# common file types & WHEN TO USE THEM



**READ THE FULL BLOG** 

# **Raster Graphic File Types**



# JPG or JPEG

(Joint Photographic Experts Group)

**Advantages:** compatibility, file size, range of colors **Disadvantages:** repeated resizing, editing, and/or resaving will result in a loss of quality

**Best uses:** sharing images/photographs on the web or printing high resolution images



## PNG

(Portable Network Graphic)

**Advantages:** no loss of quality when opened and saved many times, transparency

**Disadvantages:** larger file sizes/slower loading, RGB only **Best uses:** web/digital graphics



## **GIF**

(Graphics Interchange Format)

Advantages: compatibility, file size, range of colors Disadvantages: limited to web colors

Best uses: animated graphics



## TIFF

(Tag Image File Format)

**Advantages:** no loss of quality when opened and saved many times, compatibility

**Disadvantages:** large file size/slow loading time (not good for web)

Best uses: large, high-quality images/graphics

# **Vector Graphic File Types**



## A I

(Adobe Illustrator Document)

Advantages: editable file, scalable

**Disadvantages:** need software to edit or view **Best uses:** creating vector artwork/graphics



## EPS

(Encapsulated PostScript)

**Advantages:** viewable by users without specific software, scalable

**Disadvantages:** need software to edit **Best uses:** scalable logos and graphics



#### SVG

(Scalable Vector Graphic)

**Advantages:** small size, scalable, SEO friendly **Disadvantages:** not supported by legacy browsers,

need software to edit

Best uses: scalable web graphics and animations



# **PDF**

(Portable Document Format)

Advantages: flat, shareable file; compatible; scalable

**Disadvantages:** need software to edit

Best uses: documents for sharing, reviewing or printing



JPG	PNG	GIF	TIFF	PSD	Al	EPS	SVG	PDF	INDD
×	×	×	×	×					
					×	×	×	×	×
×			×	×	×	×		×	×
×	×	×					×	×	
				*	×	×	×	×	×
	×	×					×		
		×					×		