

# Aperture 3

Exam Preparation Guide



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## About this Guide

This guide provides all the information that you need to prepare for the Aperture 3 exam to earn Apple Certified Pro Level One certification. From this guide you can:

- Learn about Apple Certification.
- Find out how to take the exam.
- Locate resources to help you prepare for the exam.
- Review the range of objectives that the exam may cover.

## Becoming an Apple Certified Pro

The Apple Training & Certification program is designed to keep you at the forefront of Apple technology. Certification creates a benchmark to demonstrate your proficiency in specific Apple technologies and gives you a competitive edge in today's evolving job market.

### What is an Apple Certified Pro?

An Apple Certified Pro is a user who has reached the highest skill level in the use and operation of Apple's Pro Applications as attested to by Apple.

### How do I become an Apple Certified Pro?

To become an Apple Certified Pro, you must pass an online exam administered at an Apple Authorized Training Center (AATC). Some exams, including Aperture, may be taken online by individuals with a promotional code. Level One exams are administered at the end of specific courses at the centers. If you prefer to learn on your own or believe you already have the necessary skills, you may take the Aperture exam online for a fee.

Level One certification attests to basic operational knowledge. Level Two certification attests to a deeper understanding of the application. Level Two exams can be taken only after Level One certification is earned. Class attendance is recommended, but not required. Currently, Aperture only offers Level One certification.

### What are the benefits of being an Apple Certified Pro?

Beside differentiating you as a skilled user of an Apple application, becoming an Apple Certified Pro allows you to leverage the power of the Apple brand. When you pass a Certification exam, you receive an email with a PDF copy of your Apple certificate, along with instructions on how to order a printed or a printed and framed certificate. The email includes LinkedIn, Facebook, and Twitter icons to make it easy for you to share your certification news with your networks on these sites.

You also receive a login for the [Apple Certification Records System](#), where you can:

- Update your profile information and opt in to display your Apple Certification(s) on the [Apple Certified Professionals Registry](#).

- Review your certification progress.
- Download your certification logo(s) to use on business cards, resumes, websites, and more.
- Provide access to employers to verify your certifications.

## Exam Details

The Aperture 3 Level One exam is a computer-based test offered at AATCs and online to eligible individuals who have a promotional code. A promotional code appears later in this guide. To find the closest AATC, please visit [training.apple.com/locations](https://training.apple.com/locations).

Many AATCs schedule Certification Exam sessions at [training.apple.com/schedule](https://training.apple.com/schedule). If you don't see a session scheduled at your nearest AATC, contact the AATC and they will often schedule a session. **Please note that all AATCs offer all Mac OS X and Pro Apps exams, even if they don't offer the corresponding course.**

The Aperture 3 Level One exam details:

- Exam number: 9L0-847
- Number of test questions: approximately 54 technical, five demographic (unscored)
- The exam uses a random pool of multiple-choice, fill-in-the-blank and interactive-media questions.
- Passing score: 80% (scores are *not* rounded; you must earn a score of 80% or higher to pass the exam)
- Details on exam scoring appear at [training.apple.com/certification/faq](https://training.apple.com/certification/faq)
- Exam duration: One hour thirty minutes
- This exam is also available in other languages. For details, please visit [training.apple.com/certification/localized](https://training.apple.com/certification/localized).

The exam timer does not start until you view the first technical question. You may not access any resources or references during the exam.

## Recommended Exam Preparation

We recommend the following exam preparation strategies:

- Gain experience with the application.
- Learn from experts: [Introduction to Aperture 3 course](#).
- Study the *Apple Pro Training Series* book "[Aperture 3](#)" by Dion Scoppettuolo (ISBN 0-321-63527-2).
- Review the optional study materials.
- Review the objectives and sample questions in this guide.

## Gain Experience with the Application

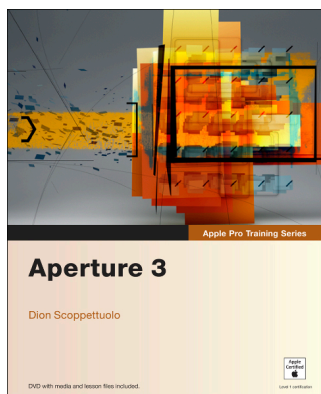
Nothing can substitute for time spent learning the application first hand. After you read the book and/or take the class, spend time increasing your familiarity with the software on your own to ensure your success on the certification exam.

## Learn from Experts

Apple Authorized Training Centers (AATCs) offer classes where you can learn hands-on with the technology and benefit from the expertise of Apple Certified Trainers and your peers. Visit the [Apple Training & Certification](#) website to find course offerings at nearby AATCs.

## Study the Apple Pro Training Series Book

Apple Pro Training Series books are the basis for the related Apple Certification exams. The book for this exam is *Apple Pro Training Series "Aperture 3"* by Dion Scoppettuolo (ISBN 0-321-63527-2). You can purchase the book at [peachpit.com](#) ([click here](#) for a 30% discount code). [Creative Edge](#), an on-demand digital library, offers subscription access to the Apple Training and Apple Pro Training Series, as well as thousands of other reference videos and books. If you are an iPad user, an electronic version is also available on the iBookstore. This book is also available in other languages. [Click here](#) for details.



## Review the Optional Study Materials

The following resources may also help you to prepare for your certification exam, as well as to expand your general knowledge:

- Review the appropriate sections of the documentation, which is available at: [documentation.apple.com](#). You can also launch the Aperture documentation by choosing Help > Aperture Manual or Help > New Features when Aperture is launched.
- Review the [Apple Pro Video Series "Aperture 3" by Damian Allen](#). This DVD features over three hours of video tutorials and a printed quick-reference guide.
- If you are new to the Macintosh, you may want to review the tutorials at: [www.apple.com/support/mac101/](#) and [www.apple.com/findouthow/mac/](#).
- Many online resources allow you to ask questions and learn tips and tricks. Access white papers, discussion forums, and other online materials on the Aperture resources page: [www.apple.com/Aperture/resources/](#). You can also download a free trial from this link.
- Watch the tutorials at [www.apple.com/aperture/how-to/](#).
- Take the guided tours at [www.apple.com/aperture/whats-new.html](#).
- Read the late breaking news at [www.apple.com/support/manuals/](#).



## Review the Objectives and Review Questions

Even if you're self-taught or have taken courses that do not use the Apple Pro Training Series curriculum, you can still prepare yourself for the certification exam by making sure that you can complete all the tasks and answer all the review questions in the following sections.

The Exam Objectives describe the knowledge domains assessed by the exam. The Review Questions summarize what you should have learned in each chapter. Please note that although this guide divides the objectives into lessons or knowledge areas, questions are presented randomly during the exam.

The number of test questions drawn from each knowledge area is indicated for each of the following lessons. Please note that although this guide divides the objectives into 13 lessons or knowledge areas, questions are presented randomly during the exam. The *Apple Pro Training Series "Aperture 3"* book includes 13 lessons plus two Appendices. However, only Lessons 1 through 13 are included on the end user exam.

### Lesson One objectives

Upon completion of Lesson One, "A Quick Tour of Aperture" in the Apple Pro Training Series book "Aperture 3," you should be able to complete the following tasks. Approximately 12 items from this lesson are included in the pool of exam questions, drawn randomly from the following objectives:

- Import images from a memory card
- Navigate the Browser
- Delete images
- Straighten, rotate, and crop images
- Apply ratings to images
- Send images via email

### Lesson One review questions

After completing Lesson One, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. What is the function of the Aperture library?
2. Identify the three main window layouts, along with the keyboard shortcut used to cycle through these layouts.
3. How can you completely remove an image from the Aperture library and the Mac's hard drive?
4. How do you enable and disable a flag attached to an image?
5. What happens when you choose \*\*\*\*\* from the pop-up menu in the Aperture Search field?
6. Where will you find the Aperture adjustment controls?

## Answers

1. The Aperture library is a container where your images are stored and every project, album, image, and adjustment is tracked. The Library inspector displays your organizational hierarchy. It can contain projects, albums, folders, books, web galleries, and web journals.
2. The Browser, Viewer, and Split View are the three main window layouts. The V key can be used to cycle through the three views.
3. To completely remove an image from the Aperture library and Mac hard drive, you must press Command-Delete in Aperture and then choose Empty Trash from the Aperture menu. You must then empty the Mac's Trash.
4. To enable or disable a flag attached to an image, click in the upper-right corner of the image's thumbnail.
5. Aperture sifts the Browser to show you only the images in your library that you've given five-star ratings.
6. The adjustment controls are found in the Adjustment inspector and the Adjustments pane of the Inspector HUD.

## Lesson Two objectives

Upon completion of Lesson Two, "Adding and Managing Metadata" in the Apple Pro Training Series book "Aperture 3," you should be able to complete the following tasks. Approximately four items from this lesson are included in the pool of exam questions, drawn randomly from the following objectives:

- Import images from the Finder
- Rename both versions and master file names
- Adjust time zone during importing
- Add IPTC metadata
- Define and organize keywords
- Perform batch changes on metadata
- Modify metadata views
- Auto-fill metadata fields using metadata presets
- Create albums and Smart Albums

## Lesson Two review questions

After completing Lesson Two, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. How does time adjustment work?

2. How can keywording help you?
3. How do you let Aperture know that you do not want to import specific images in the Import browser?
4. How would you show only those images in the Browser that were taken on a specific day, month, and year?
5. What is the difference between albums and Smart Albums?

### Answers

1. Time adjustment uses the camera time zone as a starting point and creates an adjusted time zone based on where a photo was shot.
2. Keywording can be used in addition to the information that's embedded in an image to differentiate between images. This will allow you to create useful searches that can quickly find images inside a project or an entire library.
3. In the Image browser, checkboxes are selected to identify images that will be imported. You can deselect a checkbox on images that you do not want Aperture to import.
4. Use the Filter HUD in the Browser to filter images based on any IPTC Core or EXIF metadata, including when the image was taken.
5. Albums are static groupings of images into which you manually add images. Smart Albums are dynamically updated with images based on filter criteria.

### Lesson Three objectives

Upon completion of Lesson Three, "Comparing and Evaluating Images" in the Apple Pro Training Series book "Aperture 3," you should be able to complete the following tasks. Approximately seven items from this lesson are included in the pool of exam questions, drawn randomly from the following objectives:

- Evaluate images in Full Screen view
- Examine detail using the Loupe
- Compare and rate images
- Organize a series of images into stacks
- Arrange photo collections on the Light Table

### Lesson Three review questions

After completing Lesson Three, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. How does Quick Preview work?



2. What is stacking?
3. What information does auto-stacking use?
4. What is the pick of a stack?
5. True or false: Rejecting an image adds it to the Aperture Trash.

### Answers

1. Quick Preview uses smaller image previews rather than decoding the original image files. If the generated preview isn't available, Aperture will use the embedded JPEG, if available.
2. Stacking is a way to organize a series of similar images. You can auto-stack images or stack them manually. Stacking groups your images for viewing purposes; it doesn't change where they're stored within your Aperture library.
3. Auto-stacking uses the timestamp metadata.
4. The first image in a stack is the pick of the stack.
5. False. Rejecting an image is just part of the rating system and does not move images into the Trash.

## Lesson Four objectives

Upon completion of Lesson Four, "Indexing Photos Using Faces and Places" in the Apple Pro Training Series book "Aperture 3," you should be able to complete the following tasks. Approximately five items from this lesson are included in the pool of exam questions, drawn randomly from the following objectives:

- Import photos from the iPhoto Browser
- View a photo's location on a map
- Assign a location to a photo and project
- Import a GPS track log
- Name detected faces in a project
- Assign missing faces
- Create Smart Albums of specific people

## Lesson Four review questions

After completing Lesson Four, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. How do you import a single photo from your iPhoto library into Aperture?
2. What is GPX?
3. How do you view a map only for photos of a certain project?

4. Where do you find the menu to create a new Smart Album based on the Places view?
5. How do you add a name to a face that has not been located by Aperture?

### Answers

1. Choose File > Import > iPhoto Browser. The iPhoto Browser appears and allows you to view and select individual photos in iPhoto. Choosing Import > iPhoto Library imports the entire iPhoto library.
2. GPX is one of the GPS track log file types that Aperture can import. The other supported format is NMEA.
3. Select the project, and then click the Places button in the toolbar. Selecting the Places view in the Library inspector will show you the locations for all projects.
4. The “New Smart Album from View” is found in the Places Action pop-up menu in the tool strip.
5. Select an image to display in the Viewer. In the toolbar, click the Name button, and in the dialog click the Add Missing Face button. Finally, type a name in the label.

## Lesson Five objectives

Upon completion of Lesson Five, “Managing Projects and the Library” in the Apple Pro Training Series book “Aperture 3,” you should be able to complete the following tasks. Approximately three items from this lesson are included in the pool of exam questions, drawn randomly from the following objectives:

- Import referenced files
- Create a backup during import
- Manage images and referenced files
- Create folders and move images between projects
- Work with multiple libraries
- Move projects between portable and desktop Macs
- Back up and restore images using vaults

## Lesson Five review questions

After completing Lesson Five, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. Describe the difference between a managed library and a referenced library.

2. Which backup method backs up your master images and all the projects, metadata, and adjustments you've applied in the Aperture library and which backs up only your master images?
3. How do you select a new location for your Aperture library?
4. What is the difference between using the Consolidate Masters and Relocate Masters options?
5. What happens to referenced files when you back up using a vault?

### Answers

1. A managed library stores all your master images in the Aperture library. A referenced library can store master files anywhere.
2. The vault backs up your entire Aperture library and all its items. A backup created in the import settings backs up only master images.
3. Choose Aperture > Preferences and indicate where you moved the library file or where you would like to store the new library.
4. Consolidate Masters is used to move referenced files into the Aperture library. Relocate Masters is used to move referenced files to a new location on your hard disk. If you use Relocate Masters on a file that is stored within the Aperture library, that file becomes a referenced file.
5. Nothing. Referenced files are not included in vaults. Only managed files, projects, and other library items, metadata, and adjustments are included in the vault.

### Lesson Six objectives

Upon completion of Lesson Six, "Performing Nondestructive Editing" in the Apple Pro Training Series book "Aperture 3," you should be able to complete the following tasks. Approximately six items from this lesson are included in the pool of exam questions, drawn randomly from the following objectives:

- Add and remove adjustments
- Read a histogram display
- Correct overexposed images
- View hot and cold areas
- Adjust contrast and definition
- Create new versions
- Apply adjustments using Lift and Stamp tool

## Lesson Six review questions

After completing Lesson Six, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. How do you reset the entire Adjustments inspector after applying a preset?
2. If a graph is cut off at the right edge of the histogram, what does this indicate?
3. Where would you adjust the exact pixel width and height for the Crop tool?
4. True or false: Adjusting the black point will also adjust your highlights.
5. True or false: Exposure controls can be used to recover highlights in an image

### Answers

1. From the Adjustment Action pop-up menu, choose Reset All Adjustments.
2. Highlights are being clipped and causing a loss of detail.
3. The Adjustments inspector provides numeric control over the precise width and height of the Crop tool.
4. False, the Black Point slider adjusts only your shadows, leaving your highlights unaltered.
5. True. Although you would more commonly use the Recover parameter controls, the Exposure parameter controls also lower your white point, thereby recovering clipped highlights.

## Lesson Seven objectives

Upon completion of Lesson Seven, "Correcting Tone" in the Apple Pro Training Series book "Aperture 3," you should be able to complete the following tasks. Approximately two items from this lesson is included in the pool of exam questions, drawn randomly from the following objectives:

- Adjust images in Full Screen view
- Apply contrast and definition
- Recover highlights and shadows
- Adjust levels with the Quarter-Tone Levels controls
- Convert color images to black and white
- Examine versions using the compare feature

## Lesson Seven review questions

After completing Lesson Seven, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. Name two of the three ways you can select another project while in Full Screen view.
2. How does adjusting the Highlights & Shadows controls affect an image?
3. How do you adjust just the highlights or shadows without impacting the midtones, black point, or white point in the Levels adjustment?
4. True or false: Black-and-white filters from the Presets menu cannot be changed after they are applied.
5. Are stacks required to use the compare feature?

### Answers

1. The three ways to select projects in Full Screen view are using the Library Path Navigator pop-up menu at the top of the Browser, from the Library tab in the Inspector HUD, or selecting Projects in the top left of the Browser to see the Projects view.
2. If you drag the Highlights slider to the right, the bright areas of your image will get darker. If you drag the Shadows slider to the right, the dark areas of your image will get brighter.
3. Enabling the Quarter-Tone controls in the Levels adjustment will display sliders for highlights and shadows.
4. False. The filters can be adjusted using the Black & White adjustment brick that is applied when you select a Black & White filter preset.
5. No, stacks are not required. The compare feature uses a selected compare image, out-lined in green. The image immediately to the right in the filmstrip view is then chosen as the first image you want to examine next to the compare image.

## Lesson Eight objectives

Upon completion of Lesson Eight, "Correcting Color" in the Apple Pro Training Series book "Aperture 3," you should be able to complete the following tasks. Approximately two items from this lesson are included in the pool of exam questions, drawn randomly from the following objectives:

- Enhance an image using the Saturation and Vibrancy controls
- Adjust individual colors in an image using the Color controls
- Use curves to correct luminance and color

- Correct chromatic aberration
- Specify and use an external editor

## Lesson Eight review questions

After completing Lesson Eight, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. When editing with an external editor, what file does Aperture send to the external application?
2. What does the Add Point button do in the Curves adjustment?
3. What's the functional difference between the White Balance and Tint controls?
4. Can curves be used to correct white balance issues?
5. True or false: It's impossible to adjust the hue, saturation, and luminance of a color that does not appear in the Color controls.

## Answers

1. Aperture creates a new master file, which is sent to the external application. You can choose to create a PSD or TIFF format file in 8- or 16-bit resolution.
2. The Add Point button can be used to select a point on the image, which is then mapped to the curve editor to place a curve point.
3. The White Balance control makes uniform adjustments to all tonal values in an image. The Tint Controls can selectively neutralize color casts that affect only the shadows, midtones, or highlights.
4. Curves can adjust both luminance and color. Because it can adjust individual RGB color channels, you could use it to correct white balance issues.
5. False. You can use the Color eyedropper to identify any image hue that needs adjusting.

## Lesson Nine objectives

Upon completion of Lesson Nine, "Making Local Adjustments with Brushes" in the Apple Pro Training Series book "Aperture 3," you should be able to complete the following tasks. Approximately two items from this lesson are included in the pool of exam questions, drawn randomly from the following objectives:

- Use Quick Brushes to correct problematic areas.
- Add blur to simulate shallow depth of field.

- Smooth skin imperfections.
- Darken shadows and midtones with the Polarize brush.
- Repair images with the Retouch tool.
- Remove purple fringing artifacts.
- Create a brush from an adjustment.
- Use multiple instances of an adjustment.

## Lesson Nine review questions

After completing Lesson Nine, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. Name two of the three places you can access Quick Brushes.
2. What is the major difference between the Repair brush and the Clone brush?
3. What two brushes does Aperture offer for cleaning up brush strokes?
4. If you wanted to darken your image but retain the highlights, is Polarize or Burn the better Quick Brush to use? Explain your answer.
5. True or false: Only brushes created from the Adjustments inspector are nondestructive. Quick Brushes create new 16-bit TIFF or PSD format master files.

## Answers

1. You can access Quick Brushes in the Adjustments Inspector's Adjustments pop-up menu, from the Quick Brush pop-up menu in the tool strip, and from the toolbar in Full Screen view.
2. The Repair brush copies pixels from one area (the source) and paints it over the destination area. The Repair Brush then performs an additional step, attempting to blend the tones and colors of the copied area to match the destination area, while preserving the original source texture. The Clone brush is a straight copy/paste from one area of an image onto another area. Unlike the Repair brush, the Clone brush does not blend pixels in the area surrounding the brush stroke.
3. Aperture has two tools for cleaning up brush strokes: The Eraser tool is used to remove stray or errant strokes; the Feather tool is used to create gentler blends along the edges of a stroke.
4. Polarize would be the better Quick Brush to use. The Polarize brush darkens the shadows and midtones, making the color in those areas much richer. It leaves highlights unaltered. Burn darkens the highlights, midtones, and shadows of an image.

5. False. All adjustments and brushes in Aperture are nondestructive. Master files are created only when you use an external editor.

## Lesson Ten objectives

Upon completion of Lesson Ten, “Working with RAW Images” in the Apple Pro Training Series book “Aperture 3,” you should be able to complete the following tasks. Approximately two items from this lesson are included in the pool of exam questions, drawn randomly from the following objectives:

- Update RAW decoding method
- Refine the RAW decoding process using the Fine Tuning controls
- Work with DNG files

## Lesson Ten review questions

After completing Lesson Ten, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. What is the benefit of working with a RAW file compared to a JPEG file?
2. If you were using a JPEG file, where would you access the Edge Sharpening controls?
3. True or false? RAW files are the same size as JPEG files, but RAW files provide more detail in the highlights and shadows.
4. If you find that all RAW images from the same camera need the same adjustments, how can you apply the adjustments you made to a single image to all RAW images from that camera?

## Answers

1. RAW files retain more detail and dynamic range and offer more flexibility for image editing than JPEG files.
2. Edge Sharpening for JPEG files can be applied only by using the Edge Sharpening adjustment from the Adjustments menu.
3. False, RAW files do provide more detail in the highlights and shadows, but they are much larger than JPEG files.
4. When you complete your adjustments, choose Save As Camera Default.

## Lesson Eleven objectives

Upon completion of Lesson Eleven, “Creating Dynamic Slideshows” in the Apple Pro Training Series book “Aperture 3,” you should be able to complete the following tasks. Approximately seven items from this lesson



are included in the pool of exam questions, drawn randomly from the following objectives:

- Navigate slideshow presets
- Customize slideshow albums
- Add titles, transitions, and photo effects
- Mix main and secondary audio tracks
- Edit a slideshow to a musical beat
- Share to MobileMe and YouTube

### Lesson Eleven review questions

After completing Lesson Eleven, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. Why would you choose to use a slideshow preset over a slideshow album?
2. What two themes could you choose if you wanted to customize the transitions between slides?
3. What is the difference between changing the Transition type in the Default Settings pane and changing the Transition type in the Selected Slides pane?
4. What happens when you drag an audio file directly onto a slide?
5. True or false: Slideshows that are exported to YouTube from Aperture are uploaded directly to the website.

### Answers

1. Slideshow presets are a perfect solution to quickly create a slideshow that you don't need to save or export for later use, or when you want to manually change slides; for instance, when using slides as talking points during a presentation.
2. The Classic theme and the Ken Burns theme have the most options. They are the only two themes that allow you to modify transitions.
3. The Default Settings are global settings that affect every slide in the slideshow. Selected Slides settings affect only the slides that are selected in the Browser.
4. Dragging an audio file to a slide in the Browser adds a secondary audio track. Dragging an audio file to the gray area of the Browser adds it as the main audio track.
5. False. Slideshow movies exported from Aperture are placed in the Aperture Slideshows folder, in the Pictures folder. The files are not uploaded automatically. You must upload the movie files using QuickTime or directly to the YouTube website.

## Lesson Twelve objectives

Upon completion of Lesson Twelve, “Presenting Your Photos on the Web” in the Apple Pro Training Series book “Aperture 3,” you should be able to complete the following tasks. Approximately one item from this lesson is included in the pool of exam questions, drawn randomly from the following objectives:

- Create a MobileMe album
- Access a MobileMe album from an iPhone or iPod touch
- Post photos to Facebook and Flickr
- Build and customize a web journal to showcase photos
- Publish a web journal

## Lesson Twelve review questions

After completing Lesson Twelve, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. Of the three photo sharing web services built into the Aperture toolbar (MobileMe, Facebook, and Flickr), which service allows you to control who can view your photos?
2. If you upload images from iPhoto to a MobileMe gallery album created by Aperture, will Aperture download the images uploaded by iPhoto?
3. How do you first assign a theme to a web journal?
4. How can you place a short descriptive sentence under each photo?
5. What publishing options are available for web journals?

## Answers

1. All three services allow you to set who can view your photos.
2. Yes, Aperture can check to see whether new images or entirely new albums have been uploaded to your gallery from other sources such as iPhoto, an iPhone, or a web browser. It can then download the new images or albums to the MobileMe section of the Library inspector.
3. Choose New > Web Journal to display the Web Journal dialog with a few setup options, including a list of themes that you can apply.
4. First, write a descriptive sentence for each image in the Caption metadata field. Then in the Webpage Editor, select a metadata view that contains the Caption field.
5. You can publish web journals to your MobileMe account or export the pages for loading to a server of your choice.

## Lesson Thirteen objectives

Upon completion of Lesson Thirteen, “Delivering Final Images as Books, Prints and Files” in the Apple Pro Training Series book “Aperture 3,” you should be able to complete the following tasks. Approximately two items from this lesson are included in the pool of exam questions, drawn randomly from the following objectives:

- Compose, proof, and purchase a finished book
- Prepare and order printed images
- Export masters and versions

## Lesson Thirteen review questions

After completing Lesson Thirteen, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. Describe two ways autoflow works to place images on pages.
2. Can keywords be embedded into a master image?
3. How can you tell how many times an image appears in a book?
4. True or false: An exported master contains all the edits and adjustments you’ve made to an image in Aperture.

## Answers

1. The Autoflow feature can very quickly place all the images, or just the images you select, from the Browser into the empty photo boxes of your book.
2. Yes, any IPTC metadata you’ve prepared in Aperture can be written into the masters you deliver by choosing Metadata > Include IPTC in the Export window. You can also write IPTC metadata into the original master images by choosing Metadata > Write IPTC Metadata to Masters.
3. In the Browser you’ll see that every picture placed in a book has a red badge in the upper right containing a number to indicate how many times the image appears in the book.
4. False. Exported masters are virtually identical copies of the images you originally imported into Aperture, which means that they contain none of the changes you may have made using the various image manipulation tools.

## Appendix A and Appendix B

The Apple Pro Training Series “Aperture 3” book includes 13 lessons plus two appendices. However, only Lessons 1 through 13 are included on the end user exam. Please note that if you are an Apple Certified Trainer, all Lessons are included on the trainer exam.

## Taking the Certification Exam

As a special offer, owners of the Apple Pro Training Series book “Aperture 3” are eligible to take the Aperture Level One certification exam online for \$75.00 USD. Normally you must pay \$150.00 USD to take the exam in a proctored setting. If you do not have an exam code from this book, you can use the code in the following instructions to take the exam online.

### Taking the exam

If you do not pass the exam on the first try, retake instructions are included in the results email, so do not discard this email. Retakes are \$75. You can only take the exam once per week, so please plan accordingly.

Please note that you may not use any study materials, including the book, or open the Aperture 3 application while taking your exam.

1. Go to [ibt.prometric.com/apple](http://ibt.prometric.com/apple) on a system that meets the minimum system requirements: Mac OS X 10.5 or higher, Safari 3.2.2 or higher (other browsers are not fully supported) and a Cable / DSL / broadband connection. If your system does not meet the requirements, you are not eligible to take the exam online and will need to take it at an Apple Authorized Training Center (AATC). You can find the closest AATC at [training.apple.com/locations](http://training.apple.com/locations).
2. Click **Secure Sign-In (uses SSL encryption)** and log in with your Prometric Prime ID and password. If you don't already have an ID, click **First-Time Registration** and follow the instructions to create a Prometric Prime ID and password.
3. Click **Continue** to access the Candidate Menu page.
4. Click **Change Domain** on the left and set the Domain to **IT&ProApps** (skip to the next step if you do not see a Change Domain link).
5. In the Candidate Menu page, click **Take Test**.
6. Enter **APT3EUEP** in the Private Tests box and click **Submit**. The code is case sensitive and is only valid for one use.
7. Click **Take This Test**.
8. Read and Agree/Accept the Certification Program Agreement.
9. Click **Continue** to skip the voucher then enter your credit card information to pay the \$75 USD fee.
10. Click **Begin Test** at the bottom of the page.
11. When you finish all the questions, click **End Test**.
12. When you finish, click **End Test**. If you do not pass the exam, retake instructions are included in the results email from Prometric. You have to wait seven days before you can take the exam again, so please plan accordingly.

## Prometric Exam FAQs

Please visit [training.apple.com/certification/faq](https://training.apple.com/certification/faq) for a list of Frequently Asked Questions. If you do not find the answer to your question, then [email us](#). Please allow at least two business days for a response.