

- 1.) Line - is a line just a series of points? Or is it the best way to get from point "A" to point "B"? As a geometric conception, a line is a point in motion, with only one dimension - length. Line has both a position and a direction in space. The variables of line are: size, shape, position, direction, number, interval and density. Points create lines, lines create shapes or planes and volume.
- 2.) Lines are used to outline (diagrammatic or contour lines), create shading and show form (structural lines, hatching and cross-hatching), decorate, express emotion, and direct the viewer's eye. Lines can be categorized as horizontal, vertical, diagonal, curved, and zigzag.
- 3.) The three basic types of shapes are geometric, natural, and abstract. Geometric shapes are structured, often symmetrical shapes. These include squares, circles, and triangles but also octagons, hexagons, and cones.
- 4.) line objects can have attributes such as thickness (with real values), color (with descriptive values such as brown or green or values defined in a certain color model, such as RGB), dashing attributes, etc.
- 5.) The **infinity symbol** (∞ , sometimes called the lemniscate) is a mathematical **symbol representing** the concept of **infinity**.
- 8.) Texture and pattern are terms that describe various decorative elements, such as upholstery fabrics, curtains, walls and even types of tile. ... A pattern is a visual element that repeats, such as plaid or stripes, whereas texture can be felt, such as the surface of a brick or a piece of burlap.
- 9.) In color theory, a tint is a mixture of a color with white, which reduces darkness, while a shade is a mixture with black, which increases darkness.
- 15.) Negative space, in art, is the space around and between the subject(s) of an image. Negative space may be most evident when the space around a subject, not the subject itself, forms an interesting or artistically relevant shape, and such space occasionally is used to artistic effect as the "real" subject of an image.
- 12.) Contrast, repetition ,alignment, proximity.
- 11.) Contrast and alignment.
- 13.) Introduction.
- 7.) A non-geometrical shape can be defined as shapes with irregular contours and whose edges are not straight shapes such as rectangle square and circle.
- 10.) In colorimetry and color theory, **lightness**, also known as value or **tone**, is a representation of variation in the perception of a color or color space's **brightness**. It is one of the color appearance parameters of any color appearance model.
- 14.) Proximity. Proximity helps creates organisation. By grouping **similar elements** together or in **close** proximity, **you** create a relationship between those **elements**. It also provides a focal point and can give the **reader** and idea of where **they** should start and finish **reading**.