

GC I Spring 2016 Benchmark #1 Study Guide

<i>digital cameras</i>	light-gathering sensors used to gather images
<i>resolution</i>	dots per inch in an image
<i>flash port</i>	not a digital camera memory card
<i>aluminum oxide battery</i>	not a type of power source
<i>5500 K</i>	standard color temperature reference
<i>flatbed scanners</i>	typically use a set of three PMTs
<i>fluorescent</i>	light source often found in a flatbed
<i>spatial resolution</i>	ability of a digital imaging device to supply the data
<i>studio camera</i>	high- or ultra-high resolution and excellent noninterpolated rendition
<i>facts to remember:</i>	detail is NOT lost when increasing the number of pixels mooother color graduation comes from of setting a higher bit depth NOT all pixels have the same shape many types of CCD configuration are located on/in digital cameras field cameras are not very portable focal length between film and digital cameras differ a large amount of power is needed to operate digital cameras size of the final image is NOT determined by the size of the LCD screen the angles of daylight affect color temperature screen ruling is the ruled lines per inch on a halftone screen high-resolution images does automatically replace low-resolution (i.e. FPO files) artwork must be properly sized and rotated before scanning
<i>analog</i>	film-based cameras
<i>grid</i>	pixels arranged in columns and rows
<i>monitor</i>	used to viewed images on a computer
<i>optical viewfinder</i>	used to to frame the scene before shooting the picture
<i>flash</i>	gives added illumination
<i>scanner</i>	measures the color densities of a color photo
<i>filters</i>	applies special effects to bitmap images
<i>USB</i>	serial and parallel ports
<i>masks</i>	used to isolate an area
<i>buffer</i>	a temporary storage area
<i>hmi</i>	high-intensity flicker-free source of illumination
<i>firewire</i>	high-speed serial bus
<i>bit depth</i>	number of bits used to represent each pixel in the resolution
<i>two</i>	# of screen rulings used in the reproduction of images
<i>tonal resolution</i>	# of bits of color or grayscale
<i>charge-coupled devices</i>	converts light that is reflected from an image
<i>RGB</i>	red, green, and blue
<i>cyan, magenta, yellow, and black</i>	four color separations for print (CMYK)