Glossary

A

Aligning - the exact horizontal registering of textlines (especially the first and last line) in a multi-column text.

Alignment - positioning several elements along a common guideline, or adjusting all textlines within the text frame edges.

Alpha Channel - special 8 bit image channel holding data about the transparency of an image.

Anchor Point - part of a path element fixing the course of the path line. Two different kinds of anchor points are available: Squared anchor points for linear paths and round anchor points used for BÝzier Curves. A path contains at least two anchor points, defining the begin and the end of the path.

Anti-aliasing - an averaging or softening of the transition of one color area to another. For jagged lines, anti-aliasing smooths out the stairstep effect.

Application - a program with a graphical user interface the user can run from the workspace.

Application Dock - the column on the right edge of the NEXTSTEP

workspace holding application icons.

Arrow Key - one of the four keys with arrows on them, to the left of the numeric keypad.

***Attention Pane*l** - a panel that appears to demand the users attention if errors have occurred or important information have to be conveyed. Attention panels must be acknowledged by the user before the program can proceed.

B

Bar Code - system of lines printed on a product which when read by a computer gives a reference number or price. EAN 8 bit and EAN 13 bit bar codes are currently implemented in OneVision.

Baseline - the bottom reference line of types used when typesetting.

BÝzier Curve - special type of rounded path line, created in OneVision-Art by holding down the *Alternate* key when setting anchor points. BÝzier curves consist of anchor points, control points and tangents which may be modified to change the curve line.

BG;¬BG - Black Generation - the amount of pure black ink that is added to the black plate to compensate for the gray component removal (GCR) (;Glossary.rtf;GCR;¬).

Bitmap - the pixels of an image assembled in a binary grid, giving each pixel its location on the x-y axes.

Bleed - the excess area outside the final trim of an image which ensures that the image goes off the sheet in full color with no white paper around it.

Blend - a smooth gradation of tone or color from one to the other.

Blur - the averaging of pixel values for unsharpening images.

BMP - Bitmap Graphics - file format supported by DOS/Windows. BMP can be imported in OneVision by using suitable graphics filter.

Browser - a panel showing the files and folder of a disk.

Buffer - a digital holding area in which to store data temporarily.

Byte - eight bits of digital data that represent a digit, character, or special value.

C

Calibration - setting equipment to a standard measure to produce reliable results.

Channel - a layer of a color image. A 24 bit RGB image consists of three channels with a depth of 8 bit each.

Check Button - an on-screen object for selecting or deselecting options.

Click - to press and release a mouse button while the cursor is

positioned over an object on-screen.

Clipboard - a buffer provided by the operating system for storing data and exchanging them between applications.

Clipping - making parts of an image or an other object invisible.

Clone - to copy pixel values from one source point   to another area. Cloning is also called pixel copying.

Close Button - the button that can appear on the for right in a window's title bar. Clicking on it closes the window.

CMYK - Cyan Magenta Yellow Black - the subtractive primaries or process colors used in color printing. Black (K) is usually added to enhance color and to print true black.

Color Correction - process of adjusting an image to compensate for scanner deficiencies or for the characteristic of the output device.

Color Model - see Color Space (;Glossary.rtf;colorspace;¬).

Color Picker - utility for specifying colors on the monitor.

colorspace;¬Color Space - a system used to describe all available colors graphed on a set of axes. RGB, CMYK, and HIS are examples of color spaces.

Color Swatch - a sample of a color that is stored in a special area for a reference.

Color Well - an on-screen object used for dragging colors in and

out.

Color Well Icon - an icon embedding a color well used for opening the color selection panel.

Command Button - an on-screen object for executing actions.

Contrast - the difference between the lightest areas and the darkest areas in a reproduction and an original.

Control Point - part of a path element accompanying each anchor point when drawing BÝzier Curves. Control points are used for shaping the curve segments between anchor points.

Coordinates - two or three numbers defining a point in a two- or three dimensional cartesian system.

Corner Radius - defines the roundness of the corners of geometric figures.

Crop Marks - lines on a print indication where the sheet is to be trimmed.

Cursor - small icon, usually an arrow, the moves on the screen correspondingly as you move the mouse.

Curve Well Icon - an on-screen object used for opening the *Curve€Editor* panel.

D

Densitometer - device for reading-out color values. In OneVision a module that measures the color values of image pixels.

Density - see Photographic Density (;Glossary.rtf;phdensity;¬).

Descender - part of a letter which falls below the baseline.

Didot - Didot point - unit of the continental or Didot system for typesetting; equals 0.015 inch.

Directory - see Folder (;Glossary.rtf;folder;¬).

Dithering - process of specifying color to adjacent pixels in order to simulate a third color in a bitmapped image. This technique is used when a full range of colors is not available.

Dmax - the maximum density of an original subject.

Dmin - the minimum density of an original subject.

;¬Dot - the smallest area on which an imagesetter can print.

Dot Gain - a printing defect in which dots print larger than intended, causing darker colors or tones.

Double-click - to press and release a mouse button twice in succession while the cursor is positioned over an object on-screen.

DPI - dots per inch - the number of dots that are printed per inch; a device resolution measurement

Drag - to move the   mouse (and the cursor on screen) while a mouse button is pressed.

Drag-and-Drop - selecting an object by moving the mouse cursor over it, pressing a mouse button and dragging it to another location, usually over another object for causing a special action.

DTPpoint;¬DTPpoint - basic unit used in PostScript, sometimes also refered to as just *point*; equals 0.014 inch.

E

Element - a frame on a page containing data, e.g. text, graphics, etc. The type of an element depends on the module with which its frame has been created,   filling it with appropriate data.

Entry Field - an object in a panel for entering text.

E-Mail - Electronic Mail - exchanging information by sending files and messages to other users within a network.

EPS - Encapsulated PostScript - graphics format used in PostScript files.

Eyedropper - a color sampling or choosing tool.

F

Feathering - blurring the colors in an image to get soft transitions.

Filter - a formula that modifies the pixel matrix of an image to create a visual effect. A module that allows converting image, text, or file formats.

folder;¬Folder - a place in the file system that contains files and other folders. In documentations folders are often called *Directories*.

Font - a set of characters with a defined typeface and style.

G

Gamma - the slope of the line that represents output value versus input value. Also a description of the contrast on a monitor.

Gaussian Distribution - the bell-shaped curve distribution of pixel value information.

GCR;¬GCR - Gray Component Removal - subtracting equal shares of cyan, magenta and yellow and replacing them with pure black ink as a means of saving (color) ink in long press runs. See Black Generation (BG) (;Glossary.rtf;BG;¬).

GIF - Graphic Interchange Format - common graphics format for images.

Gradation - a smooth transition between black and white, a color and another, or color and the lack of it.

Grayscale - a tonal scale graduated from white to gray to black.

Gutter - the space between two text columns.

H

Hair Line - line whose weight is set to the smallest possible value, usually one pixel - therefore it is device-dependent.

Halftone - pattern of dots of different sizes used to simulate a continuous tone photograph, either in color or black and white.

Halftone Cell - grid built up of machine spots (;Glossary.rtf;machinespot;¬) holding just one halftone dot (;Glossary.rtf;halftonedot;¬). The size of a halftone cell make up the screen frequency (;Glossary.rtf;screenfrequency;¬).

halftonedot;¬Halftone Dot - the color printed in a halftone cell. Size and shape of a halftone dot are defined by the tone value (;Glossary.rtf;tonevalue;¬) and the spot function (;Glossary.rtf;spotfunction;¬), respectively.

Handle - exposed parts of an element frame marking the points where the frame can be grabbed and dragged for scaling, rotating, and other manipulations. Each frame provides eight handles, one at each corner and one in the middle of each side.

Highlight Point - the density in an original subject, where the smallest printing dot of cyan, magenta, or yellow starts to pirnt.

Hints - extended information, supplied in PostScript fonts for printing

small sized fonts.

HIS;¬*HIS* - Hue Intensity Saturation - color model, building up the color values of an image from these components.

Histogram - the distribution of pixel value information shown visually in a special type of chart or graph.

HSB - Hue Saturation Brightness - color model, building up the color values from these components. HSB is the same as the HIS color model with intensity called brightness and placing the saturation value first. see HIS (;Glossary.rtf;HIS;¬).

Hue - the wavelength of light of a color in its purest state (without the addition of white or black).

I

Icon - symbolic representation of an application, function or module that can be executed by double-clicking it.
interline;¬
Image Format - defines the graphic format how the data of an image are stored on a disk, e.g. TIFF, GIF, JPEG, etc.

Image Mask - additional channel that is created for an image if a mask is defined for it. The image mask is always saved with the image.

Imagesetter - output device that produces separation halftones and text on film or paper.

Image Size - refers to the dimension of an image measured in pixels, inch, or any other metric unit.

Image Type - each image is defined by its color model and bit depth, e.g. 8 Bit RGB is an image of the RGB color model consisting of the three channels red, green and blue. Each of these channels is 8 bit deep. 24 bits are needed for each pixel of this image.

Indention - the inset of lines in a text in comparison to the standard left or right edge.

Interline Spacing - the distance of two textline measured from baseline to baseline. Compare *Leading* (;Glossary.rtf;leading;¬)

Interpolation - mathematical method for calculating intermediate values between two known points, the most common interpolations are linear, spline and akima.

Italic - special typeface whose characters show a slope to the right.

J

Jaggies - lines that are staircased or jagged rather than straight because of missing information.

JPEG - Joint Photographers Expert Group - a compression-decompression standard for digital files.

Justified Text - text block whose lines are aligned both to the left

and right edge of the text frame.

K

Kerning - slight overlapping of certain   printed character areas to prevent large spaces between them, giving a nearer appearance.

Knob - a diamond shaped object, especially in the online help, used for switching to related topics.

Knockout - a shape or object printed by eliminating (knocking out) all background colors. Contrast to overprinting.

L

Landscape - horizontal orientation of an image, as opposed to portrait orientation, which is vertical.

Lasso - a selection tool that allows free and arbitrary selection of pixels.

Layout Data - the low-resolution data of an image that can't be processed.

leading;¬Leading - the space in between two text lines measured from the bottom line of the first and the top line of the second text line. Compare Interline Spacing (;Glossary.rtf;interline;¬)

Ligature - two characters joined together on one stem to form a combined character

Line Style Icon - an on-screen object used for opening the *Line€Style€Editor* panel.

Link Button - a diamond shaped object, especially in the online help, used for switching to the next or related topics.

LPI - Lines Per Inch - refers to the number of halftone dots in an inch.

LUT - Look-up Table - the table of colors a computer can display at a given time.

LZW - method of loss-less compression of files.

M

machinespot;¬Machine Spot - the smallest dot an imagesetter can print. The number of of these dots per inch define the resolution of the device. Depending on the device a certain number of dots are grouped to form a halftone cell (;Glossary.rtf;halftonecell;¬) in which again a halftone dot (;Glossary.rtf;halftonedot;¬) is printed.

Main Menu - the principal menu in an application, usually identified by the name of the application in its title bar.

Mask - selected area that is protected from changes.

Menu - a small window that displays a list of commands.

Metamorphosis - the continuous transition from one object, shape, or color to another.

Miniaturize Button - the button that can appear at the far left in a window's title bar. Clicking this button removes the window and replaces it with its miniwindow counterpart.

Modifier Key - key that changes the meaning of other keys, especially the *Command*, *Alternate*, *Ctrl* and *Shift* keys.

Module -   exchangeable unit within a system with a well defined interface.

MoirÝ - a halftone dot pattern that doesn't look continuous in tone becoming visible due to incompatible screen angles or a pattern in the original copy.

Monochrome - a black-and-white display with no gray tones.

Montage - cutting and layering parts of images, graphics or text on a sheet; in OneVision this can be done electronically

Mouse - input device on a computer.

N

O

Opacity - the degree of apparent density, or the amount of how a color covers the background. Opacity is the complement value to transparency.

OPI - Open PrePress Interface - defined software interface for controlling sophisticated prepress systems.

Overprinting - printing over areas already printed. Contrast to knockout.

Outline - line marking the edge of a character, path element, or shape.

P

Pagination - numbering of pages in a book.

Palette - a selection of colors available in a color system.

Panel - a window that holds objects for controlling different actions.

PMS - Pantone Matching System - a color identification and matching system.

phdensity;¬Photographic Density - the light stopping power of an original subject or film.

Pica - Pica point - unit of the Anglo-American Pica system for typesetting, same as DTPpoint (;Glossary.rtf;DTPpoint;¬); equals 0.014 inch.

Pixel - the smallest unit that can be assigned a color or can be used to position objects on screen.

Plate - a sheet of material coated with a light-sensitive photographic material being exposed to just one channel of the CMYK color space or to a spot color.

popup;¬Pop-up List - a menu-like list of items that appears over an on-screen button when the button is pressed. The user can choose an item be dragging to it and releasing the mouse button. As a result the selected items label is displayed on the list button and the corresponding option is set. Compare *Pull-down List* (;Glossary.rtf;pulldown;¬).

Portrait - a vertical image orientation, as opposed to landscape.

PostScript - standardized page description language developed by Adobe that describes graphic and text elements.

Press - holding down a key or mouse button.

Preview Data - low-resolution data of an image which is used for faster processing.

Process Colors - the four colors (cyan, magenta, yellow, black) that are combined to print a wide range of colors

Pseudo-color - the replacement of a range of grayscales by a color

blend.

pulldown;¬Pull-down List - a menu-like list of items that appears over an on-screen button when the button is pressed. The user can choose an item be dragging to it and releasing the mouse button. As a result the selected action is executed. On contrary to pop-up lists the labeling of the list button isn't affected. Compare *Pop-up List* (;Glossary.rtf;popup;¬).

Q

Quartertone - the 25 percent dot printing area, a bright area of the reproduction.

R

Radio Button - an on-screen object which allows to choose an option between two or more alternatives.

Rip;¬Raster Image Processor - device which translates software instructions (usually of PostScript) into an image which is then printed by a printer.

Rasterization - the process of converting mathematical and digital information into a series of dots by an imagesetter for the production of negative or positive film.

registermark;¬Register Marks - marks at the corners of a film or

sheet used for registering (adjusting) the different plates.

Registration Marks - see Register Marks
(;Glossary.rtf;registermark;¬).

Render - process of converting vector graphic images to bitmap images.

Resolution - the number of discrete elements that make up an image, i.e. the number of pixels per inch, or the number of imaging or sampling units used in a device.

RIP - see Raster Image Processor (;Glossary.rtf;Rip;¬).

S

Saturation - the strength of a color or the amount of grey in a color.

Scaling - changing an object from one size to another.

Scan - examining an image or object to obtain data.

Scanner - electronic device that scans original material (usually pictures) and converts it to computer data.

Screen - to break up a continuous tone image into halftone dots.

Screen Angle - the direction of the lines of dots for each of the process colors. Well defined screen angles are essential for avoiding MoirÝ patterns.

screenfrequency;¬Screen Frequency - the number of lines or dots per inch on a halftone screen, also called line screen frequency or line screen ruling.

Scroll Bar - a horizontal or vertical bar for moving the contents of a list in and out of the visible area.

Selection List - a list of items in a panel from which one or more can be selected.

Separation - division of an image into its component colors for printing. Each color separation is a piece of negative or positive film. The components usually are cyan, magenta, yellow and black.

Shadow Point - the area of greatest density in an original, where the 95 percent printing dot is set.

Skewing - distorting an image as if it were being italicized.

Slider - an on-screen object allowing to increase or decrease an effect by moving a control from right to left or top to bottom..

Slider Bar - the moveable part (control) of a slider object for adjusting values.

Spline - interpolation technique for creating curved connection lines between points.

Spot Color - special color that isn't separated but for which a plate of its own is created.

spotfunction;¬Spot Function - function that defines the geometric appearance of a halftone dot (;Glossary.rtf;halftonedot;¬).

Submenu - a menu that is opened by clicking on the command of a menu.

Switch - an on-screen object for selecting or deselecting options.

T

Tangent - connection line between the anchor and control point of a BÝzier Curve.

Text Field - a field in a panel for entering text.

Text Flow - the kind how text surrounds elements.

TIFF - Tagged Image File Format - common graphic format.

Tonal Range - the range of printed densities (tone values) in an original or a reproduction, i.e., between the shadow point and the highlight point.

tonevalue;¬Tone Value - specifies to what degree a halftone cell is filled with color. May also be interpreted as the size of a halftone dot (;Glossary.rtf;halftonedot;¬).

Transparency - the degree of apparent density, or the amount of how a color lets the background shine through. Transparency is the complement value to opacity. It's values for an image are stored in a

special channel - also called alpha channel.
A photographic transmissive color subject in various format sizes as 35mm and 4"x5".

Trapping - making two neighboring colored areas overlap into each other to prevent white gaps.

Tweening - creating intermediate steps between objects, with the steps metamorphosing from one to the other.

U

UCA - Undercolor Addition - adding black composed from the process colors cyan, magenta and yellow for creating the impression of more depth and coverage. This is a real addition of ink, no color is removed from the black plate to compensate for the undercolor black.

UCR - Undercolor Removal - subtracting equal shares of cyan, magenta and yellow and replacing the undercolor with an appropriate amount of pure black.

V

Vector - mathematical definition of a line segment, represented by a magnitude and a direction.

Vectorize - extracting the outlines of objects in an image and

converting them to vector paths.

Vector Path - any shape or compound line consisting of vectors.

W

Work Mode - OneVision knows three different modes for processing elements: ªNew Elementº mode for creating elements, ªSelect Elementº mode for activating elements and modifying the element frame and ªEdit Elementº for manipulating the element data itself.

Workspace - the screen environment in which the user works on a NEXTSTEP operating system.

X

Y

Z

Zoll - unit of measurement; equals 1.0 inch.

Zoom - to change the size of the viewing area to examine a larger area or to examine a smaller area at greater detail.