

# Glossary

## Adobe Extreme

A high-end production-printing architecture that provides some of the core technology for Prinergy Workflow. This includes support for PDF and Portable Job Ticket Format (PJTF) and an underlying communications structure.

## archive

To write a job or related files to media for permanent storage. Files are saved in context, while job data is retained in the Prinergy database, enabling you to retrieve the job to the system. See also *retrieve* and *purge (verb)*.

## assign

To tell Prinergy which page content should appear in which position of a page set or imposition plan.

## CEPS

Acronym for Color Electronic Prepress System. Proprietary computer systems that were used for page make-up, scanning, and image manipulation.

## color mapping

Reducing the number of spot colors in input files to the number of colors to be output by mapping excess colors to other spot or process colors.

## color match (verb)

To keep color consistency when converting one color space to another—for example, from RGB to CMYK. Prinergy uses ICC profiles to map to L\*a\*b, a device-independent color space.

## CT/LW

A file format in which contone images (CT) are separated from line work (LW). A third file (called a layout file) is used to position the CT images within the line work.

## destroy

To permanently delete a job and all references to it from the Prinergy system. You can also destroy history log entries.

**dot gain**

On halftone output, the absolute percentage change in the actual (physical dot gain) and perceived (optical dot gain) size of a halftone dot as it goes through the halftone reproduction process.

**downsample**

To reduce the resolution of an image. In Prinergy, downsampling takes place during the image optimization part of the refine process. Downsampling values are set in the **Optimize** section of the refine process template.

**dynamic column**

A column that appears automatically in a Prinergy Workshop window or pane when an element is being processed. The column indicates the process template used to process the element and the processing status.

**element**

Any item within a job, including a page, page set, signature, or input file.

**Extreme**

*See Adobe Extreme.*

**group**

Used to organize pre-jobs and jobs. Though similar to a folder, a group cannot be seen from a file browser. They are part of the internal data structure.

**home server**

The job server for a particular job. When you create a job, you are required to select a job server on which to store your job.

**hot folder**

A folder that is monitored for incoming files as a trigger for an automatic operation. The software that processes the files checks the folder regularly and then automatically processes files found there.

**ICC profile**

Short for International Color Consortium. A color space description that acts as a standard for accurate reproduction of colors across different platforms, devices, and software.

**image optimization**

A step in the refine process that reduces the size of images in the input file by cropping and downsampling.

**image search path**

Specifies the location of a job's high-resolution images. Prinergy uses the image search path when images for the job are not embedded in the input files that you add to the job.

**imposition**

A means of arranging a number of pages on the front and back of a press sheet to ensure correct order after the printed sheet is folded.

**imposition plan**

A file containing an electronic description of the marks, geometry, and layout of page positions for one or more signatures. It typically does not contain page content. Create an imposition plan by preparing an imposition with blank pages using imposition software such as Preps, and saving it as a PDF job ticket.

**imposition proof**

The output of sheets, surfaces, or separations to a proofer. The printing of the proof is initiated from Prinergy by selecting the elements and then selecting an output process template. Also called *signature proof*.

**input file**

A file received from your customer (the print buyer) that makes up the content of the publication being printed. For example, an input file can be created by printing a customer's creative design file, such as an Adobe Illustrator file, to a PostScript file.

**job**

The unit used to organize work. A job typically, but not necessarily, corresponds to all the components of one publication. When you create a job, Prinergy creates a job folder and database entries for tracking the job.

### **job folder**

A folder (directory) on a Prinergy server that stores all the system files for a pre-job or job. In addition, the job folder may include input files from your customer. Job folders are stored in a central directory and can include any number of subfolders to help organize job information. A *job folder* is different than a *.job folder*.

### **job ticket**

In Adobe Extreme, a collection of information related to one or more processing steps that must be carried out. It includes a map or route that specifies which JTPs to go to and in what order. See *job ticket processor (JTP)* and *Adobe Extreme*.

### **job ticket processor (JTP)**

Software that performs a specific processing step to help process an Adobe Extreme job ticket. JTPs are configured using Prinergy Administrator.

### **JTP**

See *job ticket processor (JTP)*.

### **layering**

To assign two or more PDF pages to the same page position in a page set. Layering is typically used with versioning. See also *versioning*.

### **loose page proof**

The output of a refined page or pages to a proofer (like a laser printer or color printer) or to Virtual Proofing System software.

### **normalize**

A step in the refining process that converts PostScript and EPS files into PDFs that can be processed by Prinergy.

## **OPI**

Acronym for Open Prepress Interface. An extension to PostScript that automatically replaces low-resolution placeholder images with high-resolution images.

## **optimization**

See *image optimization*.

## **output**

There are three types of output: loose page proofs, imposed proofs, and final (plates). Each of these output types corresponds to a process template type in the Process Template Editor.

## **page**

A PDF file that is an individual page of text, drawings, and fonts.

## **page geometry**

Settings to define offsets, trim sizes, rotations, scaling, and bleeds for each page.

## **page position**

A placeholder in a page set that shows where a page can be assigned. A page set consists of page positions. There are the same number of page positions in the page set as there are pages in the imposition plan. See also *page set*.

## **page proof**

See *loose page proof*.

## **page set**

The intermediary between pages, that is, job content and imposition plans. Page sets let you assign pages without that action binding you to one particular imposition plan. When you assign a page to a page position in the set, the page is also automatically assigned to the correct position on the imposition plan.

## **PDF**

Portable Document Format. A reliable file format for storing line art, images, and text (including all required fonts) for pages.

## **Portable Document Format**

See *PDF*.

## **Portable Job Ticket Format (PJTF)**

Adobe's Portable Job Ticket Format (PJTF) contains descriptions of device-specific settings and describes the desired output style for one or more pages from PDF files. See also *job ticket*.

## **pre-job**

A unit used to organize work. It's similar to a job but used to handle exported jobs or as a template to store elements that are used in more than one job.

## **process**

An action that is initiated by a process template, for example, refine, output, import/export, and archive/retrieve/purge. All other interactions with Prinergy are called actions. A process requires one or more entities on which the process will operate—input files, PDF pages, signatures, surfaces, or separations—and a process template that specifies how the process will operate on the entities.

## **process template**

A file containing a collection of options and parameters that tells Prinergy how to perform a process.

## **process template group**

A way of organizing process templates. Process template groups are created and maintained through the Process Template Editor.

## **proof**

A trial version, produced on paper, plastic, or computer screen, of the expected final reproduction. See also *imposition proof* and *loose page proof*.

**purge (verb)**

To remove selected job files from a Prinergy server. The job remains in the system because job metadata is retained in the database. Compare to *destroy*. See also *archive* and *retrieve*.

**rasterize**

To convert vector data to pixel data.

**refine**

A process that can include normalizing, color conversion, and thumbnail generation, as well as many other functions.

**refined pages**

PDF files that are created when Prinergy refines an input file.

**refiner**

The software component that performs the refining process. How the refiner behaves is determined by the selected refine process template. See also *refine*.

**renderer**

The software component that rasterizes and screens PDF input files.

**retrieve**

To bring back to the Prinergy system files that were previously archived to media. See also *archive* and *purge (verb)*.

**RIP (verb)**

Raster image processor. Software that converts PostScript and PDF data into raster (bitmap) data.

**run list**

A Preps term for the collection of pages that makes up a signature. If you use Preps to generate imposition plans, each page in the Preps run list corresponds to a page position in a Prinergy page set.

**separation**

A color layer of one surface.

**server**

A computer that provides some service for other computers connected to it via a network.

**signature**

One or more sheets folded to form a section of a book or pamphlet.

**signature proof**

*See imposition proof.*

**soft proof**

A proof that is displayed on the computer monitor. Typically, it uses soft proofing software such as Adobe Acrobat or Virtual Proofing System software.

**source file**

*See input file.*

**template job**

A pre-job or a job that contains hot folders, attributes, and image or font search paths that you want to use in other pre-jobs or jobs. When you create a new pre-job or job, you can base it on a template, and the new pre-job or job assumes the settings from the template.

**thumbnail**

A very low-resolution sample image of a page or signature displayed in Prinergy Workshop and InSite.

**trap (verb)**

A printing technique in which adjacent printed colors are slightly overlapped to ensure that white space does not appear between the colors.



**trapper**

The software component that provides trapping services (Trapper JTP).

**trim box**

The ultimate, desired size of a printed piece, which is often arrived at by trimming the printed sheets following printing.

**user-defined folder**

A custom folder that you create within a job's *<job folder>* \ `UserDefinedFolders` folder for storing files related to the job, for example, fonts, images, or input files.

**varnish**

A resinous overcoating applied to a printed piece following printing, for aesthetic reasons or to protect the printing from wear and tear.

**versioning**

To set up a job to use two or more layers. You then assign two or more pages to the same page position in a page set. You can also import a versioning imposition plan into a job, and then display and hide common and unique separations.

**volume**

A shared folder on a Prinergy server. You must add volumes using Prinergy Administrator.

**workflow templates**

Workflow templates link process templates together to offer more automation.