

Computer Illustrator FINAL EXAM.

Ans 1. **Rasterizing** is the process of turning vectors, or text layers, or layer effects, or any other kind of graphics, into a simple bitmap **image** made of pixels. A word of warning: In Photoshop, once you have **rasterized** a text layer, you will no longer be able to edit it as a text layer.

Ans 2. Click the New Artboard icon in the Properties panel, Control panel, or Artboards panel. After that select the New Artboard option from the flyout menu of the Artboards panel. Then Alt-drag to duplicate an artboard.

Ans 3. The most common way to **create a template layer** is upon import, while placing raster artwork into **Illustrator** as a **template**. Select File > Place. In the Place dialog box, select the artwork you want to import **and** select the **Template** check box in the lower-left corner; then press Place.

- Ans 4. It provides a helpful user interface. ...
- It allows for in-panel editing. ...
- It is completely scalable. ...
- It creates files in manageable sizes. ...
- It works on almost any computer system. ...
- It creates print graphics and web graphics. ...
- It offers a steep learning curve. ...
- It requires patience

- Ans 5. It offers a steep learning curve. ...
- It requires patience. ...
- It has pricing limitations on the Teams edition. ...
- It offers limited support for raster graphics. ...
- It requires a lot of space. ...
- It feels a lot like Photoshop.

Ans 6. There are several adv. Of illustrator. As users draw, scale, and move paths and vector shapes, **Adobe Illustrator** CC automatically aligns them to the pixel grid. Furthermore, **Adobe Illustrator** CC allows users to access more than 90 million images, graphics, videos, templates, and other creative assets.

Ans 7. **Illustrator** CC 2020, was released in October 24th 2019 and is the 24th generation in the product line. This is the latest version.

- Ans 8. A vector graphic will never lost its quality if it's scaled up or down

- Illustrator will also give you a better print output since it's not resolution-dependent
- Illustrator is easy to use and perfectly managed as compared to photoshop.
- Raster or bitmap graphics are created in Photoshop and these graphics can sometimes look a little jagged since raster images are made up of individual colored squares, known as pixels. Everything in Photoshop is just a series of pixels, so if you're scaling something up or down, it can lose its quality very quickly.

Ans 9. IT IS THE SAME (QUESTION 2)'.

Ans 10. Technically there is very less difference between a Layer and a Group. They both create a parent object that may contain one or more child objects. The **differences** lie **in** how they are used **in** a practical sense. **Groups** are typically used to bundle artwork that you want to stay together when moving or scaling. **For** example, let's say you draw a door. ... On one **layer** you might draw the walls.

Ans 11. **Adobe Illustrator** is an advanced, **vector-based** editing software used to create logos, **graphics**, cartoons, and fonts. Unlike Photoshop, which uses a pixel-**based** format, **Illustrator** uses mathematical constructs to create **vector graphics**.

Ans 12. YES, Click the New Artboard icon in the Properties panel, Control panel, or Artboards panel. After that select the New Artboard option from the flyout menu of the Artboards panel. Then Alt-drag to duplicate an artboard.

Ans 13. In **Photoshop**, bring up the Lens **Flare** from the top menu bar using the Filter>Render>LensFlare drop down menu. You can experiment which type of lens **flare** you want to add, by clicking the circles next to the type of sunflare option, and adjusting the brightness intensity by moving the slider.

Ans 14. First create a box and then create rectangle in it. After that go to **Object > Path > Split into Grid**. When it will be splitted into parts they can be divided and you will get table as well as rows in **illustrator**.

Ans 15. Pucker and Bloat tool create the distortion effect that converts an object by curving its edges towards the Center or pushing them away from the Center (Bloat) all the while maintaining the anchor points in position.