inch = 6 picas = 72 points

12 points = 1 pica

K = a single separation only for tone and type.

Red ≠ cyan separation

Green ≠ magenta separation

Blue ≠ yellow separation

e.g.: cyan separation is not in Brown